

THE HISTORY
OF THE
QUEENS' COLLEGE
OF
ST MARGARET AND ST BERNARD
IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

1446—1560.

BY

W. G. SEARLE, M.A.

VICAR OF HOOKINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, AND LATE FELLOW OF
QUEENS' COLLEGE.



Cambridge:

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

I. ANDREW DOKET.

- p. 31. Peter Hyrford, is thus mentioned in the bursars' accounts :
I. M. J. 1484-85. fo. 27. b. In oblatione ad missam pro mro
Petro Hyrforde iiij^d.
- p. 33, l. 27, *for* see p. 77 *read* see p. 80.
- p. 48. Andrew Docket is here spoken of as principal of St Bernard's hostel, following Dr Caius and archbishop Parker and other common authorities : it must be however confessed that none of the college deeds describe him as such.
- p. 60, l. 11, *read* IV. M. J. 1563-64. fo. 38. b. Item pro constituendo picturam m^{ri}. Andrei Ducket in tumulo suo ij^s. vj^d.
- p. 61, l. 2, *read* Wenloke.
- p. 73. According to Gage (Thingoe, p. 8) Lady Margery Roos was 26 years of age at the death of her father in June 1424: she must therefore have been 80 years old at her death in 1478.
- p. 75, l. 12. Her son Thomas Wentworth is thus mentioned in the Grace book A :
An. 1475... Mr Thomas Wentworth filius dn̄e de ly Roose intrat in jure canonico. (MS. Baker xlij. fo. 160. b).
- p. 82, l. 9 from bottom. The 'Inquisitio ad quod damnum' is dated 9 Nov. 12. E. 4. 1472. Lady Joan Burgh possessed also two messuages at Lenham, Kent.
- p. 87, l. 7, *add*: (Misc. B. fo. 3.)
- p. 92, l. 2 from bottom. The will of William Yorke is preserved at the principal registry (London) of Her Majesty's Court of Probate (Wattis 25).
- p. 93, l. 25. The will of Mr John Collinson is preserved in the London Registry (Logge 25).
- p. 101. Another fellow of Queens' belonging to the period 1448-1484 is mentioned in a MS. of Wycliffe's *Commentary on St Mark's Gospel*, in the possession of Lord Dillon at Ditchley Park, Oxfordshire, which bears the inscription : 'Pray for the soule of Maister John Crowland fellow of the Quenes college of

Cambrigge and parson of South Wokynghton, Essex.' In Newcourt, *Rep.* ii. 448, among the rectors of South-Okendon, we find John Crowland, mentioned in succession to Nic. Hubert, who became rector in 1446. He was succeeded on his death by John Hill on the presentation of the bishop of London 'per Laps.' In Weever, *Fun. Mon.* 648, he is mentioned as commemorated on a monument at Romford Church with Avery Cornburgh esq. and Beatrice his wife. The marginal inscription contained the unfinished date 1480, which may however have been the date of John Crowland's death. On the monument itself was a long inscription consisting of eight verses of seven lines each commemorating the foundation of a chantry in that church. (Newcourt, *Rep.* ii. 338-9).

Dionysius Spicer, rector of St Botolph's 1479-..., was bursar of the college 1485-6-7-8 and 'prælector bibliæ' 1490-91: he died about 1500, his executors being mentioned I. M. J. 1499-1500, fo. 137. b. Item pro expensis mri Wyttford euntis London. ad executores mri Spycer in negociis collegii.....xij^d. He also may have been a fellow in earlier years.

II. THOMAS WILKYNSON.

- p. 104. Thomas Wilkynson was at some time not stated fellow of Michaelhouse, though he may also either before or afterwards have been fellow of Queens', with which he is found in different deeds closely connected.
- p. 105, l. 20, *for* Johannis *read* Johanni.
- p. 105, l. 24, *for* Cori *read* coci.
- p. 109, l. 9. The Privy Seal of... Dec. 1484 was merely to correct two clerical errors in the first form of the deed of 5 July 1484, printed p. 97-8.
- p. 111, l. 4, *for* '—Ruggely' *read* '[Nicolao] Ruggeby.' He is named in the deed of 11 Feb. 2 Ric. III. 1484-5 in the Public Record office, mentioned p. 109.
- p. 119. For the convent of the Dominicans within Ludgate, see Newcourt i. 28, Tanner, *Not. Mon.* 313, Weever, *Fun. Mon.* 388, Stow *Survey* 374, 487.
- p. 120, l. 17, *read* pro scriptura copie ejusdam indenture.
- p. 121, l. 9. William Lyncolne died 1509. His will is preserved at the registry of the university (Vol. i. fo. 25).

p. 122, l. 18. The date of Dr J. Drewell's death is taken from the college commemoration service, and may not be correct.

p. 126. Mr Wilkynson's will, made 7 Nov. 1511 and proved 23 Jan. 1511-2, is preserved in the principal registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate at London (Fetiplace 25).

By it he bequeathed 13s. 4d. to each fellow of Queens', and to the master and each fellow of Michaelhouse, where he himself had been sometime fellow, also 13s. 4d.

p. 128, l. 4 from bottom, *read* commissarii.

III. JOHN FISHER.

p. 136, l. 9, *read* Cantebrigiae vixit, [Græcas literas perlegit...].

IV. ROBERT BEKENSAW.

p. 144. In J. S. Brewer, *Letters and Papers*, Vol. i. we find:

3487. Privy Seal for Robert Bekynsall, D.D. almoner to the Queen. Grant of a canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of St George the Martyr Windsor, void by the death of W. Cokkes. Greenwich 23 Oct. 4 Hen. VIII. (1512).

4434. Signature of Robert Becansaw to some commissions of Catharine the queen, Regent, 3-5 Sept. 5 Hen. VIII. 1513.

5735. A warrant to the treasurer of the Chamber, John Heron, to deliver £100 to Robert Bekynsals to be distributed in alms in groats at the funeral of Henry VII. (with receipt for the same,) dated 9 May 1509.

p. 153, l. 14. This date is given from Le Clerc: in the London ed. of 1642 (lib. viii. ep. 1) it is 'Cantabrigiæ e collegio Reginæ decimo sexto Cal. Septembr.' The second (lib. x. ep. 10) is dated 'Cantabrigiæ e collegio Reginæ, natali divi Bartholomæi,' the third (lib. x. ep. 16) 'postridie Bartholomæi' in the ed. of 1642.

p. 159. Dr R. Becansawe's will, made 18 Nov. 1525 and proved 18 Feb. 1525-6, is preserved in the principal registry (London) of Her Majesty's Court of Probate (Porch 3).

In it he says: 'Item I will the Quenes college in Cambridge have xls. for a dirige and a masse.'

V. JOHN JENYN.

- p. 169. Dr Jenyn's will has not been found.

VI. THOMAS FARMAN.

- p. 173. Dr Farman's will has not been found.

VIII. SIMON HEYNES.

- p. 181, l. 14 from bottom. A letter to the King from Dr Heynes while abroad is contained in MS. Cotton Caligula E. 1. fo. 40 : though it has suffered from the fire, it is mostly legible, but does not seem of much interest.
- p. 188, l. 3. The 'Alienatio terrarum et tenementorum in Gilden Morden' II. Lease book (fo. 1.) is dated 9 Dec. 22 Hen. VIII. 1530.
- p. 188, l. 6. The 'Alienatio terrarum Holbech, Whaplode et Multon' in II. Lease book (fo. 3.) is dated 8 March 25 Hen. VIII. 1534-35.
- p. 188, l. 9. The 'Alienatio Bernard. hospitii' in II. Lease book (fo. 4.) is dated 2 July 26 Hen. VIII. 1534.
- p. 197. Nicholas Ridley was 'lector in scholis publicis' in the year 1536-37, and as such had from the college the sum of 12*s.* 6*d.* as his year's stipend (III. M. J. 1536-37. fo. 21. Ridley, *Life of bishop Ridley* 133 ff.)
- p. 199, l. 2. The account of this embassy may be read in Dr Nott's *Life of Wyatt*, prefixed to his works (the works of Henry Howard earl of Surrey, and of sir Thomas Wyatt the elder, 2 Vols. 4to. London 1816, pp. xxxix-lxv.) 'Heynes and Bonner' (he says) 'did no good whatever to Henry's cause. They rather discredited the embassy by drawing down contempt on themselves by their indecorous conduct. Bonner in particular, though a clergyman, behaved with a degree of levity that bordered on licentiousness, and manifested a disrespect for the Roman Catholic religion, that was not at all consistent with his subsequent intolerant zeal for its support.'

Though it is painful to find sir Thomas Wyat complaining of the malice of Bonner and Heynes, yet the chief share seems to fall to Bonner, as we find Wyat saying (*Oration*, p. 304), 'I pray

you now let me turn my tale to Bonner, for this riseth of him; yea, and so I think doth all the rest: for his crafty malice, I suppose in my conscience, abuseth the other's simpleness.' The only clear charge against the two clerical ambassadors, in which Heynes must bear his share of the blame, is contained in the following (Oration, p. 303):

Another occasion there is, that I should say: 'They were more meet to be parish priests than ambassadors.' By my truth, I never liked them indeed for ambassadors; and no more did the most part of them that saw them, and namely they that had to do with them, but that I did not, on my faith, with no stranger. But if I said they were meeter to be parish priests, on my faith, I never remember it; and it is not like I should so say, for as far as I could see, neither of them had any great fancy to mass; and that ye know were requisite for parish priests; for this can all that were there report, that not one of them all while they were there, said mass, or offered to hear mass, though it was but a superstition. I said both Mason and I, because of the name that Englishmen then had to be all Lutherans, were fain to entreat them that we might sometimes shew ourselves in the church together, that men conceived not an evil opinion of us.

The charge of immorality, which Bonner had brought against Wyat, falsely as he declares, Wyat seems in return to bring against Bonner (Oration, p. 305): against Heynes he makes no accusation of the like sort, nor indeed of anything except what is above mentioned.

- p. 199, l. 11. The letter is addressed to Mr Butt the king's physician (sir William Butts, M.D.; Cooper, *Ath.* i. 87.)
- p. 200, l. 7. Edward Crome, D.D. of Gonville hall, preached the sermon founded by lady Alice Wyche at St Dionys Backchurch, London, at Easter 1531 and Easter 1534. In the State papers, Henry VIII. (i. 843.) is a letter from Dr Heynes "admonishing Dr Crome to be ware of his brethren at London and not to yield to their fantasies, and to be ware that he saide not these words 'that he came not to recant.'"
- p. 201. The 'Articles' are in MS. Harl. 604. fo. 64. They have been carelessly printed by Dr Oliver: *for* sustentacon, porcon, and the like, *read* sustentacon, porcon.
- p. 202, l. 1, *for* eleven *read* twelve.
- p. 202, l. 3, *for* an *read* oon.
- p. 208, l. 2. Dr Heynes' will, made 12 July 1552 and proved 12 Nov. 1552, is preserved in the principal registry (London) of

Her Majesty's Court of Probate (Powell 29). Beside Joseph Heynes he had another son named Simon, probably the person mentioned p. 210, l. 5.

IX. WILLIAM MEY.

p. 214, l. 26, *add* State Papers, Henry VIII. xi. 285, 290, 312.

p. 223, l. 18. On obtaining this promise the college wrote at once to Thomas Cromwell the King's secretary asking for the site of the house of the Carmelites. One reason for the annexation is certainly ingenious. The letter is here transcribed from MS. Cotton, Faustina C. vii. fo. 102:

Si tuæ Amplitudinis fidem et erga bonas literas affectum singularem in publicis Academiæ negotiis non fuisset experti, nobilissime Dñe, tam ingentia tua et ad universi hujus regni statum tuendum et conservandum pertinentia negotia, nostris petitiunculis obturbare vehementer formidassimus. Neque enim sumus nescii potuisse tuam Dominationem (etiamsi neque autoritas tibi esset tam ampla, quantam nunc apud regiam majestatem vix ullius esse novimus, neque prudentia tam insignis, qualem in nulla fere memoria legimus, neque occupationes tam variæ tamque graves, quæ in te semper incumbant) jure tamen nostram vilitatem contemnere et tanquam nimium audaces aspere atque acerbe repellere. Sed ita nobis est cognitus animi tui candor, tam est perspecta notaque humanitas, ut vel tenuissimos homunculos ad quidvis audendum possit impellere. Venimus igitur ad te supplices et tuæ lenitati comitatuque fidentes non solum te tantisper interpellare donec causam audieris, verum etiam consilium atque spem implorare tuæ Celsitudinis ad id quod molimur audemus. Cœnobium est Carmelitarum non solum vicinum sed etiam adherens affixumque collegio nostro, perangustum certe et non ita pridem parte quadam Regii collegii sociis divendita (see p. 233) propter inopiam diminutum. Hujus cœnobii fratres, deflorescente religionis fuco et propterea vectigalibus emendicationum suarum exarescentibus, propemodum omnes abiire. Unus tamen relinquitur et nonnunquam alter qui prioris et conventus utcunque tuentur nomen; et hi, quia neque se ali neque sarta tecta domus diu defendi posse vident, libenter quidem (si per Majestatis Regiæ veniam liceret) domo cederent et ædificiis obirent. Quocirca non dubitamus quin Regia Majestas, (cuius est singularis providentia et in ejusmodi rebus summum imperium et autoritas ex augustissimi sui concilii sententia, cuius te non immerito caput et principem esse putamus,) in alios usus meliores et probiores illud cœnobium brevi convertet. Quod si velit eo augere collegium aliquod et præcipue nostrum, etiamsi non est ille locus admodum amplus et spatiosus, nobis tamen accessio videbitur facta maxima, et faciet certe Majestas Ejus rem Academiæ gratam, nobis necessariam et nobilissimo Principi ac posteris ejus fortasse non injucundam. Solebant enim illustris-

simi Regis nostri majores, si quando forte fortuna Cantabrigiam venissent, in nostrum collegium fere semper divertere, vel quod ab oppidi strepitu et turba sit remotus vel quod amni vicinus vel quod non inamœne situm sit. Itaque si locus ille, prolapsis jam cœnobii ædificiis, vel horreis vel fortasse coriarii officina fuerit interceptus, poterit et nobis esse incommodus et si quid tale contingat Ejus Majestati et augustissimæ soboli esse molestus: sin fuerit ad necessarios nostri collegii usus, ad quos tale quiddam desideramus et vehementer egemus, distributus, non solum nos immortaliter eo beneficio nostra causa gaudebimus, verum etiam vehementer lætabimur, quod et ad Regiam quoque Majestatem nonnullum illius beneficii fructum perventurum esse speremus.

Quocirca te majorem in modum rogamus, amplissime Dñe, ut ipse annuere ac favere petitioni huic nostræ velis; quod si feceris, apud Regem serenissimum ac benignissimum nrm Dñm tanti scimus (nec injuria) tuam esse auctoritatem, ut vehementer speremus nos id quod postulamus brevi impetraturos. Quod quidem si contingat, sciat tua Dominatio te tuis oratoribus rem maxime necessariam et iucundissimam fecisse et cuius memoriam non ingrati semper sumus habituri. Bene valeat tua Dominatio in Chrō. Cantabrigiæ ex collegio Regiæ viij^o Augusti.

Tuæ Celsitudini deditissimi
Magister et Socii Collegii
Reginei Cantabrigiensis

Clarissimo ac Nobilissimo
Dño, Dno Thomæ
Crumwello, D. privati
Sigilli et consiliario
Regiæ Majestati a
secretioribus consiliis primario.

X. WILLIAM GLYNN.

p. 245, last line. The following letter (MS. Harl. 604. fo. 75. 76.) by 'William Glynn, priest,' to 'Mr Thomas Cromwell, secretary to the king's highnes,' and therefore written between 1534 and 9 July 1536 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 73) may have been the composition of William Glynn, fellow of Queens'; where he then was living is not stated; in that period he may have had leave of absence and been engaged in serving some church.

Pleaseth yo^r m^tshipp be adv^tised, that the sale of abusions and mart of vice is now (thankes be to Ihū) gretly decayd in thes parties, and so shall dayly, if the great maynteno^r of them the bishoppe of Rome I mean w^t his complices mae be expelled utt^rly out of menis hertes, as I trust hit shall, the truth ons known whiche was supp^ssed her to affor be kroken suttellyty. And now because I know that the lawys of God shuld be

p'ferred to man is t'dicōns, I have ben ofte and shall be (onles yo' m'tshipp help) troubled w^t this matt'. The popyshe law will that they that be maried w^t in the iiijth degre or wher ther is any affinite or gossypred shuld be dyvorsed, and that they do know, and hathe ben to vere ofte used her, and they wold have hit used now; the whiche I wyll not do, onles I be cōmaundyd by you, whiche I know hath autorite and more lernyng than I have, to whom I will obey w^t all my hert, as knoeth God, who p's've you ī welthe and hono^r. W^ten the ij^{de} day of Novemb^r.

By y^r beedman,

WILLM GLYN, pst.

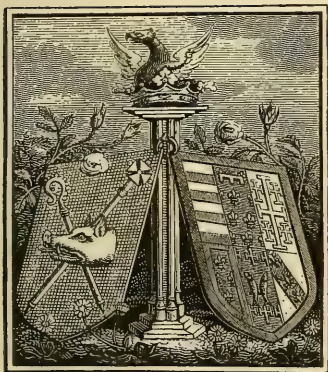
To the right hono^rable
M^t Tomas Cromwell,
Secretary to the Kinges
highnes, w^t hono^r.

p. 246, l. 10. The following is the account of William Glynn's behaviour on this occasion given by Alban Langdale (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 509) in the *Epistola nuncupatoria* (pp. 7-8.) prefixed to his *Catholica confutatio cujusdam determinationis D. Nicolai Ridlei* (4to. Lutet. 1556).

Quid multis? primi diei disputatione sic peracta, publice ante dimissam scholam, visitorum jussu, tale edictum subito proponitur, ut si quis infra unum et alterum diem velit contrariam partem (catholicam dicimus) defendere ac tueri, liceret: quod ita gestum est, quasi, si nemo assurgeret, ipsi perpetuo omnibus silentium sua autoritate imponerent. Jam hic alius subinde alium aspectat, imo qui huic muneri se ultro offerat, expectat potius. Silent omnes, et trementes quidam, ne tam gloriosam apud suos victoriam reportarent, quum re ipsa, invicta argumentorum vi, quæ contra eo die vibrata sunt, ipsi jam vulnerati plane ceciderant: ne, inquam, vicisse se (quod ubique solent) et cunctis ora clausisse gloriarentur, timebant omnes boni. Tota itaque concione alto silentio persistente, ecce tibi virum [‘D. Glynnum indicat nunc Bangoriensem episcopum.’ Marg.] qualem vis dicam? certe, vel illorum omnium judicio, et gravitate maturum, et pietate doctum, qui jam cognitione linguarum peritus, et sacræ Theologiæ, lectionem publicam, professor, magna cum laude diu prelegerat. Is se murum æreum (ut prophetæ verbis dicam) pro vero Israele opponere non dubitavit, et respondentis sedem suo tempore capessens, declarationem suam (quam positionem Cantabrigienses appellamus) sic e psalmo orsus est: Credidi (ait propheta) propter quod locutus sum: et nos (inquit ille) credimus propter quod et loquimur, et cætera: quo quidem orationis suæ divino exordio, illorum animos sic percussit, sic piorum mentes refecit, ut hos erectos, illos jacentes jam videas. De ejus viri responsione quid dicam? eorum sophismata, seu confictas contra veritatem rationes ita dissolvit, ita effregit, ut quivis, nisi qui sibi lumina ipse clauserat, videret.

THE HISTORY
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SAINT MARGARET AND SAINT BERNARD
IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE FOUNDATION.

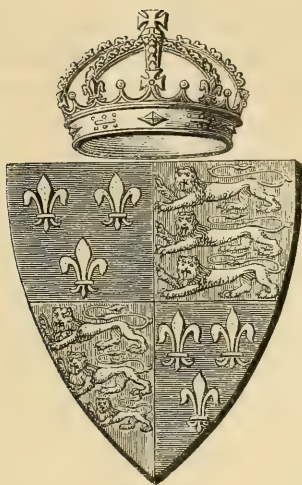


IN their present form, most of the colleges in the old universities of England are the result of many successive enlargements, for at first their foundations were often very humble. They were also not unfrequently derived from small previous colleges or halls; Gonville and Caius college, Trinity college, St Mary Magdalene college, Christ's college are examples of this; but the one whose early history most nearly resembles that of Queens' college is the neighbouring King's college, where on the site of St Nicholas' hostel (among others) the small foundation of the King's college of St Nicholas for one rector and twelve scholars soon expanded into the magnificent one of the King's college of our Lady and St Nicholas with its provost and seventy scholars.

In a similar way the existing Queens' college of St Margaret and St Bernard had a predecessor in the college of St Bernard, named probably after the still earlier St Bernard's hostel.

As it existed only 16 months, its history is necessarily a very short one, but since (as will be seen) the two foundations were intimately connected, what is known of St Bernard's college will fitly come first.

Of the history of St Bernard's hostel, whose principal, Andrew Doket, was the first president of Queens' college, nothing is known previous to the middle of the fifteenth century. Andrew Doket may have been the founder of the hostel as he was certainly the owner of it, but the date of its establishment and erection have not come down to us. After the foundation of the college, the hostel became a mere appendage to it; and though it is mentioned by Fuller among the larger hostels for 'Artistæ' and as having a considerable number of Regents, besides non-Regents above them and young students beneath them, residing in it, yet the particulars concerning it that are recorded are very few in number; and as besides this the hostel itself had no share in the foundation of the college, an account of it will be found with the history of the other hostels that belonged to Queens' college.



The College of St Bernard,

3 Dec. 1446—30 March 1448.

FIRST FOUNDATION, 3 DEC. 1446.



CAREFUL search has failed to bring to light any earlier document or paper referring directly to this short-lived college than the charter of Henry VI. for its foundation. The deed itself is not preserved, but there is an enrolment of it in the Public Record Office (Charter 25 and 26 Hen. VI. n. 37. Documents relating to the univ. and coll. of Cambr. Lond. 1852, i. 49), and the loss of the

charter is the less to be regretted, as its contents may also be known from a subsequent deed of 21 Aug. 1447.

By this first charter the King Henry VI. did,—‘to the glory and honour of Almighty God, in whose hands are the

hearts of kings, and of the blessed virgin Mary, the mother of Christ, and of the glorious confessor St Bernard, for the extirpation of heresies and errors, the augmentation of the faith, the advantage of the clergy, and the stability of the church, whose mysteries ought to be entrusted to fit persons, who should shine like stars in their courses, and, by learning and example alike, instruct the people,'—on 3 Dec. 1446 found a college for a president and four fellows, more or less, according to the increase or decrease of their means, in the university of Cambridge by the name of St Bernard's college.

The site whereon the college was proposed to be erected was a plot of ground described as situate in the parish of St Botolph, between messuages of the nuns of St Radegundis (Tanner, *Not. Mon.* 43), Andrew Docket clerk and others, on the south side, and messuages of the convent of Sawtry (Tanner, 194) and Benet Morys dyer, on the north side, abutting on the east side on Trumpington street, and on the west on the street leading towards the Carmelite friars. The length from east to west was 277½ feet, and its breadth from 72 to 75 feet. It had been made over to the King for this purpose of founding a college, by Richard Andrewe, burgess of Cambridge, by a deed of the previous 8 Nov. (1446).

The society, as constituted by this charter, consisted of

Andrew Docket, president, and
 John Lawe,
 Alexander Forkelowe,
 Thomas Heywode,
 John Carewey, clerks, the first fellows.

By this charter also

John Somerseth, chancellor of the king's exchequer,
 John Langton, chancellor of the university,
 Richard Cawedray,
 Peter Hirford,
 Gilbert Worthington, and
 Thomas Boleyn

were appointed to draw up statutes for the government of the new college of St Bernard.

The land given by Richard Andrewe did not however become the site of the actual buildings, and part of St Catherine's college stands on it. For before anything could have been done towards beginning the walls, the society procured a piece of ground near to the river, and this, together with four tenements obtained about the same time, they made over to the King by the following deed of 1 Aug. 25 Hen. VI. 1447:—

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Andreas Docket, clericus, presidens collegii sancti Bernardi in Cantebrigia et socii ejusdem collegii, Salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Sciatis [quod] nos unanimi assensu et voluntate dedimus concessimus et hoc presenti scripto nostro pro nobis et successoribus nostris confirmavimus illustrissimo principi et domino, domino Henrico, Dei gratia nunc regi Anglie et Francie et domino Hybernie, unum mesuagium cum domibus et gardino eidem mesuagio adjacentibus que Benedictus Lyster tenet ad firmam, et jacet in Cantebrigia predicta in parochia sancti Botulphi inter tenementum Johannis Morys armigeri et tenementum collegii Corporis Christi ac tenementum Thome Forster et viam regiam vocatam Smalebriggestrete ex parte australi et habitationem fratrum Carmelitarum ville Cantebrigie ex parte boriali, et abbuttat ad unum caput super ripariam versus occidentem et ad alterum caput abbuttat super venellam vocatam Milstrete versus orientem: que quidem mesuagium domos et gardinum nuper [24 Jul.] habuimus ex dono et concessione predicti Johannis Morys et Elizabeth uxoris sue. Dedimus etiam et concessimus et hoc presenti scripto nostro pro nobis et successoribus nostris confirmavimus prefato domino Regi quatuor tenementa cum gardinis eisdem tenementis adjacentibus et ceteris suis pertinentiis situata et jacentia in dicta parochia sancti Botulphi inter angulare mesuagium nuper dicti Johannis Morys et Elizabeth uxoris sue jacens juxta ripariam ibidem ex parte occidentali et tenementum dicti collegii Corporis Christi in Cantebrigia ex parte orientali et viam regiam vocatam Smalebriggestrete ex parte australi et gardinum nuper prefati Johannis Morys et dicte Elizabeth uxoris ejus ex parte boriali,—que quidem quatuor tenementa cum gardinis et suis pertinentiis nos prefati presidens et socii nuper [26 Jul.] habuimus

ex dono et concessione predicti Johannis Morys et Johannis Battisford de Chesterton, habenda et tenenda omnia et singula predicta mesuagium domos gardina et tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinentiis prefato domino Regi heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum.

Et nos vero prefati presidens et socii et successores nostri predictum mesuagium domos gardina et tenementa cum suis pertinentiis eidem domino Regi heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus.

In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto nostro sigillum nostrum commune est appositum hiis testibus: Thoma Crosse, tunc majore ville Cantebrigie, Simone Renkyn, Johanne Scot, Johanne Sexteyn, Johanne Lawe, tunc ballivis ejusdem ville, Benedicto Morys, Willelmo Alrede, Henrico Symson, Roberto Malpas et aliis. Datum apud Cantebrigiam predictam, primo die Augusti, anno regni predicti domini regis Henrici sexti post conquestum vicesimo quinto.

To this document the college seal is appended. It is round, nearly two inches in diameter. The field is divided into three compartments. In the centre one is seen St Bernard under a canopy holding a book in his right hand, and in his left a pastoral staff: beneath him is a shield bearing the royal arms of England and France quartered. On each side of the saint are elaborate canopies: beneath that on the dexter side are four kneeling figures, and beneath that on the sinister side is one kneeling figure, doubtless to represent the four fellows and the president of the college. Behind the president is a standing figure of an angel in an alb, swinging a censer. The inscription in small gothic letters is

Sigillū cōe [president' & socior' collegiī scī bernardi de cantebrig'.

The deed itself is of parchment and measures 13 inches by 5 inches.

The society also returned the foundation charter into the king's chancery with the petition, that it might be cancelled and another charter granted refounding the college on the new site next to the house of the Carmelite friars: for this seemed to the president and fellows more favourable to the prospects of their new college, as giving greater scope to its buildings; this

they mentioned in the deed of surrender, referred to in the charter of 21 Aug.

The message and tenements thus conveyed to the King form the site of the first court, of the cloister court, and of part of the fellows' building. The tenements belonging to John Morys, Thomas Forster, and Corpus Christi college, which occupied the position of the 'return' of the fellows' building, were not acquired till later.

SECOND FOUNDATION, 21 AUG. 1447.

The King acceded to the request of the society, and a charter of the following 21 Aug. (25 Hen. VI. 1447) revoked the former charter, and refounded the college of St Bernard on the new site. It is by this deed, still remaining in the college treasury, that we are made acquainted with the provision of the charter of 3 Dec. 1446.

The name of the college, the president and the four fellows constituted by it, are the same as in the earlier charter, but as in the mean time John Langton, chancellor of the university, and Gilbert Worthington had died, other framers of the statutes were appointed in their stead, viz.

John Sperhauk, and
Hugh Damlet.

The college was empowered to hold lands, and advowsons and other ecclesiastical property in mortmain to the amount of £100 per annum, a licence which was soon after greatly extended. In this charter the King appears in some degree to claim the credit of being the founder of the college, as the reason for its exemption from all corrodies, pensions, etc., (which might be granted by the King '*ratione dicte foundationis nostri*') is expressed in the words, '*eo quod collegium predictum de fundatione nostra, ut premittitur, existit.*'

The witnesses to this charter were

John Stafford, archbishop of Canterbury, lord high chancellor,

William Booth, bishop of Lincoln,
 Marmaduke Lumley, bishop of Carlisle, lord treasurer,
 Adam Moleyns, bishop of Chichester, lord keeper of the
 privy seal,
 Richard, duke of York, father of Edward IV,
 Humphry Stafford, duke of Buckingham,
 Edmund Beaufort, marquis of Dorset,
 William de la Pole, marquis of Suffolk,
 Richard Neville, earl of Salisbury,
 John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury,
 Sir Ralph Cromwell, afterwards lord treasurer,
 Sir John Stourton, treasurer of the royal household, and
 others.

The charter of foundation is as follows :—

HENRICUS DEI GRATIA Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus
 Hibernie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Ducibus,
 Marchionibus, Comitibus, Baronibus ac omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus
 suis, Salutem.

Sciatis quod—cum nos tercio die Decembris ultimo preterito per
 quandam cartam nostram

ad laudem gloriam et honorem omnipotentis Dei, in cuius manu
 corda sunt regum, beatissime et intemerate virginis Marie, matris
 Christi, necnon gloriosi confessoris sancti Bernardi, extirpationem
 heresium et errorum, fidei augmentum, clerique decorem ac stabili-
 mentum sacrosancte matris ecclesie, cuius misteria personis sunt
 ydoneis committenda que velut stelle in custodiis suis lumen prebeant
 et populos instruant doctrina pariter et exemplo,

quoddam collegium perpetuum juxta tenorem dicte carte nostre
 in et de numero unius presidentis et quatuor sociorum, (seu plurium
 vel pauciorum prout casus eveniret secundum ipsius collegii facultates
 et expensas ampliandas vel diminuendas)

in universitate nostra Cantebr. moraturorum ad studendum et
 orandum—pro salubri statu nostro ac statu consortis nostre dum vix-
 erimus et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus nec-
 non pro animabus patris et matris nostrorum cunctorumque progeni-
 torum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum,—

quos quidem presidentem et socios omnes et singulos successive
 suis temporibus ibidem existentes juxta statuta et ordinationes (inde
 per venerabiles viros magistrum Johannem Somerseth cancellarium

scaccarii nostri et magistrum Johannem Langton tunc cancellarium dicte universitatis nostri jam defunctum, Ricardum Cawedray, Petrum Hirford, Gilbertum Worthington defunctum et Thomam Boleyn dum vixissent ipsorumve majorem partem et post decessum alicuius vel aliquorum eorum per ipsos qui supervixissent seu per eorum sic superviventium majorem partem concedenda statuenda facienda et stabilienda) eligi prefici et institui, regi dirigi et gubernari, corrigi puniri amoveri destitui et privari voluerimus

in quodam fundo sive solo (situato in parochia sancte Botulphi in villa Cantebrigie inter mesuagium monialium sancte Radegundis Cantebr., Andree Doket clerici, Reginaldi Ely, Thome Neel, Thome Lovell, Henrici Symsons et Roberti Bradwey clerici, ex parte australi, et mesuagium Abbatis et conventus de Sawtry et mesuagium Benedicti Morys dyer, ex parte boriali, et abbuttat ad caput orientale super regiam viam vocatam Trumpyngton-strete et ad caput occidentale super regiam viam ducentem versus fratres Carmelitas Cantebr., et continet in longitudine a capite orientali usque ad caput occidentale ducentos septuaginta et septem pedes et dimidium pedis et in latitudine in capite orientali septuaginta et quinque pedes et in latitudine in capite occidentali septuaginta et duos pedes de standardo), quem quidem fundum ad hos finem et effectum nuper habuimus ex dono et concessione Ricardi Andrewe burgensis ville Cantabrigie per quandam cartam suam datam octavo die Novembris ultimo preterito nobis factam—tenore carte predicte fundaverimus erexerimus fecerimus et stabiliverimus perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum,

et magistrum Andream Doket presidentem et pro presidente ipsius collegii et Johannem Lawe, Alexandrum Forkelowe, Thomam Haywode et Johannem Careway clericos, socios ejusdem collegii per nos electos et ad hoc assumptos, secundum ordinationes et statuta inde per predictos Johannem Somerseth, Johannem Langton, Ricardum, Petrum, Gilbertum, et Thomam ut predicitur facienda edenda regendos corrigendos privandos amovendos prefecerimus creaverimus et ordinaverimus, prout in dicta carte nostra inter alia dicte foundationi erectioni facture et stabilimento consona et opportuna plenius continetur,

quam quidem cartam cum omnibus et singulis in eadem contentis cancellandam cassandam revocandam et adnullandam predicti presidens et socii in cancellariam nostram, nostro regio assensu eis in hac parte obtento, restituerunt,

Nos humillime supplicantes quatenus ea sic cancellanda cassanda revocanda adnullanda acceptare et (pro placabiliore situ ac elargitione edificiorum et habitationis hujusmodi collegii) collegium aliud—in quodam alio fundo et solo situato et jacente in parochia sancti Botulphi in Cantebrigia, jacente inter habitationem fratrum Carmelitarum ville Cantebr. ex parte boreali, et vicum regium vocatum Smalebriggestrete ex parte australi et ripariam ibidem ex parte occidentali et venellam vocatam Millestrete ex parte orientali nuper Johannis Morys de Trumpyngton armigeri, (quod quidem solum et fundum nuper ad hos finem et effectum habuimus ex dono et concessione predictorum presidentis et sociorum per nomen unius mesuagii cum domibus et gardino et quatuor tenementorum cum gardinis eisdem tenementis adjacentibus, prout in quodam scripto ipsorum presidentis et sociorum de data primi diei Augusti ultimi preteriti inde nobis confecto plenius continetur) de novo fundare erigere facere et stabilire in forma subsequenti dignaremur:

NOS, OMNIA et singula premissa interna meditatione merito contemplantes, de assensu presidentis et sociorum predictorum et ad eorum speciales instantiam et supplicationem nobis (ut predicatur) factas et de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia nostra, dictam cartam nostram in forma predicta cancellandam acceptamus et tenore presentium cancellamus, ac omnia et singula in eadem contenta et specificata cassamus adnullamus et revocamus, et ea cassari adnullari et omnino revocari decernimus per presentes.

Et ulterius, ad laudem gloriam et honorem Dei, beate Marie et sancti Bernardi prenominatorum, ac ad cetera divine pietatis opera prelibata, quoddam collegium imperpetuum juxta tenorem presentium in et de numero unius presidentis et quatuor sociorum, (seu plurium vel pauciorum prout casus evenerit secundum ipsius collegii facultates et expensas ampliandas vel diminuendas)

in universitate nostra Cantebr. moraturorum ad studendum et orandum—pro salubri statu nostro ac statu Margarete regine consortis nostre dum vixerimus et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus necnon pro animabus inclitorum patris et matris nostrorum cunctorumque progenitorum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum—

quos quidem presidentem et socios omnes et singulos successive suis temporibus ibi existentes juxta statuta et ordinationes (inde per predictos Johannem Somerseth, Ricardum Cawedray, Petrum Hirford ac Johannem Sperhawk, Hugonem Damlet et Thomam Boleyn

dum vixerint ipsorumve maiorem partem, et post decessum alicuius vel aliquorum eorum per ipsos qui supervixerint vel per eorum sic superviventium maiorem partem concedenda statuenda facienda et stabilienda) eligi prefici et institui, regi dirigi et gubernari, corrigi puniri et amoveri, destitui et privari volumus

in dicto fundo sive solo quod (ut predicitur) nuper habuimus ex dono et concessione predictorum presidentis et sociorum tenore presentium fundamus erigimus facimus et stabilimus perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum,

ac predictum magistrum Andream Doket presidentem et pro presidente ipsius collegii et predictos Johannem Lawe, Alexandrum Forkelowe, Thomam Haywode et Johannem Carewey clericos, socios ejusdem collegii per nos electos et ad hoc assumptos secundum ordinationes et statuta inde per predictos Johannem Somerseth Ricardum Petrum Johannem Sperhauk Hugonem et Thomam Boleyn (ut predicitur) facienda [et] edenda, regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos prefecimus creavimus et ordinavimus, preficimus creamus et ordinamus per presentes ;

volentes et concedentes quod iidem presidens et socii et successores sui presidentes et socii ejusdem collegii juxta ordinationes et statuta (ut premittitur) facienda et edenda, eligere congregare et admittere poterint sibi plures socios secundum ordinationes et statuta illa regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos, quos quidem socios et eorum successores sic electos congregatos et admissos (secundum huiusmodi statuta et ordinationes regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos) socios esse ipsius collegii et tanquam socios et membra ejusdem collegii haberi teneri et in omnibus reputari volumus et concedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris imperpetuum per presentes ;

volentes ulterius et concedentes quod, prefato presidente cedente vel decedente vel quacunque alia de causa inde amoto sive privato, socii residui collegii pro tempore existentes secundum formam et effectum ordinationum et statutorum huiusmodi (ut predicitur) fiendorum, alterum idoneum virum in presidentem et pro presidente ejusdem collegii per cancellarum predictae universitatis et successores suos pro tempore existentes et non per nos neque heredes vel successores nostros tenore presentium duximus admittendum et confirmandum et secundum ordinationes et statuta predicta regendum corrigendum privandum et amovendum ;

et quod huiusmodi presidentibus cedentibus vel decedentibus aut

quoquo modo exinde privatis seu amotis in futurum habeant dicti residui socii collegii antedicti et habere possint juxta ordinationes et statuta (ut premittitur) fienda, liberam electionem de tempore in tempus novi presidentis collegii supradicti quem in presidentem collegii illius modo et forma prenotatis admitti et confirmari ac in presidentem ejusdem collegii sic admissum et confirmatum et secundum ordinationes et statuta predicta regendum corrigendum privandum et amovendum presidentem esse perpetuum ejusdem collegii absque licentia de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris inde petenda vel proseguenda et non alium neque alio modo volumus et concedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est imperpetuum per presentes;

volentes etiam et concedentes, quod sociis ejusdem collegii cedentibus vel decedentibus aut exinde privatis vel amotis aut eorum aliquo cedente vel decedente aut exinde privato seu amoto in futurum, habeant dicti presidens et socii et successores sui predicti imperpetuum juxta hujusmodi ordinationes et statuta liberam electionem et confirmationem novorum sociorum in eorum loco ponendorum absque licentia inde de nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris petenda vel proseguenda in futurum, quos sic electos confirmatos et admissos, et non alios, socios esse collegii predicti, et tanquam socios et membra ejusdem collegii haberi teneri et reputari secundum ordinationes et statuta illa regendos corrigendos et amovendos volumus et concedimus imperpetuum per presentes.

Ulterius et concedimus quod presidens et socii antedicti pro tempore ibidem existentes et eorum successores in perpetuum **Presidens et Socii Collegii Sancti Bernardi de Cantebrigia** imperpetuum nuncupentur;

et quod idem presidens et socii sint unum corpus in se in re et in nomine, et perpetuam habeant successionem, et quod ipsi, per nomen et sub nomine presidentis et sociorum collegii predicti, sint persone habiles et capaces et perpetue in lege ad impetrandum recipiendum et perquirendum terras tenementa redditus et servicia advocaciones ecclesiarum tam de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quam de aliis personis quibuscumque, licet ea de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris immediate teneantur per servitium militare aut alio modo quocumque; habenda et tenenda eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis imperpetuum, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante,

ac insuper quod ipsi per nomen predictum placitare possint et

implacitari, prosequi et defendere omnimodas actiones reales et personales ac mixtas cujuscumque generis fuerint vel nature ac sectas causas et querelas quascumque, ac eis respondere et in eisdem responderi valeant sub nomine predicto coram nobis et heredibus nostris, ac etiam coram justiciariis judicibus secularibus et ecclesiasticis quibuscunque,

et quod idem presidens et socii et eorum successores imperpetuum habeant unum sigillum commune pro negotiis et factis suis agendis et causis suis serviturum.

Dedimus ulterius et concessimus ac etiam damus et concedimus per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris prefatis presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis tam predictum fundum sive solum—quod nuper (ut predictum est) ex dono et concessione eorundem presidentis et sociorum pro domibus et edificiis eorumque mansionibus et aliis necessariis suis in et super eodem fundo sive solo construendis et faciendis—quam unum tenementum cum suis pertinentiis jacens in parochia sancti Botulphi Cantebr. juxta tenementum collegii Corporis Christi et beate Marie Cantebr. ex parte boreali et tenementum rectorie sancti Botulphi ex parte australi, et abbuttat ad unum caput super gardinum dicti collegii Corporis Christi et ad alium caput super regiam viam vocatam Altam Stratam versus occidentem, ac etiam predictum solum et fundum quod nuper (ut predictum est) habuimus ex dono et concessione predicti Ricardi Andrewe, habenda et tenenda eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum, predicto statuto non obstante.

Preterea concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est, prefatis Johanni Somerseth, Ricardo, Petro, Johanni Sperhauk, Hugoni et Thome Boleyn, quod ipsi sex dum vixerint seu eorum major pars, et post decessum alicuius vel aliquorum eorum sic superviventium major pars ordinationes et statuta predicta corrigere emendare reformare seu totaliter mutare et cum eis dispensare ac nova ordinationes et statuta pro bona et sana gubernatione collegii prenotati facere poterunt vel poterit, juxta que presidentes et socii collegii prelibati ex tunc in eodem collegio futuri et existentes regi et gubernari debeant, ac modo et forma prenotatis amovendi et privandi existant.

Insuper de gratia nostra speciali concessimus et licentiam dedimus per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est, prefatis presidenti et sociis ac suis successoribus

predictis, quod ipsi perquirere possint terras tenementa et redditus necnon advocaciones ecclesiarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcunque tam de terris et tenementis que de nobis in capite per servitium militare aut per aliquod aliud servicium seu de aliis quam de nobis per quodcumque servicium teneantur, que quidem terre tenementa redditus et ecclesie et alia beneficia quecumque ad centum libras per annum attingunt, habenda et tenenda terras tenementa redditus et advocaciones illa eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum,

et eadem ecclesias et alia beneficia quecumque appropriare et ea sic appropriata in proprios usus suos retinere sibi et successoribus suis pro eorum sustentatione in victu et vestitu aliisque necessariis eorum agenda imperpetuum absque molestatione vel impetitione nostri heredum seu successorum nostrorum aut aliorum quorumcunque, statuto predicto seu alio aliquo statuto sive ordinatione in contrarium edito facto vel ordinato non obstante, et hoc absque aliquo feodo magno vel parvo aut aliquo fine quocumque nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris reddendo vel faciendo pro premissis aut aliquo premissorum.

Et ulterius (de uberiori gratia nostra) concessimus eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis, quod ipsi presidens et socii et successores sui imperpetuum sint quieti de quibuscumque corrodiis sive sustentationibus et pensionibus alicui persone sive aliquibus personis (ad rogatum seu mandatum nostrum vel heredum seu successorum nostrorum ratione dicte foundationis nostre seu quacumque alia de causa) concedendis, ipsosque presidentem et socios et successores suos de hujusmodi corrodiis sive sustentationibus et pensionibus aliquo qualiter (ut premittitur) concedendis, liberos et immunes et quietos et exoneratos esse volumus per presentes, eo quod collegium predictum de fundatione nostra (ut premittitur) existit, aut aliquo statuto ordinatione provisione sive actu ante hec tempora qualitercumque edito facto ordinato seu proviso aut aliqua re causa vel materia quacumque ante hec tempora habita facta seu perpetrata non obstante.

Hiis testibus: venerabilibus patribus J. Archiepiscopo Cantuar. totius Anglie primate cancellario nostro, W. Lincoln., Marmaduco Karliol. thesaurario nostro Anglie et A. Cicestren. custode privati sigilli nostri, episcopis, carissimis consanguineis nostris Ricardo Ebor. et Humfrido Buk. ducibus, carissimis consanguineis nostris

Edmundo Dors. et Willelmo Suff. marchionibus, ac carissimis consanguineis nostris Ricardo Sar. et Johanni Salop. comitibus, dilectis et fidelibus nostris Radulpho Cromwell et Johanni Stourton thesaurario hospitii nostri, militibus, et aliis.

Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium vicesimo primo die Augusti, anno regni nostri vicesimo quinto. KIRKEHAM

Per ipsum regem et de data predicta auctoritate parliamenti.

Appended to the charter is the great seal of England.

About this time Margaret of Anjou, the queen of Henry VI., addressed a petition to him, begging to have the foundation and naming of the college. It is here given from the original preserved among the college muniments:—

Margaret

R H

To the King my souverain lord.

BESECHETH mekely Margarete quene of Englonde youre humble wif, Forasmuche as youre moost noble grace hath newly ordeined and stablissed a collage of seint Bernard in the Universite of Cambridge with multitude of grete and faire privilage perpetuelly appertenynge unto the same as in youre lres patentes therupon made more plainly hit appereth In the whiche universite is no collage founded by eny quene of Englonde hidertoward, Plese hit therfore unto youre highnesse to yeve and graunte unto youre seide humble wif the fondacōn and determinacōn of the seid collage to be called and named the Quenes collage of sainte Margerete and saint Bernard, or ellis of sainte Margarete vergine and martir and saint Bernard confessor, and therupon for ful evidence thereof to have licence and pouvoir to ley the furst stone in her owne persone or ellis by other depute of her assignement, so that beside the mooste noble and glorieus collage roial of our Lady and saint Nicholas founded by your highnesse may be founded and stablissed the seid so called Quenes collage to conservacōn of oure feith and augmentacōn of pure clergie namely of the imparesse of alle sciences and facultees theologic.. to the ende there accustomed of plain lecture and exposicōn botraced with docteurs sentence autentiq' performed daily twyes by two

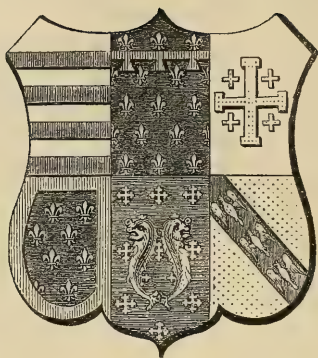
docteurs notable and wel avised upon the bible aforenoone and maistre of the sentences afternoone to the publique audience of alle men frely bothe seculiers and religieus to the magnificence of denominacōn of suche a Quenes collage and to laud and honneure of sexe femenine, like as two noble and devoute contesses of Pembroke and of Clare founded two collages in the same universite called Pembroke halle and Clare halle the wiche are of grete reputacōn for good and worshipful clerkis that by grete multitude have be bredde and brought forth in theym, And of youre more ample grace to graunte that all privileges immunitees profites and comodites conteyned in the lres patentes above reherced may stonde in theire strength and pouoir after forme and effect of the conteine in theym. And she shal ever preye God for you.

This document is written on parchment, 13 inches by 7 inches: the queen as a royal personage puts her name at the top, and the letters R H are the King's own sign manual, by which he countersigned the petition on returning it to the queen granted. Its date must be between 21 Aug. 1447 and 30 March, 1448.

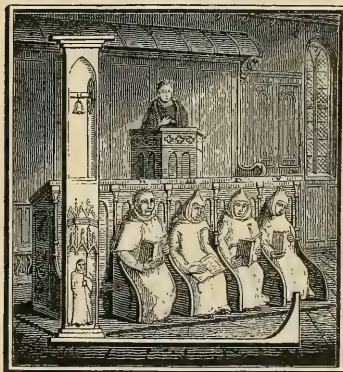
What prompted queen Margaret to undertake the patronage of the college,—whether (as Fuller says) ‘as Miltiades’ trophy in Athens would not suffer Themistocles to sleep, so this Queen beholding her husband’s bounty in building King’s college was restless in herself with holy emulation until she had produced something of the like nature, a strife wherein wives without breach of duty may contend with their husbands which should exceed in pious performances,’—or whether Andrew Doket, finding the King too busy with the affairs of state and the management of his own two foundations, King’s college and Eton college, contrived to engage the queen’s interest in a similar work,—there is no evidence to shew.

Any how the college gladly accepted the queen as their patroness, and a second time returned their charter into chancery to be revoked, and resigned into the King’s hands all the lands which they possessed, with the petition that he would grant them to queen Margaret together with the licence to found ‘another college in honour of the glorious virgin St Margaret and of St Bernard, on the ground late of John Morys of

Trumpington esquire.' The King acceded to the joint request of his queen and the college, and so St Bernard's college finally disappears. Its only memorials are the charters, a few deeds referring to its sites and its seal; for though the will of John Caraway of Cambridge (mentioned p. 30) contains a bequest to St Bernard's college, it really belongs by its date (26 May, 1449) to queen Margaret's college.



The Queens' college of St Margaret and St Bernard,
30 March, 1448.



LETTERS patent under the great seal were issued on 30 March, 1448, granting to Margaret of Anjou the lands of St Bernard's college and licence to found a college. It is printed in the 'Documents relating to the university and colleges of Cambridge,' iii. 1 ff. in the *Inspeximus* charter of 1 Henry VIII. This is the charter mentioned in the calendar of the Patent Rolls

(1802, fo.), 26 Hen. VI. p. 292, n. 39, as 'Perampla fundatio ac dotatio pro collegio S. Bernardi Cant.'

It is here transcribed from the original in the college treasury:—

HENRICUS DEI GRATIA Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, Salutem.

Sciatis quod—cum nos vicesimo primo die Augusti ultimo preterito per quandam cartam nostram

ad laudem gloriam et honorem omnipotentis Dei, in cuius manu corda sunt regum, et beatissime et intemerate virginis Marie matris Christi necnon gloriosi confessoris sancti Bernardi, extirpationem heresium et errorum, fidei augmentum, clerique decorem ac stabilimentum sacrosancte matris ecclesie, cuius misteria personis sunt ydoneis committenda que velut stelle in custodiis suis lumen prebeant, et populos instruant doctrina pariter et exemplo,

quoddam collegium perpetuum juxta tenorem dicte carte nostre in et de numero unius presidentis et quatuor sociorum (seu plurium vel pauciorum prout casus eveniret secundum ipsius collegii facultates et expensas ampliandas vel diminuendas)

in universitate nostra Cantabr. moraturorum ad studendum et orandum—pro salubri statu nostro ac statu precarissime consortis nostre Margarete regine Anglie dum vixissemus et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migrassemus, necnon pro animabus inclitorum patris et matris nostrorum cunctorumque progenitorum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum—quos quidem presidentem et socios omnes et singulos successive suis temporibus ibi existentes juxta statuta et ordinationes (inde per venerabiles viros magistrum Johannem Somerseth cancellarium scaccarii nostri, Ricardum Cawedray, Petrum Hyrford, Johannem Sparhawk, Hugonem Damlet, et Thomam Boleyn clericos, dum vixissent ipsorumve majorem partem, et post decessum alicuius vel aliquorum eorum per ipsos qui supervixissent seu per eorum sic superviventium majorum condenda statuenda facienda et stabilienda) eligi prefici et institui, regi dirigi et gubernari, corrigi puniri et amoveri, destitui et privari voluerimus

in quodam fundo et solo situato in parochia sancti Botulphi in Canteburgia (jacente inter habitationem fratrum Carmelitarum ville Cantebrie ex parte boriali et vicum regium vocatum Smallbriggestrete ex parte australi et ripariam ibidem ex parte occidentali et venellam vocatam Millestrete ex parte orientali),

quod quidem solum et fundum nuper ad hos finem et effectum habuimus ex dono et concessione predictorum presidentis et sociorum per nomen unius mesuagii cum domibus et gardino et quatuor tenementorum cum gardinis eisdem tenementis adjacentibus, prout in quodam scripto ipsorum presidentis et sociorum de data primi diei Augusti tunc ultimo preteriti inde nobis confecto plenius continetur,

tenore carte predictae fundaverimus erexerimus fecerimus et stabili-

verimus perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum ac magistrum Andream Doket presidentem et pro presidente ipsius collegii et Johannem Lawe, Alexandrum Forkelowe, Thomam Haywode, et Johannem Carewey clericos, socios ejusdem collegii per nos electos et ad hoc assumptos, secundum ordinationes et statuta inde per predictos Johannem Somerseth Ricardum Petrum Johannem Sperhauk, Hugonem et Thomam Boleyn (ut predicitur) facienda et edenda regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos prefecerimus creaverimus et ordinaverimus, prout in dicta carta nostra inde inter alia dictis foundationi erectioni facture et stabilimento consona et opportuna plenius continetur,

quam quidem cartam cum omnibus et singulis in eadem contentis predicti presidens et socii in cancellariam nostram, nostro regio assensu eis in hac parte obtento, restituerunt cancellandam cassandam revocandam et adnullandam,

Nos humillime supplicantes quatenus eam sic cancellandam cassandam revocandam et adnullandam acceptare et—tam fundum sive solum predictum cum suis pertinentiis quam aliud fundum sive solum (situatum in dicta parochia sancti Botulphi in dicta villa Cantebrigie inter mesuagium monialium sancte Radegundis Cantebr. necnon mesuagium Andree Doket clerici, mesuagium Reginaldi Eli, mesuagium Thome Neel, mesuagium Thome Lovell, mesuagium Henrici Symsons et mesuagium Roberti Bradwey clerici ex parte australi et mesuagium Abbatis et conventus de Sawetry ac mesuagium Benedicti Morys dyer ex parte boreali, et abbuttat ad caput orientale super regiam viam vocatam Trumpyngton Strete, ad caput occidentale super regiam viam ducentem versus fratres Carmelitas Cantebr.) cum suis pertinentiis, quod quidem fundum sive solum prefati presidens et socii ex concessione nostra nuper habuerent, nec non unum tenementum cum suis pertinentiis (jacens in dicta parochia sancti Botulphi Cantebr. juxta tenementum collegii Corporis Christi et beate Marie Cantebr. ex parte boreali et tenementum rectorie sancti Botulphi ex parte australi, et abbuttat ad unum caput super gardenum dicti collegii Corporis Christi et ad aliud caput super regiam viam vocatam Highstrete versus occidentem)—in manus nostras ex eorum assensu et voluntate totaliter resumere, ac fundos sive sola et tenementa illa prefate precarissime consorti nostri interim dare et concedere,

necnon eidem consorti nostre aliud et hujusmodi collegium in honore gloriose virginis sancte Margarete et sancti Bernardi prelibati in predicto fundo sive solo quod nuper fuit prefati Johannis Morys

de Trumpyngton armigeri fundandi erigendi faciendi et stabiliendi, nostram regiam licentiam in forma subsequenti gratiose concedere dignaremur,

NOS OMNIA et singula premissa interna meditatione merito contemplantes, de assensu presidentis et sociorum predictorum et ad prefate consortis nostre singularem contemplationem ac ipsorum presidentis et sociorum instantiam et supplicationem nobis in hac parte specialiter factas

de gratia nostra speciali et ex certa scientia nostra dictam cartam nostram in forma predicta cancellandam acceptamus et tenore presentium cancellamus, ac omnia et singula in eadem carta contenta et specificata cassamus revocamus et adnullamus et ea cassari revocari et omnino adnullari decernimus per presentes ;

ac fundos sive sola et tenementa predicta cum suis pertinentiis ex causis supradictis in manus nostras resumimus et eadem fundos sive sola et tenementa cum suis pertinenciis predictę consorti nostre —ad intentionem et effectum quod ipsa hujusmodi collegium in eodem fundo sive solo nuper Johannis Morys supradicti in forma subsequenti erigat fundet et stabiliat,—damus et concedimus per presentes, habenda et tenenda sibi heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum ;

et ulterius de gratia nostra uberiori concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus ac successoribus nostris prefate consorti nostre,

quod ipsa (ad laudem gloriam et honorem Dei et beate Marie ac dicte gloriose virginis sanctę Margarete et sancti Bernardi pre-nominati ac ad cetera divina pietatis opera prelibata) quoddam collegium perpetuum juxta tenorem presentium in et de numero unius presidentis et quatuor sociorum (seu plurium vel pauciorum prout casus eveniret secundum illius collegii facultates et expensas ampliandas vel diminuendas)

in dicta universitate nostra Cantebr. moraturorum ad studendum et orandum—pro salubri statu nostro ac statu ejusdem consortis nostre dum vixerimus et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus, necnon pro animabus inclitorum patrum et matrum nostrorum cunctorumque progenitorum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum—

quos quidem presidentem et socios omnes et singulos successive suis temporibus ibi existentes juxta statuta et ordinationes (inde per venerabilem patrem Willelmum Coventren. et Lych. episcopum ac

predictos Johannem Somerseth Ricardum Cawedray Petrum Hirford Hugonem Damlet et Thomam Boleyn ac Willelmum Millyngton clericos dum vixerint ipsorumve maiorem partem et post decessum alicuius vel aliquorum eorum per eos qui supervixerint semper eorum sic superviventium maiorem partem condenda statuenda facienda et stabilienda) eligi prefici et institui regi dirigi et gubernari corrigi puniri et amoveri destitui et privari volumus

in dicto fundo sive solo quod (ut predicatur) nuper fuit predicti Johannis Morys fundare erigere facere et stabilire possit perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum

ac predictum magistrum Andream Doket presidentem et pro presidente ipsius collegii et predictos Johannem Lawe, Alexandrum Forkelowe, Thomas Haywode et Johannem Carewey clericos socios ejusdem collegii secundum ordinationes et statuta (inde per predictos episcopum Johannem Somerseth Ricardum Petrum Hugonem Thomam et Willelmum Millyngton ut predicatur facienda et edenda) regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos preficere creare et ordinare valeat.

Volumus enim et concedimus, quod postquam collegium predictum per dictam consortem nostram in forma predicta fundatum erectum factum et stabilitum fuerit et predicti presidens et socii per ipsam similiter prefecti creati et ordinati fuerint, iidem presidens et socii et successores sui presidentes et socii ejusdem collegii iuxta ordinationes et statuta (ut premittitur) fienda et edenda eligere congregare et admittere poterunt plures socios secundum ordinationes et statuta illa regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos—quos quidem socios et eorum successores sic electos congregatos et admissos (secundum hujusmodi statuta et ordinationes regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos) socios esse ipsius collegii et tanquam socios et membra ejusdem collegii haberi teneri et in omnibus reputari volumus et concedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris imperpetuum per presentes.

Volumus ulterius et concedimus quod post foundationem erectionem facturam et stabilimentum collegii predicti ac perfectionem creationem et ordinationem predictorum presidentis et sociorum in forma predicta fiendam, eodem presidente cedente vel decedente vel quacumque alia de causa inde amoto sive privato, socii residui ejusdem collegii pro tempore existentes, secundum formam et effectum ordinationum et statutorum hujusmodi (ut predicatur) fiendorum, alterum ydoneum virum in presidentem electum post

electionem de se factam in presidentem et pro presidente ejusdem collegii per cancellarium predictæ universitatis et successores suos pro tempore existentes et non per prefatam consortem nostram neque aliquam aliam reginam Angliæ sibi succedentem tenore presentium duximus admittendum et confirmandum et secundum ordinationes et statuta predicta regendum corrigendum privandum et amovendum,

et quod hujusmodi presidentibus cedentibus vel decedentibus aut quoquo modo exinde privatis sive amotis infuturum, habeant dicti residui socii collegii antedicti et habere possint juxta ordinationes et statuta (ut premittitur) fienda liberam electionem de tempore in tempus novi presidentis collegii supradicti, quem in presidentem collegii illius modo et forma prenotatis admitti et confirmari ac in presidentem ejusdem collegii sic admissum et confirmatum et secundum ordinationes et statuta predicta regendum corrigendum privandum et amovendum, presidentem esse perpetuum ejusdem collegii absque licentia de prefata consorte nostra vel aliqua regina Angliæ sibi succedente inde petenda vel proseguenda, et non alium neque alio modo volumus et concedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est imperpetuum per presentes.

Volumus etiam et concedimus quod post perfectionem creationem et ordinationem predictorum sociorum collegii supradicti per dictam consortem nostram in forma predicta fiendam, sociis dicti collegii cedentibus vel decedentibus aut exinde privatis vel amotis aut eorum aliquo cedente vel decedente aut exinde privato seu amoto in futurum, habeant dicti presidens et socii et successores sui predicti imperpetuum juxta hujusmodi ordinationes et statuta liberam electionem et confirmationem novorum sociorum in eorum loco ponendorum absque licentia inde de dicta consorte nostra vel aliqua regina Angliæ sibi succedente petenda vel proseguenda in futurum, quos sic electos confirmatos et admissos et non alios socios esse collegii predicti et tanquam socios et membra ejusdem collegii haberi teneri et reputari secundum ordinationes et statuta illa regendos corrigendos et amovendos volumus et concedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris imperpetuum per presentes.

Et ulterius volumus et concedimus quod collegium predictum cum sic (ut premittitur) fundatum erectum factum et stabilitum fuerit **Reginale Collegium Sancte Margarete et Sancti Bernardi in universitate Cantebr.** imperpetuum nuncupetur, et quod

presidens et socii antedicti pro tempore ibidem existentes imperpetuum **Presidens et Socii Reginalis Collegii Sancte Margarete et Sancti Bernardi in universitate Cantebr.** imperpetuum nuncupentur:

et quod iidem presidens et socii sint unum corpus in se in re et in nomine, et perpetuam habeant successionem, et quod ipsi per nomen et sub nomine presidentis et sociorum collegii predicti sint persone habiles capaces et perpetue in lege ad impetrandum recipiendum et perquirendum terras tenementa redditus et servicia ac advocaciones ecclesiarum tam de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quam de aliis personis quibuscunque, licet ea de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris immediate teneantur per servitium militare aut alio modo quocunque; habenda et tenenda eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis imperpetuum, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edicto non obstante:

ac similiter quod ipsi per nomen predictum placitare possint et implacitari prosequi et defendere omnimodas actiones reales personales et mixtas cujuscunque generis fuerint vel nature ac sectas causas et querelas quascunque, ac eis respondere et in eis responderi valeant sub nomine predicto coram nobis et heredibus nostris ac etiam coram justiciariis et iudicibus secularibus et ecclesiasticis quibuscunque;

et quod iidem presidens et socii et eorum successores imperpetuum habeant unum sigillum commune pro negociis et factis suis agendis et causis suis serviturum.

Preterea concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est per presentes prefate consorti nostre quod ipsa (immediate post foundationem erectionem facturam et stabilimentum collegii predicti ac post perfectionem et ordinationem predictorum presidentis et sociorum ejusdem collegii per eandem consortem nostram in forma predicta fiendam) predicta fundos sive sola et tenementa cum pertinentiis prefatis presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis, tam pro domibus et edificiis eorumque mansionibus et aliis necessariis suis in et super eadem fundos sive sola et tenementa construendis et faciendis, quam in perpetuam augmentationem sustentationis eorundem presidentis et sociorum et successorum suorum, dare possit et concedere, necnon eisdem presidenti et sociis quod ipsi fundos sive sola et tenementa predicta cum suis pertinentiis a prefata consorte nostra in forma predicta recipere et tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum

similiter tenore presentium licentiam dedimus specialem, dicto statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante.

Et insuper volumus concedimus et licentiam damus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est per presentes, prefatis episcopo, Johanni Somerseth, Ricardo Cawedray, Petro, Hugoni, Thome Boleyn et Willelmo Millyngton quod ipsi septem dum vixerint seu eorum major pars, et post decessum alicuius vel aliquorum eorum sic superviventium major pars ordinationes et statuta predicta corrigere emendare reformare seu totaliter mutare et cum eis dispensare ac nova ordinationes et statuta pro bona et sana gubernatione collegii prenotati facere poterunt vel poterit, juxta que presidentes et socii collegii prelibati ex tunc in eodem collegio futuri et existentes regi et gubernari debeant, ac modo et forma prenotatis amovendi et privandi existant.

Ulterius concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est per presentes prefatis presidenti et sociis, quod postquam iidem presidens et socii in forma predicta perfecti creati et ordinati existant, ipsi et eorum successores presidens et socii collegii predicti perquirere possint terras tenementa et redditus nec non advocaciones ecclesiarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque tam de terris et tenementis que de nobis in capite per servitium militare aut per aliquod aliud servitium seu de aliis quam de nobis per quodcumque servitium teneantur, que quidem terre tenementa redditus et ecclesia et alia beneficia ecclesiastica quecumque ad ducentas libras per annum se attingunt, habenda et tenenda terras tenementa redditus et advocaciones illa eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum,

et eadem ecclesias et beneficia quecumque appropriare et ea sic appropriata in proprios usus suos tenere sibi et successoribus suis pro eorum sustentatione in victu vestitu aliisque necessariis eorum agenda imperpetuum absque molestatione vel impetitione nostri heredum seu successorum nostrorum aut aliorum quorumcumque, statuto predicto seu aliquo alio statuto sive ordinatione in contrarium edito facto seu ordinato non obstante:

et hoc absque aliquo feodo magno vel parvo aut fine quocumque nobis heredibus seu successoribus nostris reddendo solvendo vel faciendo pro premissis vel aliquo premissorum, quod expressa mentio de aliis donis et concessionibus per nos prefate consorti nostre ante

hec tempora factis in presentibus facta non existit juxta formam statutorum inde editorum non obstante.

In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium tricesimo die Martii anno regni nostri vicesimo sexto. KIRKEHAM.

Per ipsum regem et de data predicta auctoritate parlamenti.

This deed measures 26 inches by 17½ inches, and has appended to it the great seal of England.

In the letters patent, which in pursuance of this permission the queen issued on 15 April 26 Hen. VI. 1448, she first recites the King's charter of 30 March, and then, repeating the provisions of it in her own name with little or no variation, proceeds 'in the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and of the glorious virgin Mary, and of St Margaret and of St Bernard, by virtue and authority of the King's licence,' to found a college for one president and four fellows, by the name of the Queen's College of St Margaret and St Bernard; or, in Latin, Collegium Reginale Sancte Margarete et Sancti Bernardi.

As this charter contains no new points, the queen's own words only are transcribed from the original in the college treasury; indeed, this charter is quite ignored in the confirmation charters of 2 Hen. VIII. and 3 Edw. VI., where the King's charter alone is recited.

MARGARETA DEI GRATIA Regina Anglie et Francie et Domina Hibernie, Filia Regis Sicilie et Jerusalem, Universis et singulis sancte matris ecclesie filiis, ad quorum notitiam presentes litere et contenta in eisdem pervenerint, Salutem in omnium Salvatore.

Cum illustrissimus et metuendissimus Princeps et Dominus meus, Dominus Henricus nunc rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie sextus post conquestam vicesimo primo die Augusti anno regni sui vicesimo quinto, per quandam cartam suam, ad laudem gloriam et honorem omnipotentis Dei, etc. (*nearly as in the king's deed of 30 March*)

NOS VERO premissa interna meditatione fore pia et meritoria intime considerantes eaque perficere ac perimplere cupientes et ad

hujusmodi collegii erectionem foundationem et stabilimentum, in nomine Sancte et Individue Trinitatis, Patris Filii et Spiritus Sancti, et gloriose virginis Marie sancteque Margarete et sancti Bernardi prelibatorum, vigore et auctoritate licentie regie nobis (ut prefertur) in hac parte per litteras superius specificatas date et concesse, procedimus ad laudem gloriam et honorem omnipotentis Dei, etc. (*nearly as before*).

In quorum omnium et singulorum premissorum testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes.

Datum quinto decimo die Aprilis anno regni predicti domini mei regis Henrici sexti post conquestum vicesimo sexto supradicto.

This deed, measuring 37 inches by 23 inches, bears appended the seal of the queen which is circular, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and shews the queen's arms crowned and supported by a griffin and an eagle, surrounded by the inscription

Sigillum Margarete dei gratia regine anglie et francie et domine hibernie filie regis sicilie et ierlm.

From the words 'auctoritate apostolica et regia,' used in a document transcribed p. 46, it would seem, that besides the royal charter a papal bull was procured for the foundation of Queens' college, as was the case with most colleges and universities in those days. If this were the case, the bull was sent to London in 1535 together with all charters, statutes, etc. of the university and the colleges, and possibly destroyed, as Mr W. Nelson, of the Public Record office, was not able, after diligent enquiry, to discover it there; nor is there any transcript of it among the 'Vatican papers' in the British Museum (Addit. MSS. 15351—15400). However, archbishop Parker in the account of the colleges appended to his work, *De antiquitate Britannicæ ecclesiæ*, and written about 1571, has in his notice of Queens' college placed the words 'ex diplomate pontificio' opposite the statement, that Andrew Duket was the founder of the college: may we conjecture from this, that he saw the papal bull for the foundation after the reformation, and that therefore it may yet be in existence?

In these two charters of Henry and Margaret, the same society was constituted as in the earlier ones of St Bernard's college, viz.

Andrew Docket, president, and
 John Lawe,
 Alexander Forkelowe,
 Thomas Heywode, and
 John Carewey, clerks, the four fellows.

They were to form a corporation able to sue and to be sued, with a common seal, and having licence to hold property in mortmain to the amount of £200 per annum.

The statutes were to be framed by

William Booth, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield,
 John Somerseth,
 Richard Cawedray,
 Peter Hirford,
 Hugh Damlet,
 Thomas Boleyn, and
 William Millington, clerks.



We will now glance at the history of those persons who were concerned in the foundation of the two colleges.

Of the royal patroness, Margaret of Anjou, it is not necessary to say much. She was daughter of René, count of Anjou and of Provence, duke of Bar and Lorraine, and titular king of Sicily and Jerusalem, and was born 23 March 1428-9; she was espoused to Henry VI. in Nov. 1444, married to him at Southwick Hampshire, 22 April, and crowned at Westminster, 30 May, 1445. She was then, at the time when she accepted or assumed the patronage of the college, only in her nineteenth year, but in spite of her youth was becoming rapidly the most important personage in the realm.

Of Andrew Docket, the first president of the college, it will be more convenient to put together all that is known

in his place in the series of the presidents of the later foundation.

Concerning the four fellows appointed by the charters of 1446, 1447 and 1448, not much has been found.

In the list of witnesses to the deed of surrender of St Bernard's college, the name of John Lawe, bailiff of Cambridge occurs; he may have been a relation of John Lawe, clerk, fellow of the college. The name of this latter occurs in a list of benefactors of about the year 1480.

Alexander Forkelowe, clerk, was the second on the list of the first fellows. He was living in 1472, as he is mentioned in the 'Vellum Inventory' of that date as having in his possession a chalice belonging to the chapel. Mr Thomas Faircloughe, probably a relative of the fellow, occurs in the list of benefactors above mentioned. He was vicar of Rickling, Essex, being instituted 13 April, 1444; he resigned before 1 Oct. of the same year (Newcourt, *Rep.* ii. 493). In MS. Baker xxx. 200, we find, 'Anno 1444 Jul. 27, admissus fuit Th. Fairclogh ad ecclesiam parochialem de Lolworth,' and in the register of bishop Bouchier (MS. Addit. [Cole] 5826, fo. 15[16]), '13 Nov. 1448 Holbourne, the bishop adm. and inst. Sir Wm. Marleburgh, chaplain, to the R. of Lolleworth on the Resig. of M. Tho. Fairclogh by his proxy M. Alexander Fairclogh at the present. of Hen. Langley esq., reserving to Mr Tho. Fairclogh an annual pension till he should be provided with another benefice. fo. 19 b.' Another of the same name, Geoffry Ferklow or Faireclogh, was fellow of Pembroke hall in 1444 (Hawes and Loder's *Framlingham*, 215).

The surnames of these two fellows occur in the deeds of the first site of St Bernard's college. On 20 Aug. 1446, John Lawe and Thomas Forkelawe, clerks, and John Aldreth, citizen, bought two separate tenements in St Botolph's parish, the one of Henry Symmesson and Agnes his wife, the other of Henry Symmeson and Thomas Good, citizens of Cambridge. These two they made over to Richard Andrewe on 6 Sept. On 20 Oct. a tenement adjoining to it and touching it on the east side was made over to Richard Andrewe by Agnes, widow of Tho-

mas Jacob, and John More, clerk, and Richard Sextein, executors of the deceased. These three properties formed the piece of ground given by Richard Andrewe to the King on 8 Nov. for the purpose of founding a college. John Lawe was probably the fellow, and Thomas Faircloughe or Forkelawe the rector of Lolworth above mentioned.

Of Thomas Heywode nothing appears, save that he is mentioned as fellow of Queens' college in a deed of 6 March 1448-9. He was alive in Sept. 1459.

John Carewey was the fourth fellow. Mr John Carawey of Cambridge, son of.....and Margaret Carawey, bequeathed to the new college of St Bernard all the books which he had in gift from his uncle (patruus) Mr John Carawey, 'in perpetuum memoriam pro anima ipsius et anima mea habendam inter socios dicti collegii,' except a book 'cum devotionibus,' which he left to Andrew Docket, and a portiforium, which was to be sold, and its price laid out for the souls of his uncle and himself. He desired to be buried within the sanctuary of the church of St Vigor at Fulbourn, and left small bequests to that church and to St Botolph's in Cambridge. His executors were Andrew Docket, Mr Geoffry Bishop, vicar of Fulbourn All Saints (Blomefield, *Collect. Cantab.* 41), to whom he left 'unum caminum de ferro,' and Mr Thomas Carawey. As supervisor of his will he appointed William Wilflete, rector of Fulbourn St Vigor's, master of Clare hall, chancellor of the university 1458, and dean of Stoke college 1454—70 (Masters's *Hist. of C. C. C.*, App. p. 38). His will was made 26 May, and proved 5 June 1449 before the vice-chancellor Dr Nicholas Swaffham in the adjoining house of the Carmelite friars. By a reference to the dates it will be seen, that though he mentions the new college of St Bernard, that college had more than a year before been transformed into that of St Margaret and St Bernard. He therefore perhaps was not the fellow. Also, since he mentions a rector of St Vigor's, he was not the John Carewey, rector 15 Oct. 1442, 'who gave above 100 acres of land to that parish, and who was buried in that church, where his monument still exists.' (Blomefield, *Collect. Cantab.* 37, *Charity Reports*, xxxi. 118, Lysons' *Cambr.* 198).

A fifth fellow appears on 6 March 1448-9, Peter Hyrforde, whom we have seen nominated as one of the framers of the statutes in all the foundation charters, and who, in a deed of the above-mentioned date, occurs with Thomas Heywode as fellow. On 22 Feb. 1412-3, Peter Hirforde, B.A., in the new chapel of the university before Eudo la Zouch, LL.D. the chancellor, and the venerable congregation of the masters, regent and non regent, renounced the conclusions and opinions of Wycliffe, and took an oath that he would never teach, approve or defend those conclusions, opinions, books or treatises, but resist the same and all favouring them in the schools or elsewhere, to the utmost of his power. Wycliffe's name is not mentioned in the instrument setting forth the proceedings, but his opinions are referred to as those which had been condemned by a provincial constitution made at St Paul's, London (MS. Hare, ii. 26, Cooper, *Ann.* i. 153). In Lewis' life of Reginald Pecock (ed. 1820, p. 142) he is mentioned with Gilbert Worthington, William Millyngton, Hugh Damlet and other doctors as opponents of bishop Pecock in their sermons, lectures, and determinations. He was confessor to John duke of Bedford, regent of France, and witness to his will made 10 Sept. 1435 (Nicolas, *Test. Vetusta*, 243). Peter Hirford [Peter Irforth] also occurs as one of the arbitrators in a dispute between Pembroke hall and St Thomas' hostel respecting the appointment of the outer principal of the hostel on 16 Sept. 1446. (MS. Baker, xxxv. 384). He was D.D. and was a benefactor to the college. His exequiæ were celebrated in the college chapel, with those of William Alnewyk bishop of Lincoln, on 6 April.

In a MS. in Caius college library n. 249. art. 9. p. 193, at the end of a history of the early times of Cambridge by John Herryson is a short list of members of the university, among whom as belonging to the author's times (1464) is mentioned Mr Petrus Bevrley alias Hertforth.

Annexed is a table of the framers of the statutes appointed by the several charters :

8 Dec. 1446.	21 Aug. 1447.	30 March, 1448.
—	—	William Booth, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield
John Somerseth	John Somerseth	John Somerseth
John Langton	—	—
Richard Cawedray	Richard Cawedray	Richard Cawedray
Peter Hirforde	Peter Hirforde	Peter Hirforde
—	John Sperhauk	—
Gilbert Worthington	—	—
—	Hugh Damlett	Hugh Damlett
Thomas Boleyn	Thomas Boleyn	Thomas Boleyn
—	—	William Millington

John Somerseth, chancellor of the king's exchequer, 19—25 Hen. VI., was also one of the framers of the statutes of King's college. He was fellow of Pembroke hall (Leland, *Collect.* v. 403. Hawes and Loder's *Framlingham*, 212), and it was through his and Langton's influence with Henry VI. that the king was so great a benefactor to that college. Somerseth was also a benefactor to other colleges, and was one of those to whom Henry VI. gave in trust all the possessions of the alien priories in England (*Rot. Pat.* 19 Hen. VI. [1441] p. 1. m. 30). He was physician to the king, 'who in 1428 granted him an annuity of £40 by way of reward out of the issues of the city of London during pleasure, also a furred robe and lining, as other royal physicians had been accustomed to have.' He was one of the witnesses to the will of Thomas duke of Exeter, 29 Dec. 1426 (*Nicolas, Testamenta Vetusta.* 210). He attested in his own hand that the 'Bedford Missal' was presented by the duchess of Bedford to the king in 1430 (Gough, *Account &c.* 19). In 1443 he was keeper of the Exchange and King's Mint within the Tower of London, and of the coinage of gold and silver within the realm of England (*Rot. Pip.* 21 Hen. VI. Lond. and Midd.). In 1442 Thomas de Beckington the king's secretary, and afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, was sent on an embassy to the count of Armagnac to negotiate a marriage between Henry VI.

and one of the count's daughters. On his return from France in 1443, the bishop stayed at the house of Mr Somerseth at Maidenhead or Chiswick.

In 1446, King Henry VI. by letters patent granted to master John Somerseth licence to found a hospital and fraternity or guild, in a certain chapel likewise founded by him at Brentford-end in the parish of Isleworth, to be dedicated to the honour of the Nine Orders of Holy Angels (*Rot. Pat.* 25 Hen. VI. p. 1, m. 9). In this deed we find that among the trustees to whom the king grants a certain piece of land for the purpose of this charity are master Peter Hynford (probably Peter Hyrford above mentioned), master William Lychfield, rector of All-hallows the great, London, who died 1447 (*Newcourt*, i. 248. *Stow, Survey*), and John Coloppe, who are all mentioned as benefactors to Queens' college in the list in *Misc. A.* (see p. 45).

In his old age he seems to have met at Cambridge with some ungrateful return for all his labours, and on this subject wrote some satirical verses. (Fuller, *Cambr.* a. 1443. Hearne, *Tho. de Elmham*, 347 [*Querimonia Joh. Somerseth*]. 351 [*Observ. of Mr Baker.*])

John Somerseth died in 1464 (*Esc.* 4 Edw. IV. n. 20). His exequiæ were celebrated at Queens' on 18 April. He gave or bequeathed a splendid piece of plate to the college, weighing 84 oz.: it was a covered cup in the shape of a tower, and bore the inscription 'Memoriale modicum Johannis Somersete etc. (*Inventory of 1472* [see p. 77]).

He was a married man, and his wife Agnes occurs among the benefactors of the college: she is mentioned in Beckington's *Journal*.

A Master John Somerset was excepted from the effects of the act of resumption 28 Hen. VI.: in the following year the commons prayed that he, with others, might be banished for ever from the king's presence, and he is spoken of as 'late discesid' in 33 Hen. VI. (*Rot. Parl.* v. pp. 72, 198 b, 216 b, 339). (Nicholas, *Journal of Thomas Beckington*, 8vo. Lond. 1828, p. 95 and index. Aungier, *Hist. of Syon Mon.* 215, 220, 460, 544. Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 682. *Not. Mon.* 324. Nicolas, *Proceedings of*

the Privy Council. Monro, *Letters of Qu. Margaret of Anjou*, publ. by the Camden Society 1863, p. 76^d).

John Langton was elected fellow of Pembroke hall 1412, and master of that college in 1428. He was prebendary of Lichfield 1421 to Jan. 1427-8, prebendary of Hereford 1437 to 1441. In 1442 he was chancellor of the university, in 1446 vicar of Waresley, Huntingdonshire (Hawes and Loder's *Framlingham*, 212—214), and made bishop of St David's 1447, being consecrated 7 May. On his death, 20 May of the same year, he was succeeded in the mastership of Pembroke hall by Hugh Damlett. His arms, as given in Blomefield, *Collect. Cantab.* p. 166, were: Quarterly Or and Sa. over all a bend of the second.

Richard Cawedray was rector of St Vedast, Forster Lane May 1421 to March 1421-2, rector of St Dunstan in the East 1422 to 1435, archdeacon of Bedford 1423 to 1431, prebendary of Holywell in the cathedral of St Paul, Jan. 1424-5, prebendary of Southwell 25 July, 1425 to 22 Oct. 1431, prebendary of Bedford minor in Lincoln cathedral 1427, prebendary of Aylesbury 1431, archdeacon of Lincoln Oct. 1431, and prebendary of Corringham 1435, master or warden of King's hall 1431 to 1439, chancellor of the university 1433 to 1435; he was dean of the collegiate church of St Martin-le-grand 1434, and in Kempe's *Historical Notices of the church of St Martin-le-grand*, 8vo. London, 1825, pp. 114—151, we find an account of the efforts made by Dean Cawdray to defend the privileges of his church, particularly its right of sanctuary; he was also rector scholarium regis apud Cantebrigiam 20 to 22 H. VI., about 1441-43 (Doc. relating to the Univ. and Coll. of Cambridge, i. 65). Besides holding these different pieces of ecclesiastical preferment he was much employed in state affairs; in 1418 to 1420 he is mentioned as being much engaged in the negotiations with France, in the earlier instruments he is called clerk of the council, in the later the king's secretary (Rymer, ix. 632, etc.): in 1429 and 1433 also he is mentioned as clerk of the council (*Rot. Parl.* iv. 361, 437): in the latter year with the annual fee of 40 marks. He died before 26 Aug. 1458, and was commemorated among the benefactors of the college.

There is a Richard Candry mentioned in Fox (ed. Townsend,

iii. 717—8) who was proctor for Henry VI. against the Pope's legate, probably identical with the above.

Of Peter Hirforde, who afterwards became fellow of Queens', some mention has already been made.

Gilbert Worthington, D.D. was rector of St Andrew's Holborn from 1433 till his death about Aug. 1447, 'and that he was a most famous preacher and greatly noticed for his good life is testified by Mr Stow in his Chronicle. He was a gentleman well descended, being a younger brother to Hugh Worthington of Worthington Hall within the parish of Standish, in Lancashire' (Newcourt, *Rep.* i. 274).

Thomas Boleyn was master of Gonville hall from 1454 to 1472. He was besides rector of Chelsea 15 July 1442 (Newcourt), prebendary of Hereford 1441 to 1447, of St Paul's 1447 to 1451, subdean of Wells 1450, and precentor 1451 to 1472. On 7 May, 1434 he had the king's letters of protection for half a year, being about to accompany Edmund Beaufort, earl of Mortaigne, to the general council at Basil (Rymer, x. 578).

John Sperhauk was fellow of Pembroke hall, having been elected during the mastership of John Sudbury, 1411 to 1428. He probably died before 30 March 1448. He was D.D., resigned the church of Abington-by-Shingay, and gave books to Pembroke hall (Hawes and Loder's *Framlingham*, 213).

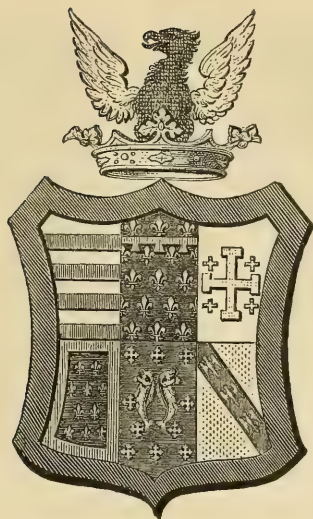
Hugh Damlett was fellow of Pembroke hall and B.A. in 1426, proctor of the university in 1432, master of Pembroke hall 1447-50, and rector of St Peter's Cornhill from 18 Oct. 1447 until his death, 17 May 1476 (Hist. of Pembroke hall by Bp. Wren in Leland, *Collect.* v. 382—412. Hawes and Loder's *Framlingham*). He was appointed one of the royal commissioners to report to the Pope the dangerous heresies of bishop Reginald Pecock. His arms (as given in Blomefield, *Collect. Cantabr.* 166) were Sa. ten lozenges arg. two cantons ermine. By his will dated 16 July 1475 and proved 20 April 1476, he bequeathed to Queens' college a copy of Josephus, still preserved in the library (C. 11. 20). 'Item lego collegio domine Regine Cantebryg. Josephum in Antiquitatibus et de bello Judaico in uno volumine.' (MS. Baker xxvi. 358). It is a fine folio printed by Mentelin, 1470? (Brunet, ii. 733 b).

William Booth was prebendary of Southwell 1416 to 1422, chancellor of the church of St Paul, London before 1423, prebendary of Consumpta-per-mare in the same church 1421 to 1443, archdeacon of Middlesex 1429 to 1441, and chancellor to queen Margaret. By the pope's bull of provision, dated 26 Apr. 1447, he was constituted bishop of Coventry and Lichfield; he was consecrated 9 July in the same year, and on 21 July 1452, was translated to York. In 1463 he was chancellor of the university. He died at Southwell in Sept. 1464, and was buried there. His brother, Laurence Booth, was archbishop of York, 1472—1480. (Fuller, *Worthies of Cheshire*. Le Neve. Newcourt.)

William Millyngton was born at Pocklington, in Yorkshire, and (being D.D.) was appointed first rector of St Nicholas college, and afterwards, in 1443, provost of the King's college of St Mary and St Nicholas. He was deprived of the provostship in 1446. He seems afterwards to have recovered the king's favour and lived at Cambridge in good reputation. He is described as a man of great learning and a staunch opponent of bishop Pecock. He died in 1466, and was buried in St Edward's church, Cambridge. (See Geo. Williams, B.D. fellow of King's college, *Notices of William Millyngton...*, among the communications made to the Cambridge Ant. Soc. i. 287—328.)

When the crest of the college arms was granted by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux king of arms in 1575, the arms of queen Margaret, with a green border, were in use. In his warrant the queen is stated to have granted to the college 'her arms to be used in the said college.' Of this, however, no evidence has been found, though we might reasonably expect it to be true, as the King by letters patent assigned a coat of arms to his college. The first seal of Queens' college bears indeed the queen's arms, but these were on the second seal replaced by those of queen Elizabeth Wydeville and of England. A seal of the time of Henry VIII. has only the latter; and the present one, engraved 1675, none at all.

The arms as blazoned by the herald were: 'Quarterly: the first quarter barry of eight argent and gules' (for Hungary); 'the second asur semy flowerdelucis gold a labell of three points argent'



(for Naples); 'the third argent a crosse batune between fower crosses golde' (for Jerusalem); 'the forth asur semy flowerdelucis golde a border gules' (for Anjou); 'the fifte asur two lucis indorced semy crosse crosselets golde' (for Bar); 'the sixt golde on a bend gules thre egles displaide argent' (for Lorraine). 'All the which sixe cotes are inclosed within a border vert.'

On the first seal of the college and on that of queen Margaret the third coat is thus given 'Arg. a cross potent between four small crosses potent or,' but on the coins of Louis I. count of Provence, 1382-84, and even of king René we find a cross potent between four small crosses plain or.

Amid all these foundations and resignations the buildings of the college were actively progressing for the reception of the society. At what precise time they were begun, no documents remain to shew, it must however have been after 24 July, 1447, when the present site was made over to the society by John Morys. On 14 Apr. 26 Hen. VI. 1448, the president and fellows made a contract with John Veyse, draper, and Thomas Sturgeon, carpenter, of Elesnam (Elsenham), Essex, for the wood work of a part of the first court, for £100. This was probably the time when the buildings began to rise out of the ground, as on the following day the first stone of the chapel was laid. The

part of the first court, to which the document refers, consisted apparently of the whole of the north and east sides and the eastern half of the south side, comprising the library, chapel, and great gate, with rooms for fellows and students.

This portion seems to have been completed within a year, as in 6 March, 27 Hen. VI. 1448-9, the society made another contract with the same tradesmen, wherein the 'syde next to the freres' is mentioned as being 'now ready framed.' This second contract was for the roof of the hall, the benches in it, the roofs of the buttery, pantry, and kitchen, the other wood work for them, and for the remainder of the south side of the court; it amounted to £80, and was to be done by the contractors 'in as hasty wise as they may goodly after the walls of the seid houses be redy.'

The first indenture of 14 Apr. 26 Hen. VI. 1448, is to the following effect:

This indenture made the xiiijth day of Aprile the yer of the reign of our sovrein lord the king Herry the sixt six and twenty betwen master Andrew Dokett p^rsident of the Quene college of seynt Margret and seynt Barnard and the felowes of y^e seid college of the one party, and John Veyse of Elesnam in the shire of Essex draper and Thomas Sturgeon of the seides town and shire carpenter on the other party bereth witteness that—thogh the seides John Veyse and Thomas Sturgeon be holden and strongly by their obligacion bownden to the forseid master Andrewe Dokett in an hundred pound of good and lawfull money of Ingland to be paied to hym his heires or to his successores in the fest of the nativite of seynt John Baptiste next folowyng the forseid,—yet master Andrewe p^rsident and of the seid college felowes willen, and by thes p^rsentes indentures graunten that—yef the seides John Veyse and Thomas Sturgeon or other of them or elles any other in their name make or do for to be made well and sufficiantely an howse w^t in the seid college as in werk of carpentre [find]yng also all the tymber that shall nede to the rofe of the seid howse and also lathes and all maner of tymber that shall be occupyed on thes and on the midel-walles and on the steires w^t all the bordes the wich shall be of oke that to the seid flores and steires shall resonable nede of the propre costis and expenses of the seides John and Thomas undyr maner and forme as her foloweth, that is for to say: the seid house shall conteyne in lengthe xij^{xx} foot of the standard, and in brede

xx foote of the standard ; and the somres of the seid hows shall be one side xij inch squar and on y^e other part xiiij inch squar ; and all the gistes shall be on the one part squar vj inches and on the other part viij inches ; and all the bemes shall be squar on the one part x inches and on the other part viij inches ; and the wal-plates on the one part ix inch and on the other part vij inches ; and all the bemes that lyen by hemself shall be squar on the one part x inch and on the othyr xv inch ; and all the sparres shall conteyne in brede at the nether and squar vij inch and at the owr^e end vi inches and in thiccknesse on the other part at the nether end vj inch and at the owr^e end v inches ; and all the southilaces and the asshelers shall accord in brede with the sparres and on the other part thes shall be iiij inches squar ; and all the wynbemes shall conteyne in brede squar vj inches and in the other part v inches ; and al the stoddes shall be in brede viij inch squar and on the other part v inch squar ; and the space between all the sparres all the stoddes and all the gystes shall be but x inch ;

and all these covenuntes beforrehered be plenarly fulfilled and done by the seides John and Thomas or by any other for theym,—that then the forseid obligacion of an C li stand in none strenketh nor effect, and elles yef hit be not fulfilled that then hit stand in strenketh and vertu. Purveid alwey that the seides John and Thomas shall have of the forseides master Andrewe his successores and of his felowes of the seide college for the forseid tymber bordes lath and werkmanship that shall pertene to the seid hows an C li of lawfull money of Ingland to be payed at dayes here expressed, that is for to say, at the fest of seynt George next after the date p^rsent liij li xiijs iiijd and at the fest of the nativite of seynt John Baptiste xx li and at the fest of seynt Michaell the archangell then next folowyng xxv li vis viijd in pleyn payment of the C li aforseid.

In witness whereof bothe partyes to thies presentes indentures have putt to her seales. This witnesseth Richard Andrewes, John Batisford, Benet Morys and mo other. Yeven at Cambrigge day and yer above seidys.

The second indenture of 6 March, 27 Hen. VI. 1448-9, runs as follows :

This indenture made the sixt day of March the yer of the reigne of our sovreign lord the kyng Herry the sixt xxvij^{the} between maister

Andrew Dokett p^rsidente of the Quenes colage of sente Margret and sente Barnard of Cambrigge maistere Pers Hirford and maister Thomas Heywood of the seide college felowes on the one party, and John Veyse of Elesnam in the shire of Essex draper and Thomas Sturgeon of the seides tewn and shire carpenter on the other party bereth witteness that—though the seides John Veyse Thomas Sturgeon be howlden and strangly by there obligacion bownden to the forseid master Andrew Dokett, mastre Pers Hirford and to maistere Thomas Heywode in iiij^{xx} li of good and lawfull money of Ingland to be payed to the seydes master Andrew, master Pers, and master Thomas to their heires successores or to their c^rteyn attorney in the fest of the nativite of our Lord next followyng after y^e dat p^rsent the for reherseid,—yet master Andrew master Pers master Thomas wollen and by thies present indentures granten that—yef the seid John Veyse and Thomas Sturgeon or otheir of them or elles any othere in their name make or do for to be made well and sufficiauntly the rofe of the hall w^tin the seid collage being, fyndyng all tymbere that shall perteyn therto,

the wich hall shall be and contayn in lenketh L fete of the standard and in brede xxij fete and the walplates of the seid hall shall be viij inches of brede and vij inches of thiknes w^t jopees from bem to bem and v bemes and every bem shall be xv inch of brede and x inch thik, and every sparre shalbe in the fote viij inch of brede and vij inch thik and in the topp vij inch of brede and v inch thik, and the principalls shalbe xj inch in brede and x inch thik w^t a purlyn in the middes from one principall to a nother w^t a crown tree ix inch of brede and viij inch thik,—and all the tymber and workmanship that shalbe nedful to y^e benches in y^e said hall, and also thei shall make the rofes of botry pantry and kechen w^t the flores to them longyng w^t all the midil walles and greses to the seid houses perteynyng fyndyng tymber to them nedfull, the wich howses extenden in lenketh from the hall into the hei way w^t a return of the chambers ich of ham conteynyng in lenketh xxv foote and in brede xx; and all the sowtlaces, asshalers, walplats and jopees that shall nede to the seides howses shall accord wyth the other syde the wich is now redy framed next to the freres, fyndyng all tymber and borde of oke to the seid flores w^t all lathes tymber for gresynges and midel walles to the seides howses perteynyng; and the space betwen all the stoddes all the sparres and all the gistes shall be but x inch,

and all these cov^antes beforehesed be planarly fulfilled and doon

by the seides John Veyse and Thomas Sturgeon or by any other for them,—that then the forseid obligacion of iiij^{xx} li stande in no strenketh nor affect, and elles yef hit be not performed that then hit stande in strenketh and vertu. Purveid alvey that the seides John and Thomas shall have of the forseides master Andrew, master Pers, master Thomas for the tymber bord lath and werkmanshipp that shall perteyn to the howses aforseid iiij^{xx} li of lawfull money of Inglond to be payed at daies here expressed, that is to sey: at Estern next comyng xx li, at Estern twelmonth aft^r xx li, at sent Thomas day of Canterbury then next x li, at the exultacōn of the Holy Cross then next x li, at the reysing of the rofes of the seid howses x li, and x li when thei have plenary performed all these cov^anentes beforseid; and this to be done in as hasty wise as thei may goodly after the walles of the seid howses be redy.

In wittness wherof both partyes to thies present indentures altⁿatly have putte her seall. This wittenesseth Rychard Andrew, John Batysford and moo other. Yeven at Cambrigge, day and yere aboven seid.

The meaning of some of the uncommon terms of carpentry here used, is extracted from the *Glossary of Architecture* (3 Vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1850):

Ashlers, ashler pieces, short upright pieces, about three feet high, fixed between the rafters and the floors in garrets, in order to make more convenient room by cutting off the acute angles at the bottom.

Gistes, joists, the horizontal timbers in the floor.

Greses, gresyngs, steps or stairs.

Jopees, studs and braces in the roof.

Wynbeam, windbeam, a cross beam used in the principals of many ancient roofs, occupying the situation of the collar in modern king-post roofs, or, also, the ridge piece of a roof.

In consequence of the prevalence of the plague at Cambridge in Jan. 1446-7, the parliament, which had been convened thither, was removed to Bury St Edmunds. The same cause prevented Henry VI. from laying the first stone of King's college chapel on Michaelmas day, 1447 (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 198-9);

and a like reason may have deterred queen Margaret from laying the first stone of the chapel herself; 'pro forma primi operis foundationis illius,' and compelled her to do it by proxy. Though the queen was not present, we may, from the general custom of that age, the fact of the college claiming her patronage, and the number of persons of high rank and position who are recorded among its benefactors, conjecture that the foundation stone was not laid without much pomp and state. The queen's commissioner was sir John Wenlock, her chamberlain, who on 15 Apr. 1448, the very day on which her own charter of foundation was executed, laid the first stone at the south-east corner of the chapel. Her commission to him for this purpose, dated at Windsor, 8 Apr. 26 Hen. VI. 1448, is subjoined:—

MARGARETA DEI GRATIA Regina Anglie et Francie et Domina Hibernie, Filia Regis Sicilie et Jerusalem omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint Salutem.

Sciatis quod cum metuendissimus dominus meus dominus Henricus nunc Rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie sextus post conquestum tricesimo die Marcii ultimo preterito per litteras suas patentes ex certa sciencia sua nobis concesserit et licenciam dederit,

quod nos inter cetera ad laudem gloriam et honorem Dei et beate Marie ac gloriose virginis sancte Margarete necnon gloriosi confessoris sancti Bernardi et ad cetera divina pietatis opera quoddam Collegium perpetuum juxta tenorem earundem litterarum

in et de numero unius presidentis et quatuor sociorum seu plurium vel pauciorum prout casus evenerit secundum collegii illius facultates et expensas ampliandas vel minuendas in universitate Cantebr. moraturorum in quodam fundo sive solo nuper Johannis Morys de Trumpyngton situato in parochia sancti Botulphi in Cantebrigia inter habitationem fratrum Carmelitarum ville Cantebrigie ex parte boreali et vicum regium vocatum Smalebrigge strete ex parte australi et ripam ibidem ex parte occidentali et venellam vocatam Millestrete ex parte orientali

fundare erigere facere et stabilire possimus prout in litteris predictis inter alia plenius continetur,

et quia ob diversas causas iam nos valde impeditentes in persona nostra ad dictam universitatem accedere et primariam petram ecclesie collegii illius pro forma primi operis foundationis illius in dicto fundo ponere et firmare prout pie moris est commode non valemus,

NOS de fidelitate circumspectione probitate et industria dilecti et fidelis nostri Johannis Wenloke militis camerarii nostri (sic) ex mero motu et certa sciencia nostris constituimus ordinavimus et assignavimus ipsum Johannem pro nobis ac vice et nomine nostris per presentes ad huiusmodi petram in dicto fundo in forma predicta ponendam et firmandam, Ratum habentes et gratum ac adeo firmiter habiture quicquid idem Johannes pro nobis ac vice et nomine nostris fecerit in premissis prout nos ea faceremus si eis personaliter inter esse potuissemus

In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Datum apud Wyndesore octavo die Aprilis anno regni metuendissimi domini mei regis Henrici sexti vicesimo sexto.

The seal is lost.

Sir John Wenloke, Kt, who acted as the queen's commissioner for the purpose of laying the first stone of the college chapel (primaria petra ecclesie collegii illius), is described as the queen's chamberlain. He was the son of William Wynell alias Wenloke, of Wenlock co. Salop, and was constituted eschaetor for the counties of Buckingham and Bedford in 17 Hen. VI. In 25 Hen. VI. he was usher of the chamber to queen Margaret and the following year he was knighted and made constable of Bamburgh Castle Northumberland. In 28 Hen. VI. he became chamberlain to the queen; he was wounded at the battle of St Albans 1455 and in 36 Hen. VI. was sent to Antwerp in Brabant and other places within the dominions of the duke of Burgundy for dispatch of the most important affairs in those parts. Soon after which he was made knight of the order of the garter. In 38 Hen VI. he joined the Yorkist party, and when Edward IV. had obtained possession of the throne, he was created a baron and made one of the privy council. King Edward employed him much in embassies to the courts of France, Burgundy and Britany, but when the earl of Warwick restored Henry VI. in 1470, lord Wenlock took part with him, and was killed in the battle of Tewkesbury 4 May, 1471. He married twice, first Elizabeth daughter of sir John Drayton, who was buried in Luton church Bedfordshire, where he had built a handsome chantry, and secondly, in 1468, Ann daughter of

— Danverse whose brother William is recorded as a benefactor in the list in Misc. A., and widow of sir John Fray; she married thirdly sir John Say, and died June 1478. (Information from G. R. Corner, esq., Dugdale, *Bar.* ii. 264. Nicolas, *Test. Vet.* 297³, 347. Lysons' *Bedf.* 111. Fuller, *Worthies of Bedf.* Betham, *Bar. of Engl.* i. 450. Banks, *Ext. Bar. of Engl.* iii. 738. J. Herryson, *Abbreviata Chronaca*, published by the Camb. Ant. Soc. 4^o. p. 13.)

In a brief account of the foundation of the college, which was written about the year 1470, we find some lines composed on the occasion of laying the foundation stone: according to the same authority this stone bore the inscription,

‘Erit domine nostre Regine Margarete dominium in refugium et lapis iste in signum.’

In all accounts of the college, from Dr Caius (1574) downwards, this inscription has been printed:

‘Erit dominæ nostræ Reginæ Margaretæ Dominus in refugium et iste lapis in signum,’

and Fuller translates it thus: ‘The Lord shall be a refuge to the Lady Margaret and this stone for a sign,’ and adds the following reflections on it: ‘Indeed, poor queen, soon after she needed a sanctuary to shelter herself when beaten in battle, and the aforesaid (since Lord) Wenlock slain at Tewksbury: when no doubt her soul retreated to divine protection, the only succour left unto her.’ The earliest record of the inscription that has been traced is contained in the MS. already quoted, and the meaning is more probably: ‘The power of our Lady queen Margaret shall be our refuge and this stone (laid in her name) the sign of her protection.’

The chapel was licensed for divine worship by William Gray, bishop of Ely (1454—1478), on 12 Dec. 1454. His license is as follows:

Willelmus permissione divina Eliensis episcopus, dilectis nobis in Christo universis et singulis presbyteris studentibus in collegio Regine in honore sanctorum Margarete et Bernardi in universi-

tate Cantebrigie noviter fundato nec non in hospitio sancti Bernardi ibidem, dicto collegio pertinenti, salutem gratiam et benedictionem.

Vestri pro parte precibus nobis humiliter oblatis necnon contemplationi serenissime principisse Margarete domine nostre regine illustris, dicti collegii devote fundatricis, favorabiliter inclinati, ut in capellis et oratoriis congruis et honestis, divino cultui dispositis infra prefata collegium et hospitium situatis, divina officia possitis dicere celebrare, (proviso quod ecclesiis parochialibus capellarum et oratoriorum hujusmodi nullum exinde prejudicium generetur aliudque canonicum non obsistat in hac parte), vobis et cuilibet vestrum liberam tenore presentium concedimus facultatem et licentiam impertimur specialem, ad nostrum beneplacitum tantummodo duraturam. Datum in hospitali sancti Jacobi prope Westmonasterium 12 Dec. 1454 et consecrationis nostre primo.

(Bp Gray's *Register*, fo. 3 b; also MS. Baker xxx. 25, and MS. Addit. [Cole], 5826, p. 46. The original deed is not in the college treasury.)

Similar licences of the 14th century are mentioned in Cooper's *Annals*, i. 136 note ⁽¹⁾, from Baker's MSS., for Trinity hall, Clare hall, Peterhouse, Gonville hall and Michaelhouse.

An old account of the foundation of the college has been quoted, p. 44. It occurs in a paper volume in folio of very miscellaneous contents (referred to as Misc. A) among the college muniments; it is the first article in the book, and is followed by a second account very similar to the former. The first (α) would seem to belong to the days of queen Elizabeth Wydeville from Margaret being styled 'olim regina Anglie' and 'fundatrix nostra prima;' the second (β) seems to have been written after the death of Andrew Doket in 1484. They are nearly identical as far as they go together, the later document adding notices of queen Elizabeth Wydeville and of Andrew Doket's exertions in promoting the welfare of the college. The first is here appended with the variations of the second. In them we find an account of the motive that prompted queen Margaret to this work, viz. the decay of learning both in the university and among the clergy. They apparently consist of extracts from

original documents now no longer extant in the college treasury. The name of the queen in (α) is four times re-written on erasures; these cases are marked by the name being put between inverted commas.

In nomine¹ Individue Trinitatis Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Vergente mundo in senium, virtutes suarum incolarum marcescunt, tepescit ad Deum solita populi devotio, et divini cultus suavitas dilabitur retroacta; vilesceit immaculatissime almeque matris nostre Cantabrigie sacratissima doctrina, qua dudum universalis ecclesia floruit Anglicana, fidesque² Salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi toto orbe mirabiliter crevit. Suppremi siquidem numinis tabernacula vernantibus dudum fecundata ministris, succedenti brevi temporis curriculo famulatu pristino pariter et reverentia vacuantur. Has et alias misérias modernis³ temporibus plus solito invalescentes et pre oculis⁴ mentis deducentes⁵, Nos⁶ Margareta olim⁷ Anglie regina consorsque christianissimi Regis Henrici sexti studiose considerantes⁸ quod nudi egressi sumus de utero matris et quod nudi in pulverem terre redigemur nihil messuri premii, nisi quod in hac vita miserabili seminaverimus, cultum divinum sacratissimeque pagine doctrinam in universitate Cantebrigie, ceterisque⁹ Anglie provinciis divina favente nobis gratia duplici medio duximus pro facultatum nostrarum modulo ampliandum.

Ad honorem igitur omnipotentis Dei et gloriose Virginis Marie nec non beate Margarete et beati Bernardi, disposuimus¹⁰, ordinamus, et auctoritate apostolica et regia fundamus¹¹ collegium in villa Cantebrigie¹², ad usum et inhabitationem scolarium in sacra pagina studentium, ob virtutum incrementum ad laudem Dei ast ecclesie universalis stabilimentum.

Hujus vero prima lapidis positio incepta est quinto decimo die mensis Aprilis per venerabilem virum dominum Johannem Wennloke, militem regine Margarete gratiose fundatricis nostre, anno regni regis Henrici sexti xxvj^{to}, Domini vero m^l.cccc^{mo} xl^{mo} viij^{vo}, cujus

¹ + sancte et β.

² - fidesque...vacuantur β.

³ - modernis...invalescentes et β.

⁴ ante oculos β.

⁵ deducens β.

⁶ - Nos β.

⁷ - olim β.

⁸ - considerantes...seminaverimus, + curavit β.

⁹ - ceterisque...ampliandum, + ampliavit β.

¹⁰ disposuit, ordinavit β.

¹¹ fundavit β.

¹² + quod reginale collegium vocari voluit β.

superscriptio hec est: 'Erit Domine nostre regine "Margarete" Dominium¹ in refugium et lapis iste in signum.' Die et anno quibus supra.

The first account (α) then continues,

Patent et predicta liquidius per hos versus:

Then follow the verses mentioned above with this title in the margin 'Versus prime foundationis.' They are here arranged as verse, though in the MS. they are written as prose.

C. quater quadraginta legens octo numerando
Ex annis Domini, lector, memor esto notando.
Ap^{rilis}. deno quino fuit hic lapis iste locatus
Ad fructum fidei clerique Dei fabricatus.
Margareta, Dei martyr, virgo pia, gaude;
Christi confessor, Barnarde, polo pio plaude;
Nam "Margareta" regina, favens ad honores
Vestros, hunc lapidem fixit, recolens seniores.
Penbrochie [et] Clare fecere due comitisse
In Cantebrigia collegas. Hec meminisse
Non pigeat; jamque regina duas speculando
Ipsas prefatas, fundando sed et fabricando
Accelerat terna. Sint tres ille benedictæ,
Per quas non fecte discede, Diabole victæ;
Et clerus crescat, theologica fama virescat,
Biblia luceat, sententia sacra pateat;
Ecce precor proceres has cernatis mulieres:
Dic vir ubi quereres ubi tales tres mulieres:
Hinc "Margareta" regina sit usquequo leta
In superando freta: sit carminis² alma braveta³. ∴ Amen. ∴

The two accounts then proceed:

Jamque⁴ redeamus unde digressi sumus, dicamusque primum lapidem positum fore in fine orientali capelle versus austrum, et⁵ huic operi porrecte erant manus adjutrices devotissimi domini Marmaduci Lumley Lincoln. episcopi ad summam ducentarum

¹ Dominiū α . domi^m. β .

² c'minis.

³ brabeuta (v. Ducange).

⁴ - Jamque...fore. + Positus est igitur primus lapis ut supra jam diximus β .

⁵ cui β .

et viginti librarum cum pulcherrima Biblia in tribus voluminibus, ceterorumque¹ quam plurimorum (sc. benefactorum), quorum nomina patebunt alibi locis suis.

Hujus vero collegii situs est inter viam regiam vocatam le smalbrygestrete ex parte australi et domum prioris et conventus fratrum Carmelitarum ex parte boreali, cuius caput orientale abutatur super communem viam vocatam² le Mylnstrete et caput occidentale super communem suam ville Cantebrigie. Habendum et tenendum predictum collegium cum omnibus³ suis pertinenciis⁴ libere quiete et pacifice de nobis⁵ "Margareta" regina Anglie tanquam vera et gratiosissima⁶ fundatrice vestra⁷ sine aliquo reddito servicio aut feodo⁸ nobis aut successoribus nostris specialiter faciendo imperpetuum. Simul⁹ cum licentia christianissimi regis Henrici sexti ad perquirendum, mortificandum et incorporandum sine fine et feodo omnimodo terras et tenementa, redditus et servicia, wardas¹⁰, relevias et escaetas non tenta de domino rege immediate per servitium le graunt sergeaunt, sed tantum per servitium le pette sergeaunt usque ad valorem ducentarum librarum annualis¹¹ redditus.

*
* *

Having now given an account of the origin and progress of the college up to its settlement as a corporate body under its present title, the further events in its history will be conveniently distributed under the several masterships, in which they happened. Accordingly we will now proceed with the notices of the different presidents, who during the last four centuries have borne rule over the 'Queens' college of St Margaret and St Bernard.

¹ For ceterorum...locis suis, β reads ceterisque libris quam plurimis, etc.

² - vocatam β .

³ - omnibus β .

⁴ presidenti et sociis ejusdem et eorum successoribus.

⁵ - nobis. + predicta β .

⁶ - et gratiosissima β .

⁷ - vestra β .

⁸ + inde β .

⁹ + etiam β .

¹⁰ - wardas...usque. + etc. β .

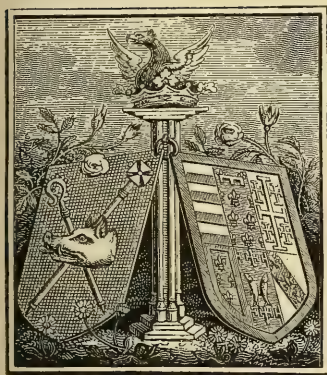
¹¹ - annualis valoris. + per annum, ut plenius apparet in magna carta ejusdem Margarete fundatricis nostre prime, etc. β .

THE PRESIDENTS OF QUEENS' COLLEGE.

I. Andrew Doket.

1448—1484.

26 Hen. VI.—2 Ric. III.



IN the foundation charters the president is simply termed magister Andreas Doket. Of his earlier history we know very little.

He was principal of St Bernard's hostel, one of the many non-collegiate lodgings for students in Cambridge. It stood in Trumpington Street, on the north side of the churchyard of St Botolph's church, adjoining to the back court of the old Benet

college. Mr Doket was also incumbent of that church. In he was presented to the vicarage of St Botolph's, by the society of Corpus Christi college, and became rector 21 Oct. 1444, when the great tithes were restored to it by that college, in whom the patronage of the living was then vested. (*Hist. and Ant. of Barnwell Abbey*, 65. Lamb, *Hist. of C.C.C.* 305.)

In 1432 Geoffrey Couper occurs as vicar of St Botolph's, and in a deed of 1439 Andrew Doket. The date when the vicarage of St Botolph's was made again a rectory is taken as above from Dr Lamb, but among the deeds of St Botolph's is one

referring to the sale of some land to Andrew Doket, rector, dated 28 March, 22 Hen. VI., i.e. 1444, six months previous.

In the year he was made one of the prebendaries of the free chapel of St Stephen within the palace of Westminster. This preferment he exchanged in 1479 with Dr Walter Oudeby, provost of the college of Cotherstoke or Cotterstock in the county of Northampton near Oundle (MS. Harl. 6963. p. 175). The exchange is thus enrolled in the Patent Rolls of Edward IV. (pat. 19 Edw. IV. m. 19) in the Public Record office.

De prebenda data Oudeby

R. omnibus ad quos etc salutem. Sciatis quod cum magister Andreas Dokket prebendarius in libera capella nostra sancti Stephani infra palatium nostrum Westmonast. et Magister Walterus Oudeby decretorum doctor prepositus de Cotherstoke prebendam et preposituram illas intendant (ut asserunt) ad invicem canonice permutare, Nos te gratia nostra speciali ac pro eo quod predictus Andreas litteras nostras patentes sibi de prebenda predicta factas nobis in cancellariam nostram ex causa permutationis huiusmodi faciende restituit cancellandas, dedimus et concessimus prefato Waltero dictam prebendam quam predictus Andreas habuit et obtinuit in capella nostra predicta, habendam et tenendam cum suis juribus et pertinentiis quibuscunque. In cuius etc. T. R. Apud Obourn. (Woburn) xxx die Septembr.

Per ipsum et de data etc.

About the year 1336 John Gifford, clerk, canon of York, began a college or very large chantry, consisting of a provost, twelve chaplains and two clerks in the church of St Andrew Cotherstock. Walter Oudeby was made provost 28 May, 1467. (Reg. Jo. Chedworth, Ep. Linc.) The next provost mentioned is John Deye, M.A. who became provost 1 Oct. 1498. (Reg. W. Smith, Ep. Line.) This chantry was granted 1 Edw. VI. to Sir Robert Kirkham (Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 1374. Tanner, *Not. Mon.* 387. Bridges, *Northamptonshire*, [2 vols. fol. 1791] ii. 437-41, where is an imperfect list of provosts.)

St Stephen's chapel within the palace of Westminster was founded 1347 by Edward III. for a dean, twelve canons and

other officers; it was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI. In Newcourt, *Repert.* i. 745-50, is an account of it, but he only gives a list of deans and canons during the reign of Edward III.

In the college treasury is preserved the following deed, which connects Andrew Doket and Walter Oudeby, in reference to some lands at Cotterstock:—

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Morys senior de Cantebrigia armiger filius et heres Nicholai Morys dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Andree Dokett presidenti collegii sanctorum Margarete et Barnardi Cantebrigie, Radulpho Scropp Radulpho Shawe Waltero Oudeby Johanni Rypplyngham Willelmo Bond et Radulpho Songer clericis omnia terras tenementa prata pascua pasturas redditus et servicia cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis jacentia in villis et campis de Goderstoke Assheton et Sothewyk in com. Northampton que nuper habui una cum Nicholao Morys patre meo ex dono et concessione Johannis Grym filii Johannis Grym de Crowlond et Caterine uxoris sue sororis Andree Browne de Clapthorne prout in quadam carta inde nobis confecta, cuius data est penultimo die Novembris anno regni regis Henrici quinti quarto, Habenda et tenenda omnia predicta terras tenementa redditus et servicia prata pascua et pasturas cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis prefatis Andree Dokett Radulpho Scropp Radulpho Shawe Waltero Oudeby Johanni Ryplyngham Willelmo Bond et Radulpho Songer clericis heredibus et assignatis suis de capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui, hiis testibus Johanne Lyn Johanne Haryott Willelmo Haryott Willelmo Peeke Ricardo Peeke Thoma Machon Johanne Tawer Rogero Peeke et multis aliis. Data vicesimo sexto die Junii anno regni regis Edwardi quarti decimo nono. Et insuper noveritis me prefatum Johannem Morys attornasse et in loco meo posuisse dilectum michi in Christo Nicholaum Crofte de Goderstoke et Rogerum Dethek meos veros et legitimos attornatos ad deliberandum pro me et nomine meo conjunctim et divisim plenam et pacificam seisinam de et in omnibus illis terris tenementis redditibus et serviciis pratis pascuis et pasturis cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis jacentibus in villis et campis de Goderstoke Asshedon et Sothewyk in com. Northampton.

prefatis Andree Dokett Radulpho Scropp Radulpho Shawe Waltero Oudeby Johanni Ryplyngham Willelmo Bond et Radulpho Songer heredibus et assignatis eorum secundum vim formam et effectum predictæ cartæ mee inde eisdem confectæ, Ratum et gratum habentes (hēnt') et habituri (hītur') quicquid iidem Nicholaus et Rogerus attornati mei fecerint seu unus eorum fecerit in premissis ac si ego personaliter interesset. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui. Data die et anno supradictis.

This deed bears a small seal with an indistinct device.

Andrew Docket became prebendary of Ruiton in the church of Lichfield, being collated to the prebend 22 July 1467. In 1470 he exchanged this for the chancellorship of the same church, which office he resigned 6 July 1476. (Brown Willis, *Lichfield*, 459, 407. Hardy's *Le Neve*, i. 584, 622.)

In 1470 he resigned the rectory of St Botolph's, and (as just mentioned) in 1476 became provost of Cotterstock.

There are a few memorials of the private life of Andrew Docket still extant.

Among the Manuscripts in the Library of Jesus College is a volume labelled 'Miscellanea Theologica MSS.' The inscription

lib' magri Andree Doket
rectoris scī Botulfi Cantabr.'

shews, that it once belonged to the first president of Queens' college, though it does not appear among those in the college library in 1472; indeed neither it nor any other book is mentioned in his will. It bears beside the inscription

Liber Thomæ Cave.

Quicquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.

(Virg. *Aen.* v. 710.)

It contains the following tracts :

Libellus valde utiliū p'ceptorum atq; consiliorum de libris officiorum beatissimi [pape] Ambrosii Mediolanensis collectorum.

Liber S. Jeronimi presbyteri contra Jovinianum.

Liber B. Ambrosii de iis qui misteriis initiantur.

Sermones Ambrosii de Sacramentis.

Among the deeds in the college treasury is a document of some interest, as connecting Andrew Docket with a clergyman, whose monumental brass still remains in Balsham church Cambridgeshire. It is an acknowledgement by his executor that Andrew Docket had returned certain books borrowed by him of the defunct. It is as follows:—

Noverint universi me Galfridum Blodvell de Balsham in Com. Cantabr. gentylman executorem testamenti magistri Johannis Blodvell nuper rectoris de Balsham predicto defuncti recepisse et habuisse die confectionis presencium de magistro Andrea Dokett de Cantabr. clerico novem libros nuper dicti magistri Johannis Blodvell videlicet

Unum librum vocatum Johannem in novella super decretalia in duobus voluminibus cuius primi voluminis secundum folium incipit 'a romanis pontificibus,' secundi voluminis secundum folium . . . 'ignoro.'

Item alium librum in papiro Johannis Andree super sextum secundo folio 'ad rationes'

Item alium librum secundo folio 'glorioso'

Item alium librum secundo folio 'abbas qualiter'

Item alium librum secundo folio 'qualiter per hom...'

Item alium librum secundo folio 'sanz confession'

Item Brito secundo folio 'sicut purificasti'

Item alium librum secundo folio 'tamen nos.'

de quibus vero novem libris superius expressatis fateor me bene contentum dictumque magistrum Andream inde acquietum et quietum per presentes sigillo meo consignatas. Datum sexto die mensis Aprilis anno Domini mcccclx^{mo} tercio et anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie tercio.

The first work was the *Novellæ* or commentaries on the five books of the decretals, by John Andræ a celebrated professor of canon law at Bologna who died 1348. The second is his *Glossæ Mercuriales in vi^{tum} librum et in Clementinas*.

John Blodwell was born at Llan-y-blodwell near Oswestry in Shropshire about 1380, and having studied the law at Bologna and practised at Rome, became dean of St Asaph's in 1418, was collated to a prebend in Lichfield cathedral 25 May 1432, to one in that of Hereford 1433, and to a canonry

in St David's Cathedral. He was also administrator of the temporalities of the see of Ely for Louis of Luxemburg, archbishop of Rouen, who held it in commendam. (Newcourt, II. 292.) Dr Blodwell was rector of Balsham in 1439. Having grown blind in his old age, he resigned his preferments, having a pension for life reserved, and dwelt at Balsham till his death 16 April, 1462. He is buried in the nave of the church, and on his tomb is a very handsome monumental brass, representing him standing under an arch.

(Illustrations of monumental brasses published by the Cambridge Camden Society, 4to 1846, p. 72. Blomfield, *Collect. Cantab.* 203-4.)

This document is in a very bad state of preservation, and the writing is in part almost illegible.

There is yet a document of still later date extant, viz. Andrew Docket's deed of fraternization with the Franciscans of Cambridge in 1479.

In Christo Jesu s' fruituro [ac venerabili viro m^{ro} Andree Doget] Fr. Johannes, sacre Theologie Doctor, fratrum minorum conventus Cantebrig. guardianus et servus, salutem in Domino sempiternam et per presentis vite merita regna celestia promereri. Cum sanctissimus in Christo pater et dominus dominus Sixtus divina providentia papa quartus non solum fratribus et sororibus nostri ordinis sed et confratribus et consororibus ejusdem litteras suffragiales habentibus de benignitate apostolica gratiose concessit, quod quilibet illorum possit sibi eligere idoneum confessorem qui ipsos et ipsorum quemlibet ab omnibus et singulis criminibus excessibus et peccatis in singulis sedi apostolice reservatis casibus semel duntaxat h^o anno a publicatione litterarum papalium computando viz. a 4^o die mensis Aprilis, et semel in mortis articulo, ab aliis toties quoties opus fuerit absolvere et penitentiam salutarem injungere possit, idem vel alius confessor plenariam omnium peccatorum eorundem remissionem in vero mortis articulo valeret elargiri, per litteras suas apostolicas benigne indulsit: idcirco vestre devotionis quam ob vestri reverentiam ad nostrum habetis ordinem sincerum considerans affectum et acceptans vos in confratrem ad universa et singula fratrum administrationis Anglicane suffragia, recipio tenore presentium in vita pariter et morte ut dictis apostolicis privilegiis omniumque bonorum

spiritualium beneficiis secundum formam et officium eorundem perfruari anime vestre ad salutem adjiciens concedimus de gratia speciali, ut, cum post obitum vestrum presentium facta fuerit exhibitio litterarum in nostro provinciali capitulo, eadem pro vobis fiat recommendatio que pro fratribus nostris defunctis ibidem communiter fieri consuevit. Valeto in Christo Ihesu et orate pro me. Dat. Cantebrigie anno Domini m^o. cccc^o lxx^o ix^o

[Dominus Jesus Christus absolvet te, et ego auctoritate Dei et apostolorum Petri et Pauli qua fungor in hac parte absolvo te ab omnibus peccatis criminibus et excessibus et casibus quibuscumque sedi apostolice reservatis, ita quod sis absolutus ante tribunal Christi, habeas remissionem omnium peccatorum et vitam eternam. Amen.]

The words in brackets are written in a different (fainter) ink from the rest of the deed. The document is of parchment measuring 13½ in. by 5 in.: it has no seal: the initial I is roughly illuminated red and green: it is very much damaged and rubbed.

The house of the Franciscans, Minorites, or Grey-Friars was after the reformation converted into Sidney Sussex college. (A. Pulson, *Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica*, or a collection of the antiquities of the English Franciscans, 4to, London 1726, where however is no mention of Dr John the Cambridge warden).

‘Most of y^e authors, who mention him of late’ (says Mr Cole) ‘suppose him to be a Minorite or Franciscan Fryar, and y^e Author of y^e History of y^e Antiquities of y^e English Franciscans, to reconcile his being a Secular, as being Rector of a Parish, and holding other Preferments, against the rules of that order, suppose him to have been made a Suffragan Bishop, p. 205, and that he held his benefices to maintain his Dignity. But I think it would be much more reasonable to suppose, that he never was of that Order, seeing we have no authority to support that opinion.’ (MS. Cole vii. Addit. 5808.)

Dr Caius (1574) makes no allusion to this; R. Parker (1622) is mentioned by Pulson as the authority for this opinion. The document just recited may be the cause of it.

We find (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 192) that master Andrew Dokett, clerk, was one of those who had ceded land to the King for the purpose of his new college, which the king granted to the provost and scholars 10 Feb. 1448-9.

“A messuage situate in the late parish of St John the Baptist in Milnestrete . . . which messuage the king had by the gift and grant of Hugh Tapton and Andrew Dokett clerks.”

Also among the extracts from the high gable rental of the town of Cambridge for 1483 (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 228) we find in Mill Ward, “Master Andrew Docket for a tenement, late in the tenure of William Hed, tailor, 2^d.”

On 4 Nov. 1484 Andrew Docket departed this life, after having prudently and successfully governed his two colleges, St Bernard's college and Queens' college, during 38 years.

His will, dated 2 Nov. 1484 and proved 25 April 1485, is as follows:—

In Dei Nomine Amen. Secundo die mensis Novembris, anno Domini m^l.cccc^{mo} lxxxiiij^o Ego Andreas Docket, primus presidens collegii Reginalis Cantebrie, compos mentis et sane memorie, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum:

Imprimis commendo animam meam Deo omnipotenti, beate Marie virgini, et omnibus sanctis, corpusque meum sepeliendum in choro capelle collegii predictae, ubi lecte sunt lectiones.

Volo et quantum in me est precipio omnibus sociis dicti collegii, ut meum post decessum eligant in presidentem dicto collegii meum successorem magistrum Thomam Wilkynson.

Item volo annuatim et pro perpetuo de hospitio meo sancti Bernardi Cantebrie quod percipiantur xl solidi ad sustentationem panis vini cere et olei pro lampade in capella predicti collegii pro sociis dicti collegii ibidem celebrantibus. Insuper volo quod si xxvj^s. et viij^d. non possunt percipi annuatim de terris pasturis apud Stapylforde in comitatu Cantabr. predicto collegio pertinentibus pro complimento voluntatis domini Willelmi Lassby capellani emptis, quod tunc de dicto hospitio tantum exeat quantum ad contentationem dicte summe sufficiat. Residuum annuatim de dicto hospitio proveniens volo quod remaneat executoribus meis, et quod ipsi dum vixerint, vel dum alter eorum vixerit, habeant seu habeat regimen seu discretionem dicti hospitii, et pecunias inde provenientes recipiant, et post decessum executorum meorum volo pro perpetuo

quod predictum hospitium remaneat dicto collegio, sic semper et in omnibus observent predictam meam legationem de dicto hospicio, cum hoc quod et observent exequias meas in die anniversarii mei conjunctim cum exequiis omnium benefactorum dicti collegii in capella predicti collegii. Et presidens dicti collegii seu ejus vicesgerens ad predictas exequias presens habebit iij^s iiij^d, et unusquisque socius dicti collegii tunc ibi presens xij^d: et volo quod in dictis exequiis distribuantur inter pauperes et specialiter inter pauperes parochie sancti Botulphi Cantebrie pro anima mea et animabus omnium benefactorum dicti collegii usque ad summam xx^s.

Item volo de tenemento in angulo juxta ecclesiam Sancti Botulphi Cantebrie, quod vendatur secundum discretionem executorum meorum, si eis visum fuerit, et de pecuniis per venditionem provenientibus volo quod emanent terre pasture et tenementa, ita quod de pecuniis inde provenientibus volo quod sint ad discretionem executorum pro salute anime mee, Reginaldi Ely et omnium benefactorum dictorum, et quod executores mei dum vixerint vel alter eorum dum vixerit habeant seu habeat regimen dicti tenementi seu aliarum terrarum per dictos executores meos emptarum, et post decessum executorum meorum volo quod predictum tenementum vel alia terre tenementa per eos empta remaneant vel remaneat dicto collegio, sic quod observent exequias pro anima mea et anima Reginaldi Ely et animabus omnium benefactorum dicti collegii in ecclesia sancti Botulphi Cantabr. in die anniversarii Reginaldi Ely.

Item volo de tribus meis tenementis, in quibus modo habitant tres paupercule mulieres, sint pro perpetuo pro pauperibus ad orandum pro me et animabus omnium benefactorum dicti collegii; et executores mei dum vixerint regimen habeant imponendi pauperes in dicta tenementa, et post decessum executorum meorum impositio pauperum in dicta tenementa presidenti et sociis dicti collegii pro perpetuo remaneat.

Item volo quod omnia proficua proveniencia et debita ad festam sancti Michaelis ante datam presentium omnium terrarum tenementorum pasturarum boscorum seu quovis alio modo pertinentium dicto collegio remaneant executoribus meis, et quod predicti executores mei percipere possint absque interruptione cuiuscunque omnia predicta arreragia de annis preteritis usque ad festum sancti Michaelis ante datam presentium, sic quod predicti executores mei solvant sociis predicti collegii pro salariis suis ad predictum festum eis debitum.

Item volo de gardino meo ante portas dicti collegii juxta tementum m^{ri}. Duffyld remaneat pro semper dicto collegio, sic quod nullo modo predicti presidens vel socii dicti collegii perturbant vel inquietant, vel aliquis eorum perturbaverit seu inquietaverit executores meos meam perimplendo voluntatem. Quod si (quod absit) predicti socii fecerint vel aliquis eorum fecerit, tunc legatum meum de dicto meo gardino pro non legato habeatur. Et tunc regimen et dispositio predicti gardini mei remaneat discretioni executorum meorum prout eis melius videbitur pro salute anime mee et omnium benefactorum dicti collegii.

Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum non legatorum do et lego m^{ro} Johanni Rypplyngham et Willelmo Thurkylle, quos ordino et constituo meos veros et legitimos executores, ut ipsi disponant pro salute anime mee et omnium benefactorum dicti collegii.

In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui, hiis testibus m^{ris} Radulpho Songer, Milone Redall, Geraldo Burelle, Johanne Buttler et Willelmo Fitzjohn et aliis, die et anno quibus supra.

The executors named in the will declined the office and the vice-chancellor granted letters of administration to the president and fellows of the college, 23 Apr. 1485.

Thomas Tuppyn, sacre theologie professor universitatisque Cantabrigie vice-cancellarius dilectis nobis in Christo Thome Wilkynson clerico et presidenti collegii Reginalis ibidem, Radulpho Songer clerico, Dionysio Spycer clerico, Hugoni Trotter clerico omnibusque et singulis dicti collegii sociis salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Quia magister Andreas Dokett primus p^{re}sidens dicti collegii Reginalis diem clausit supremum, et executores suo testamento nominati ex certis causis eos in hac parte moventibus administrationem ejusdem recusarunt, cujus pretextu omnium bonorum suorum administratio administrationisque commissio tam de consuetudine quam de jure notorie ad nos dignoscitur pertinere, Nos volentes hujus bona in pios usus converti, vobis de quorum fidelitate confidimus ad colligendum et voluntatem defuncti perimplendum committimus vices nostras, quos ab ulteriori compoto calculo sive ratiocinio nobis et officio nostro in hac parte reddendo, salvo jure cujuscunque etiam dimittimus et absolvimus per presentes.

Datum Cantebrigie sub sigillo officii cancellariatus xxii^o die mensis Aprilis anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} lxxv^o.

Thus did Andrew Docket pass away from the scene of his labours. He had lived long enough to see his small beginning of four fellows grow into the more stately number of seventeen, and his college richly endowed and flourishing under the protection of the sovereign, who had already several times shewn a strong predilection for it.

In spite of the great names which figure in connexion with the foundation of the college, the words of Dr Caius still must be held true of Mr Docket: 'cujus opera in ædificando collegio et procuranda pecunia tanta fuit, ut sunt qui putent id collegium ejus solius luculentissimum opus extitisse.' (*Hist. Acad. Cant.* 70.) This also was the opinion of the writer of the list of benefactors in Misc. A. fo. 3-7, where he is styled 'primus presidens ac dignissimus fundator hujus collegii.'

What Andrew Docket's age was we can but guess. He was made vicar of St Botolph's about 1435, and so may have been 74 years old in 1484.

Of his degrees we know nothing except that he is styled 'magister' even to the very last, and so probably was not doctor in any faculty.

As we have seen, he directed his tomb to be 'in choro dicte capelle ubi lecte sunt lectiones.' 'He is buried' (says Cole, writing about 1777) 'in the chapel of his own college under a gravestone of grey marble, exactly in the middle, in the antechapel under the step as you ascend into the choir. In Vol. II. p. 17 of these collections is an awkward sketch of it. He is in a Doctor's Habit, but being continually trod on twice a day, as People go into the chapel, it is no wonder, that the strokes are worn away and that it is now almost a plain smooth piece of brass.' (MS. [Cole, vii.] Addit. 5808, p. 124.) No such brass now exists in the chapel.

Impressions of two seals of Andrew Docket are affixed to many deeds in the college treasury. One is in the form of a small rectangle with the corners cut off, about $\frac{6}{10}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, bearing a St Catharine's wheel within which are the letters **AD** interlaced. The other is circular, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and bearing only the above letters (though larger) interlaced as before.

His arms as depicted on a table of the President's in the lodge are thus blazoned: Sa. a saltire Arg.

A few notices of Andrew Doket remain in the Bursar's accounts of Queens' college.

In the I Magnum Journale, which begins immediately after his death, we find at the year 1484-85 the following:—

- (fo. 16. b.) Item pro rasura m^{ri}. Andree iij^s. iiij^d.
 Item pro probatione sui testamenti x^s.
 (fo. 27. b.) Item in exequiis m^{ri}. Andree Dokett primi presidentis ut patet per billam liij^s. ob.


and in IV M. J., under the year 1563:—

- Item pro constituendo picturam m^{ro} Andree Dokett in tumulo suo ij^s. vj^d.

Also in the old register of the university (Grace Book A), under the year 1456 we find:—

- Item de magistro Andrea Doget, m^{ro} collegii Sancte Margarete pro cineribus plumbi xvi^s. viij^d.

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E now turn to the events in the history of the college which belong to Andrew Doket's presidentship. In order to render this more complete it may be useful before going further to arrange in order the events belonging to the foundation:

- 3 Dec. 25 Hen. VI. 1446. First foundation of St Bernard's college.
 1 Aug. 1447. Resignation of the site, &c. into the King's hands.
 21 Aug. Second foundation of St Bernard's college.
 Petition of Queen Margaret (undated).
 Second resignation of lands, &c. of St Bernard's college.
 30 March 26 Hen. VI. 1448. The king's charter for the foundation of Queen's college.

8 April	Queen Margaret's commission to Sir John Werloke.
14 April.....	First contract for wood work.
15	The laying the corner-stone of the chapel.
4 March 27 Hen. VI. 1448-9.	Privy seal for £200 (p. 62).
6.....	Second contract for wood work.
19 July1449	Warrant for the payment of the £200.

It is a matter of regret, that for the whole of this long period of nearly 40 years, from 1446 to 1484, when the growth of the college was most rapid, the materials of its history are so scanty. It would be interesting to be able to trace the gradual progress of the college both in buildings and wealth, to be able to say with certainty when the different benefactions were bestowed, to observe the increase of the society, and to shew an accurate list of the fellows and other prominent members of the college. This is impossible from the want of those account books of the bursars and other college books, which will be found of so great assistance in subsequent presidentships. For though the deeds of many benefactions exist, yet it will be seen that in some cases the college did not at once enter into possession of the estates, while of many smaller benefactions no trace remains.

It is fortunate that the name of one of the most munificent of the benefactors of the college has been preserved, that of bishop Marmaduke Lumley, whose gift of £220 must have helped the infant society very considerably, when we find that the King only gave the smaller sum of £200. The date of his benefaction is not recorded, but if the description 'Lincoln. episcopus' is correct, it must have been in the year 1450.

He was second son of Ralph first baron Lumley, of Lumley castle Durham, and was master of Trinity Hall in 1429, archdeacon of Northumberland till 1427, chancellor of the university 1427-8, bishop of Carlisle 1429-1450, whence he was translated to Lincoln; here he died in the same or following year. (Godwin *de Præsul. Carl. et Linc.* Le Neve. Newcourt, i. 739.) He was buried at the Charter House (Stow, *Survey of*

London). His will is not at Lambeth, nor in the Prerog. office (Brown Willis, *Lincoln*, 57).

Besides giving to the college the weight of her name and patronage and procuring a charter of foundation, there seems no doubt that to queen Margaret the college owes indirectly considerable pecuniary assistance.

In MS. Baker xxv. 449, we find this document :

Priv. Sig. 4 March 27. H. 6. [1448-9] It is shewed unto us by our welbeloved the President and Felowes of the College of saint Margarete and saint Bernard in our universite of Cambrigge which is of the foundation of our moost dere and best beloved wyfe the Quene, how that, for as much as the seid president and felowes have not wherwith to edifie the seid College in housing and other necessities but only of almesse of Cristes devoute people therto putting theire hands and dedes meritoye nor that the seid edification is not to be perfourmed at any wise withoute that the supportation of our moste noble and benygne grace be shedded unto them in this partie—we have yeven them CC^{li}.

And this privy seal was carried into effect, for among the Exchequer Issue Rolls of 1449 in the Public Record Office, we find

Die Sabbati xix^o. die Julii presidenti et sociis collegii sancte Margarete et sancti Bernardi universitatis Cantabr. ex fundatione Margarete regine Anglie In denariis iis liberatis per assign. isto die factam per manus Andree Docket in persolutionem CC^{li} quas Dnus Rex eisdem presidenti et sociis suis liberare mandavit in relevamen paupertatis presidentis et sociorum predictorum, habend. de dono suo per breve de privato sigillo inter mandata de hoc termino.

(See Fr. Devon, Cal. of Exchequer Issue Rolls London 1837. p. 464.)

The date of this is two days before the signing of the second contract for woodwork above quoted.

Of any direct contribution by queen Margaret to the building fund or endowment of the college, no traces remain. If she did supply any thing towards the college, whose patronage she gladly assumed, and her known liberality makes it difficult to believe that she did not, the record of her benefaction must have disappeared at a time when the college might be

perhaps not anxious to make much display of the fallen queen's favour. We find however that some of her friends were commemorated as benefactors, as Sir John Beaumont, Lord of Bardolf, steward of her manor, Sir John Wenloke, her chamberlain, etc.; and no doubt her influence was exercised in securing the countenance and support of the nobility of her court to the furtherance of the new college.

Of the progress of the structure of the college, no memorials occur beyond the two indentures for the woodwork of 1448 and 1449 given above. From them however we see that the first court was completed before the war of the Roses broke out, while the greater part of the other buildings is of much later date. The material selected for the structure was red brick with stone dressings, and in consequence of the imperishable nature of the former, the first court of the college remains almost unaltered as it was in 1454. The area of the court is about 100 ft. by 85 ft. The entrance to this is by a massive gateway on its east side. The groined roof of the gateway remains in a perfect state of preservation, the figures of St Bernard and St Margaret forming the decoration of the bosses. According to a common arrangement of collegiate buildings, the chapel and library occupied the north side of the court, and the hall, butteries and kitchen the west; while the south side, and the buildings towards the east on either side of the tower, contained chambers for the inmates of the college. The president's lodging was in the north-west angle between the hall and the library, and the tower itself formed the treasury, where the charters seal and deeds and other valuable effects of the community, plate and money, were kept.

One contribution towards the building, which must belong to the very early times of the college, is thus recorded in a list of benefactors contained in Misc. A. (fo. 6).

Thomas Parys de Boston mercator et Margeria et Margareta uxores ejus, qui dederunt decem libras pro factura camere supra librariam ac magnam mappam cum sex manitergiis operis diaperii.

We have already seen the bequest of books to the college by John Carawey in 1449, and also the license for divine service in the chapel by the bishop of Ely, William Gray, 12 Dec. 1454.

In 1456 the society of Corpus Christi college determined to build a new bakehouse of the same length with the new house built by Andrew Doket, rector of St Botolph's, which had given some offence by dropping on their ground, and of the same height as St Bernard's hostel, to which it adjoined, that they might not be overlooked by some new windows made in it (Masters, *Hist. of C.C.C.* 44, 45).

Dr Plumptre in his MS. history of Queens' college states that besides the framers of the intended statutes appointed by the charters of 1446, 1447 and 1448, the following were appointed by queen Margaret by letters patent under the king's seal in 1457, viz.

William Booth, then archbishop of York, Richard Cawedraie, Thomas Bullein, William Millington, and Hugh Damlett.

The foundation of the statement seems to be a notice in 'Dr Walker's MS.' which besides the statutes contains also some account of the foundation, and a list of the presidents, fellows, bishops, and doctors, &c. of the college, drawn up in 1565-67, where at fo. 68 b. we read :

'Margareta regina Anglie et Francie et domina Hybernice, filia regis Sicilie et Ierusalem etc.

1 Martii 1457.

Per hoc scriptum constituuntur isti statutorum conditores.

Gulielmus Archiep. Eboracensis	} clerici ediderunt
Ric. Cawedraie, Thomas Bullein	
Gulielmus Milington et Hugo Damlet	
	} statuta collegii
	} Reginalis.'

The Rev. G. C. Gorham, who edited the college statutes in 1822, has written at the top of the page: 'The statements respecting the statute framers are somewhat erroneous, as appears by the charters themselves.' He does not notice these new statute framers in his historical introduction to the printed statutes, so it may be presumed that he could find no documentary evidence of the above statement. (Cole transcribed both

Dr Plumptre's MS. and the Walker MS.; they will be found in MSS. Addit. 5849, p. 233 ff. and 5848, p. 325 ff.)

William Holt and Stephen Tychemerssh, the executors of the will of Thomas Barry, '*nostro collegio non modicum propitii inter multiplicia sue caritatis opera edificationem collegii non postponentes*,' having '*ad perquisitionem fundi dotalis ejusdem collegii*,' given £100 sterling, the college in 1454 agreed to insert the names of Thomas Barry, William Holt and Agnes his wife, Stephen Tychemerssh and Agnes his wife, among the names of the benefactors of the college, '*ea namque in libro scribi vite summis optamus viribus*', and to celebrate every 15th of May *exequiæ mortuorum*, with mass on the morrow.

The month is not given, but as the deed is dated also 33 Hen. VI., it must have been executed between September and December 1454. Of this deed only a transcript exists in a paper volume containing Compositions for fellowships, '*Forinseca Recepta*' 1529-58, &c. (referred to hereafter as Misc. B.) fo. 11.

In the '*Form for the commemoration of benefactors*' of the college, printed 1823, we find (p. 2): '1446. Thomas Barrie citizen of London purchased and afterwards gave us by will the land on which this college was actually built.' This is repeated from previous commemoration services even as early as 1616 (MS. Baker xxxvi. 75): but it seems to be wrong, as it was only in the following year that John Morys of Trumpington gave the land in question to the society of St Bernard's college. The mistake appears in part already in the Walker MS. above mentioned.

In 1458 Richard Withermerch, '*gentyلمان*,' gave to the college 40 marks to acquire lands and tenements of the annual value of 40s., in order to procure bread, wine, and wax for the celebration of masses in the chapel, receiving from the college during his life an annual sum of 26s. 8d. out of the rents of St Bernard's hostel. The composition for this benefaction is dated at the monastery of St John, Colchester, on 18 Apr. 36 Hen. VI. 1458 (Misc. B. fo. 9).

In 1459 William Lasby, of Colchester, clerk, gave the college a house in the parish of St Botolph Cambridge at the

corner of Queens' Lane and Smallbridge street (now Silver street), to provide the stipend for a bachelor or scholar in divinity of the college having no other preferment, who, being thereto chosen by the president and fellows of the college, should preach the Gospel of God 'in locis quibus magis necesse est in salvationem et relevamen quam plurium animarum,' for which he was to receive £1. 6s. 8d. per ann. If the college failed to elect a preacher, the chancellor of the university for the time being was to appoint one of the said college. The deed of gift is dated 24 Sept. 38 Hen. VI. 1459.

Richard Andrewe, alias Spycer, burgess of Cambridge, by his will dated 30 Aug. 1459, proved 1 July 1461, left to the college 80 marks in money, a tenement in the parish of St Botolph, another in the parish of St Peter Cambridge by the great bridge or 40 marks instead, a messuage in the parish of Haslingfield of the value of £10, and one in the parish of Madingley of the value of £18, for the maintenance of a Bible clerk, 'clericus ad legendum Bibliam ad prandium et cenam infra collegium,' on condition that yearly on the anniversary of his death, an obit should be celebrated in St Botolph's church for himself, his wife, his parents, friends, and benefactors. In the inventory of 1472, his benefactions are described as the hostel of St Nicholas in St Andrew's parish, and four tenements in St Botolph's parish: an exchange of property may have taken place, as another of his bequests consisted of 'a house in St Andrew's parish abutting on Preacher's lane,' which sufficiently describes the position of St Nicholas' hostel (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 210).

The prior and convent of Barnwell had been possessed of the rectory of St Botolph's from the time of Eustace, bishop of Ely (1197), who appropriated it to the use of that convent, reserving only a stipend to the vicar. In 1353 they were, by licence from the bishop, empowered to transfer all their right therein to Corpus Christi college, upon condition that they paid them four marks annually for the same. This payment was made regu-

larly down to the time of John Botwright the seventh master, when upon an omission of four years a warm contest arose betwixt them, which both parties at length (1446) agreed to refer to sir John Fray, chief baron of the exchequer (whose widow married John lord Wenlock), William Lichfield (see p. 33), and Gilbert Wörthington, clerks, who, after inspecting their deeds, determined that the payment should still be continued, and that the convent should deliver up to the college all their evidences relating to the rectory, and assist the society as much as possible in getting it appropriated to the college. However, instead of this, they were advised by some friends, who were lovers of peace, to buy off this pension, which they accordingly did in 1459 at the expense of 100 marks, and the following year sold the advowson to Queens' college for 80 marks, reserving to themselves only the liberty of making use of the church for praying, singing and saying mass, as often as they should have occasion and as they were obliged to do by statute (Masters' *Hist. of C. C. C. C.* 20, 21). The deed is dated 12 Jan. 38 Hen. VI. 1459-60, and is as follows:—

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod nos Johannes Botright magister sive custos collegii Corporis Christi et beate Marie Cantebrigie ac scolares ejusdem collegii unanimi assensu et consensu concessimus Andree Docket presidenti collegii Reginalis in Cantebrigia fundati in honore sanctorum Margarete et Bernardi ac sociis ejusdem collegii advocationem ecclesie sancti Botulphi Cantebrigie cum pertinentiis, (quam quidem advocationem quondam habuimus ex concessione Radulphi nuper prioris et conventus de Bernewell in comitatu Cantebrigie) habendam et tenendam predictam advocationem prefatis presidenti et sociis dicti collegii Reginalis et eorum successoribus imperpetuum. Insuper noveritis nos prefatos Johannem Botright magistrum sive custodem collegii Corporis Christi et beate Marie virginis in Cantebrigia ac scolares ejusdem collegii unanimi assensu et consensu dedisse concessisse et per hoc presens scriptum confirmasse prefatis Andree Docket presidenti predicti collegii Reginalis in Cantebrigia fundati in honore sanctorum Margarete et Bernardi ac sociis ejusdem collegii quandam vacuum placeam terre sive glebam predictae ecclesie sancti Botulphi annexam in Cantebrigia, (que quidem vacua placea terre sive gleba continet in longitudine a

parte australi usque ad partem borealem versus orientem quater viginti et novem pedes, et in latitudine a parte orientali usque ad partem occidentalem juxta cimiterium dicte ecclesie sancti Botulphi quadraginta et septem pedes et tres pollices, et jacet inter gardinum et terram dicti collegii Corporis Christi et beate Marie ex partibus orientali et occidentali, et abbuttat partim super angulum transversum muri lapidei collegii Corporis Christi predicti et partim super cimiterium dicte ecclesie sancti Botulphi versus austrum et super hospitium vocatum Bernardes hostell versus boriā, et continet in longitudine a boria versus austrum a parte occidentali quater viginti et tres pedes, et in latitudine a parte orientali usque ad partem occidentalem versus boriā quadraginta pedes et dimidium), habendam et tenendam predictam vacuum placeam terre sive glebam dicte ecclesie annexam cum suis pertinentiis prefatis Andree Doket presidenti collegii Reginalis Cantebrie ac sociis ejusdem collegii et successoribus suis imperpetuum.

In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus hiis testibus Thoma Hayerman majore ville Cantebrie, Roberto Damay, Johanne Hesewell, Willelmo Garford, Willelmo Jeffreyesson ballivis ejusdem ville, et multis aliis.

Datum apud Cantebriegiam predictam, duodecimo die mensis Januarii, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie tricesimo octavo.

The seal of Corpus Christi college is appended.

On the same day, 12 Jan. 38 Hen. VI. 1459-60, Corpus Christi college sold to Queens' college a small vacant place in Smallbridges street, the original site of Andrew Doket's almshouses.

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E now reach the time, when the change of dynasty threatened ruin to a foundation almost as intimately connected with the deposed sovereign as King's college. The contest between the Lancastrian and the Yorkist parties had begun in 1452, and after the battle of St Albans, 23 May 1455, Henry VI. was by the Parliament placed under the regency of Richard, duke of York; but in the beginning of 1456, the King recovered his uncontrolled power. Peace lasted till 1459, when war again broke out. Many battles were fought with

varied success, but though Edward IV. mounted the throne 4 March 1460-1, on the deposition of Henry VI, hostilities did not cease till 15 May 1463, when the loss of the battle of Hexham and the captivity of Henry forced queen Margaret to relinquish for a time her hopes of the crown.

When Edward IV. had reduced the affairs of the kingdom into a somewhat settled state, he married 1 May 1464 Elizabeth Wydeville. She was the eldest daughter of sir Richard Wydeville of Grafton Northamptonshire (created by Edward IV. lord Rivers), and Jacquetta duchess dowager of Bedford, and was born about 1431. In 1453 she married sir John Gray, who afterwards succeeded to the title of lord Ferrers of Groby, and having been one of the maids of honour to queen Margaret received on her marriage from the queen a portion of £200. After her marriage she continued in immediate attendance with the queen as one of the four ladies of the bedchamber, lady Margery Roos, a great benefactor to the college in somewhat later times, being another. Lord Ferrers commanded the cavalry of queen Margaret at the second battle of St Albans, 17 Feb. 1460-61, but died of his wounds 28 Feb. After obtaining possession of the throne, Edward sent Richard Neville, the great earl of Warwick, to obtain for him the hand of Bona, daughter of Louis duke of Savoy. However the King met the widow of the Lancastrian general, and married her privately on 1 May 1464 at Grafton, whither she had retired on the death of her husband and the subsequent loss of her property. The marriage was publicly declared in Reading Abbey Church on Michaelmas day in the same year, and Elizabeth was crowned at Westminster, Whitsunday 1465. (*Dugd. Bar.* ii. 230, i. 719.)

As closely connected with queen Margaret, Elizabeth Wydeville was doubtless well acquainted both with Andrew Doket, and Queens' college, and we may suppose that, on the watch for opportunities to forward his design, the president eagerly solicited the new queen's favour and patronage for the college, in room of that support which he had lost by the misfortunes of Margaret.

If this were the case, Andrew Doket must have been successful in his application. Elizabeth was pleased to under-

take the carrying on and finishing the work, which her predecessor had begun, considering herself apparently as foundress by right of succession.

At her request Edward IV. granted to the college, by writ of privy seal, dated 25 March 5 Edw. IV. 1465, licence to hold property in mortmain to the yearly value of £200, the same amount as the society had been permitted to hold by the charter of foundation. In this deed the college is styled "*Collegium quod de patronatu Elizabeth regine Anglie consortis nostre carissime existit.*"

The deed is to the following effect:—

EDWARDUS DEI GRATIA Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie, Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, Salutem.

Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali et absque fine seu feodo nobis in hac parte solvendis, concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est magistro Andree Doket presidenti et sociis Reginalis collegii sancte Margarete et sancti Bernardi in universitate Cantebrigie, (quod de patronatu Elizabeth regine Anglie consortis nostre carissime existit, ut ipsi et successores sui apud Altissimum ac devotius pro salubri statu nostro et prefate consortis nostre dum vixerimus et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus ac animabus nobilium progenitorum et antecessorum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum deprecentur et exorent,) quod ipsi et successores sui presidentes et socii predicti perquirere possint terras tenementa et redditus necnon advocaciones ecclesiarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque, que quidem tenementa redditus et ecclesie ac alia beneficia ecclesiastica quecumque de aliis quam de nobis tenentur in capite et ad ducentas libras per annum se attingunt ultra onera et reprisas:

habenda et tenenda terras tenementa redditus et advocaciones illa eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam in augmentationem sustentationis sue imperpetuum, et eadem ecclesias et beneficia quecumque appropriare et ea sic appropriata in proprios usus tenere sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum, absque molestatione nostri heredum seu successorum nostrorum aut aliorum quorumcunque, Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito, aut aliquo alio

statuto actu ordinatione vel mandato aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumque non obstantibus.

In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo quinto die Martii anno regni nostri quinto. MUNDES

Per breve de privato sigillo et de data predicta auctoritate parliamenti.

‘In the early part of that year (1465) she appropriated a part of her income to the completion of this college’ (Cooper, *Memorials of Cambridge*, i. 280). This statement may refer to the above, but of any direct benefaction to the college from the second queen patroness all account has been lost. We only know that she was commemorated among the benefactors of the college together with Cecily duchess of York, (the mother of Edward IV. and Richard III.,) George duke of Clarence, and other members of the house of York, of whose benefactions also no particulars remain.

The following description of queen Elizabeth is given by Hall in his Chronicle: ‘She was a woman more of formal countenance than of excellent beauty, but yet of such beauty and favour, that with her sober demeanour, lovely looking and feminine smiling (neither too wanton nor too humble), beside her tongue so eloquent and her wit so pregnant, she was able to ravish the mind of a mean person, when she allured and made subject to her the heart of so great a King.’

The second of the two old accounts of the early times of the college above mentioned, continues the history beyond the times of queen Margaret in the following words:—

Felicis memorie et Dei gratia regina Anglie Margareta conjux devotissimi regis Henrici sexti, sperans salutem animarum et orthodoxe fidei incrementum, auctoritate memorati principis fundavit et edificare cepit collegium sanctorum Margarete et Bernardi Cantabrigie, ut supra jam dictum est. Ejusdemque collegii discretum virum, prudentem et Deo dilectum, Andream Dokett instituit primum presidentem, cuius precibus, ut creditur, predicta fecisse videtur. Sed quia adversante quadam fortuna et Deo permittente,

memorata regina sic cessit dignitate, ut quod inceperat nec consummare potuit, hinc est quod Elizabeth regina et conjux illustrissimi regis Edwardi quarti, uti jure successionis vera fundatrix, quod a predecessore sua inceptum erat nec tamen completum usque ad finem illa perduxit, statuta edidit, pluraque privilegia a rege impetravit, procurante semper eodem primo presidente Andrea Dokett, cuius jam opera manifesta sunt.

Scripta sunt hec, ut sciant futuri, que fuit prima fundatrix, quis primus presidens, quodque exordium huius collegii Reginalis sanctorum Margarete et Bernardi Cantabrigie.

In 1468 queen Elizabeth Wydeville visited Cambridge (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 216. MS. Baker xlii. 160).

The benefaction of Lady Margery Roos seems to belong to the year 1469. She gave 'certan mōnay wherew^t certan lands wer purchaced and bought, that is to say the manors off Horsham hall, Mone hall, Cromes hall, and Hompsted hall with thappurtenances and also certeyn lands... in the townys of Haverell and Wycham in the counties of Essex and Cambrege, and also lands... to the yerely value off ix^{li} in the towne and felde of Abbotyslay in the countie of Huntynghdon,' to found five priests fellows of the college to pray for the soul of dame Margery Roos, sir Philip Wentworth kt., and sir John Roos kt. with a stipend of £6. 13s. 4d. The college, by an agreement with her executor Dr John Rypplyngham of 8 March 21 Hen. VII. 1505-6, was to keep on the feast of St Alphege a dirige, and on the morrow a mass of requiem, 'atte wyche obite the said president and felowes atte their dyner and soper shall have an honest repast,' and the president should receive 3s. 4d., each fellow 12d., each bible-clerk 4d., the manciple 4d., and the under-manciple 2d. At the same obit they were to pray for Dr John Rypplyngham, late fellow and special benefactor of the college (who gave three silver pots with a spice plate of silver, and a close in Chesterton), and also for his parents, and for this the president was to receive 12d., and each fellow 4d.

Horsham hall was purchased 5 Oct. 9 Edw. IV. 1469; when the manor of Abbotsley was bought does not appear, but it was confirmed to the college by letters patent of 24 Jan. 17 Edw. IV. 1478.

So liberal a benefactor to the college as Lady Margery Roos deserves more than a passing notice. She was the daughter of sir Philip Spencer (or le Despencer) of Nettlestead, Suffolk, and married while still young John lord Roos of Hamlake, who was killed 22 March, 1421, in the 23rd year of his age, while serving the king in France (Esc. 9 Hen. V. n. 58). By his wife, whom he left a young widow, he had no issue. Lady Margery married to her second husband, sir Roger Wentworth, whom also she survived. Of the children that she had by him the eldest son, sir Philip Wentworth, died before her, leaving as heir to lady Margery Henry Wentworth, who died about Jan. 1500. The expression 'patris mei,' used apparently by a clerical error for 'sui' in the transcript of Lady Margery Roos' will in the Court of Probate, London (Wattis 33), with reference to sir Philip Wentworth, has involved her genealogy in great confusion. She died 20 Apr. 1478, and was buried under her window of St Margaret and St Bernard on the north side of the college chapel, which she seems to have given. She gave also many books and vestments, and some plate for the use of the chapel. Other benefactions will be found in her will, which was made 30 Aug. 1477, and proved 28 May, 1478. From her the earls of Cleveland were descended. (Morant, *Essex*, i. 320 b. Banks, *Baronage*, ii. 441. Dugdale, *Baronage*, i. 552, 398-9, ii. 310. Claus. 9 Hen. V. m. 4 [her dowry]. Nicholas, *Test. Vet.* 346. 439.)

Her will is here given from the transcript above mentioned:—

In Dei nomine, Amen. Tricesimo die Augusti anno Domini Mcccc^{mo} lxxvij^{mo} ego Margeria domina de Roos compos mentis et sane memorie condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. Imprimis commendo animam meam Deo omnipotenti, beate Marie, sanctis Johanni Baptiste, Johanni Evangeliste, sancto Georgio et omnibus sanctis, corpusque meum sepeliendum in capella sancta (? collegii) beatorum Margarete et Bernardi Cantebr'. in choro ex parte boreali

sub fenestra mea sanctorum predictorum. Item do et lego summo altari ecclesie parochialis sancti Botulphi Cant'. xls. Item do et lego summo altari ecclesie parochialis de Netlestede xs. Item do et lego summo altari ecclesie parochialis de Somersham [near Ipswich] xs. Item do et lego summo altari ecclesie parochialis de Blakenam [Blakenham, near Ipswich] xs. Item do et lego fabrice ecclesie ordinis sancti Francisci Gibwici xx li. Item do et lego fratribus ejusdem ordinis sive domus xls. Item do et lego fratribus ordinis predicatorum Gibwici xls. Item do et lego fratribus ordinis Carmelitarum Gibwici xls. Item do et lego cuilibet ⁱⁱⁱj^{or} ordini (sic!) fratrum Cant'. xls.—Item do et lego Henrico Wentworth heredi meo xij discos de argento, unum goblet cum sex parvis peciis inclusis de argento, unum pelvim concavum de argento, sub hac conditione quod predictus heres meus nullo modo perturbabit seu inquietabit executores meos post decessum meum: ac eciam predictus heres meus causabit ex sumptibus suis propriis corpus patris mei (? sui) domini Philippi Wentworth militis transferri ad ecclesiam de Newsom in Com. Lincoln. et unum lapidem marmoreum poni super corpus ejus, et etiam causabit unum lapidem marmoreum poni super corpus matris sue in ecclesia ordinis sancti Francisci Gibwic'. Item do et lego Henrico filio meo unum pelvim cum lavacro de argento, unum salsarium cum coopertorio de argento et dupliciter deaurato, duo candelabra argentea. Item do et lego filio meo domino Thome Wentworth capellano unum pelvim cum parvo lavacro de argento, unum salsarium cum coopertorio de argento, xij coclearia argentea, unam ollam semilagene de argento, unam peciam sine coopertorio, sex discos cum parapside de argento, duos parvos discos cum armis domini de Roos de argento, iij saucers de argento, duas fiolas de argento. Item do et lego magistro Andree Dokett presidenti collegii Regine Cant'. unam peciam cum armis domini de Roos cum coopertorio, et decem libras. Item do et lego collegio Regine Cant'. vj discos de argento cum parapside de argento, tres saucers de argento, unam ollam semilagene de argento, unum missale, unum calicem de argento, unum portiforium, sic quod presbiteri mei occupent dictos libros dum tantum moram fecerint in dicto collegio. Item do et lego cuilibet presbiterorum meorum (scilicet magistro Duffeld, magistro Thome Mawdislay, magistro Johanni Rypplyngham et magistro Bewice) xls. Item do et lego magistro Willelmo Newman xls. Item do et lego Agneti Boswell xx li, xij coclearia de argento. Item do et lego Katerine Skuttynge x marcas. Item do et lego Alicie

Mekylfelde x marcas. Item do et lego Isabelle Freton quinque marcas. Item do et lego Margerie Jenne quinque marcas. Item do et lego Johanni Barnbe xls. Item do et lego Philippo Boswell xl s. Item do et lego mulieri inferme in parochia beate Marie Cant'. in Trumpyngton gate xxs. Item do et lego Willelmo Hawys xxvj s. viij d. Item do et lego Thome Stephenson xxvj s. viij d. Item do et lego Johanni Spynke xxs. Item do et lego Johanni Constable filio filie mee Agnetis Constable xx li. Item do et lego Rogero Wentworth filio Thome Wentworth vj marcas.—Ad istud testamentum bene et fideliter exequendum et perimplendum ordino et constituo meos veros et legitimos executores filium meum Henricum Wentworth, Thomam Wentworth capellanum filium meum, magistrum Andream Dokett, magistrum Thomam Mawdisley, magistrum Johannem Rypplyngham. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum do et lego executoribus meis prenominatis, ut ipsi disponant pro salute anime mee. Hiis testibus: magistro Johanne Chapman [rector of St Botolph's], Philippo Constable, magister Bevice, magistro Newman, Johanne Alfray, Johanne Barnebe, Philippo Boswell, et aliis. Dat' die et anno supra dictis.

Probatum fuit presens testamentum apud Lameth xxvij^o die mensis Maji, anno Domini etc. lxx^{mo} octavo, ac approbatum etc. Et commissa fuit administratio bonorum etc. Henrico Wentworth armigero, magistro Thome Mawdislay sacre theologie professi (sic!) et Johanni Rypplyngham in eadem bacallario executoribus etc. in persona magistri Roberti Rypplyngham procuratoris sui in hac parte etc. de bene et fideliter ac sub unanimi consensu et assensu administrand. etc. ac de pleno inventario omnium bonorum et debitorum etc. citra festum Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste proximi etc. nec non de pleno et vero compoto etc. in persona procuratoris sui hujusmodi jurati etc. Reservata potestate etc.

The house of the Grey Friars at Ipswich was founded by sir Robert Tiptot of Nettlestead, in the time of Edward I. In their church many of her family were buried, among whom was Elizabeth lady Spencer, the mother, and two brothers and a sister of lady Margery. (Tanner, *Not. Mon.* 530. Weever, *Fun. Mon.* 750. A. P(ulson) *Collect. Anglo-Minorit.* ii. 20.)

On the resignation of the rectory of St Botolph's by Andrew Doket in 1470, the college presented John Chapman, B.D. to it;

the bishop instituted a commission to enquire into the right of patronage, when Queens' college was found to have the presentation, and Chapman was accordingly instituted. The proceedings are thus described in bishop Gray's register (MS. Addit. [Cole xxv.] 5826, p. 95, 96. MS. Baker xxx. 44 ff.):—

Certificatory from Ric: Sampson Bac: in Decrees official to the Archd: of Ely to the Bishop, that he had executed his Commission dated at Holborne 1. Aug. 1470, in enquiring into the Right of Patronage of St Botolph's Church in Cambrige & that on 20. Aug: in that church citing the President & fellows of Queens College, and the M^r & Scholars of Corpus Christi college with the Prior & Canons of S^t. Giles at Barnwell & others in full chapter, with a Jury of Clercs and Laics as follows he had made full enquiry ab^t. it: viz:

M. W^m Malstar, Licenciante in Decrees

M. Ric: Brocher

M. Walter Smyth, Bac^{rs} in Divinity

and M. John Catt, A.M.

Rectors of Girton, Landbeche, S^t. Benedict's in Cambridge & Shelford parva, with

M: W^m Rudde, Bac. in Decrees

& Sir John Damelet

Vicars of Granchester & S^t. Clements in Cambrige;

John Belton, Tho. Heyrman, John Buñe, John Raisair, Tho.

Diche & John Sergeant, Burgesses of Cambrige:

who being sworn and examined depose that the Church of S^t Botolph is now vacant by the resignation of Andrew Doket, who resign'd it on S^t Mary Magdalen last, & that Queens college is the true Patron of it, & that before they were so, Benet College was in possession of it, who presented Andrew Doket to it; & before that, the Prior and Canons of Bernwell were in possession of it: w^{ch} Right of Presentation w^{ch} Bernwell Priory and Benet college formerly had, now belonged to Queens college, as manifestly appeared to them by Evidences & muniments produced to them by Queens College. They say besides that the said Church of S^t Botolph is neither litigated pensioned nor porcioned & is worth ab^t 12 marcks annually as the Officiating Curates there informed them; and that M. John Chapman the presented by Queens College is a free man and lawfully begotten, fit honest and S. T. B. & in Priests orders & nowhere else beneficed; they say besides that Benet College debent habere Aisea-

mentum in ecclesia predicta cum libero Introitu & Exitu celebrandi Divina in eadem &c.


Dat. Cantebr. ut supra.

(Bishop Gray's Register, fo. 80. b. 81. a. b.)

The monumental brass of W. Malster (ob. 1492,) still remains in the chancel of Girton church; Rich. Brocher was rector of Landbeach 1462-89 (Masters, *C. C. C. C.* App. 22. Clay, *Landbeach*, 107); Walter Smyth was rector of St Benedict's 1446-88 (Masters, App. 7), and Wm. Rudde, vicar of Grantchester 1460-83 (Masters, App. 16).

In 1470 William Syday late of Cambridge, physician, left to the college a certain tenement called Bilney's, in the parish of St Mary-juxta-forum to found a chaplain in the college to pray for his soul, those of Katherine his wife, Margaret his daughter and other relations, and to celebrate his anniversary on the feast of St Dunstan the archbishop. The deed of the college accepting this foundation, is dated 23 Oct. 1470. This house was afterwards called St Paul's Inn, and was sold in 1529.

William Sida was one of the wardens of the church of blessed Mary near the market, and as such was concerned in the cession of a piece of ground in Scole-lane by the parish to Henry VI. before 10 Feb. 1448-9, for the intended college (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 192).

N 1470 queen Margaret of Anjou made an alliance with the earl of Warwick, who was much annoyed at the King having sent him to arrange a marriage with a foreign princess, and then not concluding it. Says Fuller, "Warwick stormeth thereat, that he had taken so much pains about nothing, highly sensible of the affront, seeing a potent arme is not to be employed about a sleeveless errand. He resolves revenge, and because he could not make her Queen whom he desired, he would make him King, whom he pleased." (*Ch. Hist.* B. iv. sub anno 1463.) Warwick accordingly delivered Henry VI. from the Tower, and restored him to the throne in Oct. 1470, while Edward in his turn was taken prisoner, but he soon escaped and fled to Flanders. King Henry's restoration was not of long

duration, for Edward, returning from beyond seas, defeated the earl of Warwick at the battle of Barnet 14 Apr. 1471 (when the earl lost his life), and queen Margaret at the battle of Tewkesbury 4 May. She was captured and sent to the Tower, where Henry was murdered on 21 May. 'Henceforth King Edward passed the remnant of his days in much peace, plenty, and feasting' (Fuller, *Ch. H.* sub anno 1470). Queen Margaret was kept for four years in custody at different places, while queen Elizabeth requited the kindness of her former mistress by using her influence for the alleviation of her hard and sad lot. In 1475 she was ransomed by her father, and then retired to Anjou, where she lived until her death, 25 Aug. 1481, when she was buried in her father's tomb in the cathedral of Angers.

In consequence of the unsettled state of England, the college deemed it advisable to obtain two general pardons from Edward IV.

The first pardon was dated 1 Sept. 10 Edw. IV. 1470, just before king Henry's restoration and his own flight into Flanders. It extended to all offences committed before 25 Dec. 1469, with a proviso that it should not extend to his enemy Henry VI., late *de facto*, but not *de jure* king of England, (at that time a prisoner in the Tower,) nor to Margaret his wife, nor to Edward son of the said Margaret, nor to any persons who were with Margaret and Edward out of England, or who adhered to them.

After king Henry's death, 21 May 1471, Edward IV. granted another pardon to the college, dated 29 May, 13 Edw. IV. 1473, extending to all offences committed before 30 Sept. 11 Edw. IV. 1471.

He further granted 4 Oct. 14 Edw. IV. 1474, as a consequence to this pardon, a mandamus to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer not to molest the college. (Both these deeds are recited in the confirmation of the manor of Abbotsley dated 24 Jan. 17 Edw. IV. 1477-8.)

This pardon of 1473 was casually lost and the college sent John Ripplingham, one of the society, to represent this upon oath to the court of chancery, and to obtain a copy of it. Accordingly letters patent were issued 21 Oct. 21 Edw. IV.

1480, reciting the enrolment of the former pardon, and mentioning the fact, together with the obligation the above John Ripplingham had entered into, viz. that if ever the original deed were found, it should be returned into chancery to be cancelled.

The subject of these pardons has nothing to do with the history of Queens' college: only so much therefore of the recital of the last pardon is here given, as refers to the fact mentioned above:—

EDWARDUS, DEI GRATIA Rex Anglie Francie et Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem.

Constat nobis per inspectionem rotulorum cancellarie nostre quod nos literas nostras patentes fieri fecimus in hec verba :

EDWARDUS &c. (*reciting the pardon of 29 May, 13 Edw. IV. 1473,*)

NOS autem pro eo quod litere predictæ casualiter sunt amisse, (sicut Johannes Rypplingham clericus unus sociorum collegii predicti coram nobis in cancellaria nostra personaliter constitutus sacramentum prestitit corporale, et quod ipse literas, si eas imposterum reperiri contigerit, nobis in cancellariam nostram predictam restituet ibidem cancellandas) tenorem irrotulamenti literarum predictarum ad requisitionem presidentis et sociorum predictorum duximus exemplificandum per presentes.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes.

Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo primo die Octobris anno regis nostri vicesimo.

BROWN.

It bears the great Seal of England.

About 1470 John Marke, citizen and haberdasher of London, gave an inn called the Christopher and nine messuages in Bermondsey Street, in the parish of St Olave Southwark, to found a fellow to pray for him after his death, for Elizabeth his wife, for Henry Somer late chancellor of the exchequer and Katherine his wife. The college accepted this gift by deed of 10 Dec. 11 Edw. IV. 1471, and bound themselves to keep the anniversary of his death with exequiæ, and a funeral mass. We find this to have been kept on 2 October. No fellow is mentioned till 1490.

In 1472 Andrew Docket had 'an inventory of all and singular the goods of the Queens' college in Cambridge' drawn up. It is dated 1 Sept., and gives a catalogue of the books in the library, a list of the vestments and service books belonging to the chapel, and of the plate and linen of the college. The volume is written on vellum of 8vo. shape. After the inventory follows 'Nomina fundatorum collegii Reginalis Cantebrigie,' and as it mentions the foundation of four priests by Richard duke of Gloucester, this part must have been written between 1477 and his accession to the throne in 1484. It has however been much added to at different subsequent times. The volume contains also 'An inventorie of things in the chappell, September 16, 1580,' and some other later notes.

About the year 1472 Dame Alice Wyche founded a fellowship. She was daughter and coheir of John Stratton, esq., and married first, sir Hugh Wyche, kt., alderman and merchant of London, who was lord-mayor in 1462, and secondly, William Holt, mercer, whom she survived. Her sister Elizabeth married John Andrews of Baylham Suffolk, esq. Their daughter Elizabeth was the wife of Thomas Wyndesor, esq. of Stanwell Middlesex, and from them the barons Windsor and earls of Plymouth were descended (Collins' *Peerage* [Brydges], iii. 658). After his death in 1485 Elizabeth Wyndesor married sir Robert Lytton, kt. Lady Alice was buried in St Denys Backchurch, London. By her will, made 16 June, 1474 and proved 16 Nov. 1474 (Nicolas, *Test. Vet.* 336. Wattis 19), she left very liberal legacies to her sister's children; to the poor of the neighbourhood of Lewes, Sussex, where her husband, William Holt, was born, £100, to the poor in other places £100, to a hundred poor householders a milch cow, three ewes and 13s. 4d. each, and for marriage portions to poor maidens of good conversation, and for mending the highways, £200. To the college she gave £320 wherewith to purchase lands in Whaplode, Holbeach and Mutton, Lincolnshire, the college receipt for the last £80 being dated 7 March, 14 Edw. IV. 1473-4. The yearly value of this estate was £12, and we find the following points agreed upon on 15 Feb. 5 Hen. VII. 1489-90, between the college and Robert

Lytton, esq. under-treasurer of England and Elizabeth his wife, late wife and executrix of the will of Thomas Wyndesor, executor of the will of dame Alice Wyche: the fellow was to be a priest and to pray for the souls of sir Hugh Wyche, kt., William Holt, mercer, and dame Alice Wyche, and to have for his stipend £6. 13s. 4d.; a sermon was to be preached at St Denys, Backchurch, London, on Easter day, by him or some other fellow, to receive if B.D. 6s. 8d., if D.D. 13s. 4d.; a lecture of divinity was to be read according to the statutes and ordinance of the college by him or some other fellow, with a stipend of 40s.: the college was to receive the aforesaid sir Hugh Wyche, William Holt and dame Alice Wyche, for special benefactors to the college, and to keep a solemn dirige by note on the vigil of St Cosmas and St Damian, and on the festival itself (27 Sept.) a solemn mass of requiem by note; and to the fulfilment of these covenants the college bound themselves by an obligation of £400.

The fellow of Lady Alice Wyche's foundation is mentioned in 1484. In the inventory of 1472, we find that she gave some vestments of cloth of gold to the chapel, and there the sum that she gave the college is stated to be £360 (Vellum Inventory, fo. 9. b).

The sermon at St Denys Backchurch was duly preached on Easter day till 1687, when the rector, Lyonell Gatford, refusing his pulpit to John Wootton, fellow of Queens' college, the college allowed it to fall into abeyance.

On 5 March, 13 Edw. IV. 1472-3, King Edward IV. granted permission to Lady Joan Burgh, widow of Sir John Burgh, knight, to give to the college the manor of St Nicholas Court in the Isle of Thanet, by the following deed:—

EDWARDUS, DEI GRATIA Rex Anglie et Francie Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem.

Sciatis quod cum nos vicesimo quinto die Marcii anno regni nostri quinto per literas nostras patentes de gratia nostra speciali et absque fine sive feodo nobis in hac parte solvendis concesserimus et licentiam dederimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis

fuit magistro Andree Docket presidenti et sociis collegii Reginalis sancte Margarete et sancti Bernardi in universitate Cantebrigie (quod de patronatu Elizabeth regine Anglie consortis nostre carissime existit ut ipsi et successores sui apud altissimum ac devotius pro salubri statu nostro et prefate consortis nostre dum viveremus et pro animabus nostris quum ab hac luce migraremus ac animabus nobilium progenitorum et antecessorum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum deprecarentur et exorarent) quod ipsi et successores sui presidentes et socii predicti perquirere possent terras tenementa et redditus necnon advocaciones ecclesiarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque que quidem terre tenementa redditus et ecclesie ac alia beneficia ecclesiastica quecumque de aliis quam de nobis tenerentur in capite et ad ducentas libras per annum se attingerent ultra onera et reprisas, Habenda et tenenda terras tenementa redditus et advocaciones illis eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam in augmentationem sustentationis sue imperpetuum et eadem ecclesias et beneficia quecumque appropriare et ea sic appropriata in proprios usus suos tenere sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum absque molestatione nostri heredum seu successorum nostrorum aut aliorum quorumcumque, Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito aut aliquo alio statuto actu ordinatione vel mandato aut aliqua alia re, causa vel materia quacumque non obstante, prout in literis predictis plenius continetur.

NOS volentes concessionem predictam effectui debito mancipari, de gratia nostra speciali concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est Johanne que fuit uxor Johannis Burgh militis, Johanni Gamelyn clerico, et Roberto Love capellano, quod ipsi manerium de Seynt Nicholas Courte cum pertinentiis in insula de Thaneto in com. Cant. (quod de aliis quam de nobis tenetur, et quod ad summam duodecim marcarum extenditur per annum, prout per inquisitionem inde coram Ricardo Garnet nuper escaetori nostro in comitatu predicto de mandato nostro captam et in cancellariam nostram retornatam est compertum) dare possint et concedere prefatis presidenti et sociis:

Habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum in valorem tresdecim marcarum per annum in partem satisfactionis dictarum ducentarum librarum per annum statuto predicto non obstante:

Nolentes quod prefati Johanna, Johannes et Robertus vel heredes

sui aut predicti presidens et socii et successores sui ratione permisorum per nos vel heredes nostros, justiciarios, escaetores, vicecomites aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros vel heredum nostrorum quoscumque molestentur perturbentur in aliquo seu graventur, salvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius servitiis inde debitis et de jure consuetis.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium quinto die Martii, anno regni nostri tertio decimo. FRYSTON.

To this deed the great seal of England is appended.

The yearly value of this estate was then thirteen marks, as also appears from the following endorsement on the licence of mortmain of 25 March 1465:—

Memorandum quod quinto die Martii anno regni regis infrascripti tertiodecimo presidens et socii infrascripti virtute istius licentie perquisiverunt diversa terras et tenementa in Com. Kant. tenenda sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum in valorem tresdecim marcarum in partem satisfactionis ducentarum libratarum terrarum tenementorum reddituum et advocacionum infrascriptorum.

She gave this estate by deed of 20 March following (1473-4), and on 1 Apr. the college granted it back to her for the term of 80 years, which was to determine at her death.

The college seal appended to the deeds belonging to this grant is small and round and bears a pelican, that of Lady Joan Burgh is likewise small and round and bears St Christopher carrying the Saviour.

The following document of 3 March, 13 Edw. IV. 1473-4, preserved in the college treasury, shews one of the ways, in which Andrew Docket procured funds for the endowment of his college:—

This endenture made betwene maister Andrewe Docket president of the Quenes college in the universite of Cambrigge and the ffeliship of the same college on that oon partie, and Robert Rocheford grocer and Robert Carvell mercer, citezenis of London on that other partie witnesseth: that the seid president and ffeliship have receyved the

day of the date of these presentes of the seid Robert and Robert for the soule of Edmund Carvell late citizen and grocer of London now dede xx li. sterling to thentent that the seid Edmond shall be taken and receyved as benefactour of the forseid college and to be made partener of all the suffrages prayers masses and alle other merytory dedes that shall be seid and doon w^tynne the same college for other benefactours of the same, And also that the soule of the same Edmond shall be remembered among other benefactours of the same college atte Dirige and masse of Requiem to be seyde for them oons in every year w^tynne the same college. And to thaccommplishment of the same, the seid president and ffeliship have promysed by these presentes, that alle the prestes now beyng of the same college and hereafter shall be, shall be sworn to performe the same. In witnesse wherof the same president and ffeliship their commone seale and the Robert and Robert their seales to these indentures changeably have set.

Yeven the iij^{de} day of March the xiiijth yere of the regne of kyng Edward the fourth.

Although so many provisions had been made in the several charters of foundation concerning statutes for the college, none probably were drawn up for the government of the college, till queen Elizabeth gave a set of statutes by her letters patent dated 10 March, 15 Edw. IV. 1474-5. 'The queen's words *'ad humilem supplicationem et specialem requisitionem Andree [Dokett] primi presidentis ... collegii [Reginalis] ad quedam statuta et ordinationes pro fundatione et stabilimento collegii illius fiendo ut vera fundatrix ejusdem ... procedimus in hunc modum,*' which occur in the preface to the statutes of 1475, seem to shew this. These statutes continued in force till 1529.

By will dated 5 April, 14 Edw. IV. 1474 and proved, John Raven clerk directed that at his death certain lands and tenements in Buckworth in Huntingdonshire, and a yearly rent of 16s., issuing from lands at Gilden Morden in the county of Cambridge, should go to the college for the foundation of a poor scholar, as lector biblie or bible-clerk. By a deed of 4 Jan. 15 Edw. IV. 1475-6, the college states that it has received £30 from the sale of the lands at Buckworth, and the

value of £14. 5s. 2d., in money, jocalia, and certain books of the gift of the said John Raven; also that Mr Ralph Shaw and Mr Thomas Mawdesley, Mr William Bond, and Mr Ralph Songer were feoffed in 16s. of yearly rent from lands in Gilden Morden, for the use of the college; and undertakes to maintain such a poor scholar, for ever to be called Raven's clerk. The estate at Gilden Morden was in 21 Hen. VIII. 1529-30 exchanged with Dr Manfeld for one at Eversden. (The Deed in the college treasury, the will is transcribed in Misc. B.)

On 6 Oct. 15 Edw. IV. 1475 the island on which the brew-house and the stables stand, together with the fellows' garden and the grove, was granted to the college for 40 marks, by the mayor bailiffs and commonalty of the town of Cambridge, "ad contemplationem literarum honorabilium metuendissimi domini nostri regis, excellentissime principisse domine nostre regine, ac illustris et prepotentis principis Edwardi primogeniti domini nostri regis." The piece of ground is described as lying between the "communis riparia," which goes down from the King's and Bishop's mills, and the "communis riparia" which goes down from Newnham mills, and the Newnham road between the small bridges. At the same time the college undertook to lengthen the small bridge next the college by 12 feet, in consideration of which it was to be freed from all repairs of it for the future. The college was also to widen the river on the east side of the island to 51 feet, and had leave to build a bridge across it, the arches of which should be as wide as the arches of the bridge of King's college.

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum indentatum pervenerit Major burgenses et communitas ville Cantebrigie Salutem in Domino. Sciatis quod nos prefati major, burgenses et communitas unanimi assensu et voluntate nostris (ad contemplationem literarum honorabilium metuendissimi domini nostri regis, excellentissime principisse domine nostre regine ac illustris et prepotentis principis Edwardi primogeniti domini nostri regis) dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris Andree Dokett clerico presidenti collegii Reginalis sanctorum Margarete et Bernardi in Cantebrigia et ejusdem sociis et eorum successoribus,—quandam parcellam communis terre sive soli nostri, prout

jacet inter communem ripariam descendentem a molendinis vulgariter nuncupatis Kings mylle et bischopys mylle infra villam Cant. ex parte orientali ejusdem terre sive soli, et ripariam descendentem a molendino vocato Newenham mille a parte occidentali, et a diversis limitibus vocatis stakis fixis et positis per nos dictos majorem burgenses et communitatem ex parte aquilonari vie ducentis a villa Cant. usque Newenham inter duos pontes vocatos le smalebrigges, distantibus a dicta via ex parte orientali viginti et octo pedes et versus partem occidentalem sexaginta et tres pedes, quodam solo inter quoddam fossatum ad custagia predictorum presidentis et sociorum ibidem faciendum et dictam viam prefatis majori burgensibus et communitati super solo illi ad stramen lapides et alias marcandisas ac alia quecumque ex quibus aliqua corruptio non eveniret ponenda omnino salvo et reservato Habendam et tenendam dictam parcellam terre sive soli, reservatis prereservatis, prefatis presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis imperpetuum, pro quibus quidem concessis idem presidens et socii dederunt nobis prefatis majori burgensibus et communitati xl. marcas t^m, et ultra predictus presidens et socii elongabunt pontem vocatum le smalebrigge proximum dicto collegio per xij pedes ad eorum propria custagia et expensas, et postquam dictus pons sic elongatus fuerit prefati presidens et socii et successores sui ad reparationem ejusdem pontis aliquo modo non onerentur: Et insuper prefati presidens et socii similiter elargabunt ripariam ex parte orientali dicte terre sive soli, sic quod eadem riparia sit per hujusmodi spacium prout parcella terre sive soli predicti extendit in latitudine l. et unum pedes. Et nos dicti major, burgenses et communitas et successores nostri ad libitum nostrum piscare et venire valeamus cum batillis nostris extra dictas duas riparias usque ad dictum novum fossatum non pejorando nec molestando aliquid quod crescere contigerit super bancum predictorum presidis et sociorum vel infra idem fossatum et onerare et discariare dictas batillas nostras ad et a terra sive solo nobis per presentem concessionem reservato: proviso semper quod prefati presidens et socii occasione presentis concessionis non extricent ripariam que currit ex parte occidentali dicti terre sive soli. Et ulterius nos prefati major burgenses et communitas concessimus prefatis presidi et sociis et suis successoribus quod ipsi ab libitum suum quendam pontem ultra dictam ripariam currentem ex parte orientali dicte terre sive soli facere valeant itaque arce ejusdem pontis adeo large existent prout arce pontis Regalis existunt sic quod

batilla cum cariagiis per eundem pontem faciendum libere et pacifice transire possunt. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre indentate penes prefatum Andream Dokett presidem et socios et successores dicti collegii remanenti sigillum nostrum commune ville predictæ apposuimus. Datum apud Cantebrigiam vj^o. die Octobris anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie xv^{mo}.

BY deed of 1 April, 17 Edw. IV. 1477, Richard duke of Gloucester and Admiral of England, and John Pilkington, and John Huddleston, knights, William Hopton, Esq. and Thomas Barowe, clerk, the feoffees 'ad usum et proficuum ejusdem ducis, de et in manerio sive dominio ipsius ducis de Fulmere' (Foulmire) in the county of Cambridge, granted 'ad mandatum et speciale preceptum dicti ducis' to the president and fellows of Queens' college, the manor and advowson of Foulmire, according to the tenor of certain indentures between the above and the college. The attorneys appointed were William Alyngton, the duke's chancellor, John Ponsaby and Richard Aldrede. The deed is tested by Sir James Tirrell, William Tunstall, John Kendall, and others, and is dated 'apud castrum nostrum de Sherefhoton' (Sheriff-Hutton, near York). It is signed **R. Gloucestre** and bears the five seals of the duke and his feoffees.

Richard, the eleventh child of Richard duke of York, was born 2 Oct. 1452, and therefore was only 9 years of age when his brother the earl of March became king by the name of Edward IV. and at this time was only 24 years of age. Rous, the Warwick antiquary, a strong partisan of the house of Lancaster, fixes his birth on 21 Oct. 1450, but William of Wyrcester gives the above later date as of his own knowledge (C. A. Halsted, *Richard III. as duke of Gloucester and king of England*. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1844).

Sheriff-Hutton Castle was one of the ancient strongholds of the Nevilles, in whose family it had remained for 300 years, until forfeited to the king by Warwick's attainder after the battle of Barnet. It was then given by king Edward to his brother Richard in 1471, and that prince bestowed so much

attention in repairing and beautifying this magnificent structure, and in improving the demesne altogether, that the lordship and manor was within a brief period from the period now under consideration [1478] purchased by the king from his brother for the sum of £500 (Halstead, i. 331). A great number of documents of the duke are dated from the castle.

On 10 April of the same year, the king granted permission, by a writ of privy seal dated at Windsor, to the above feoffees to give and to the college to accept the manor and advowson of Foulmire, with the usual condition of praying for the king and his ancestors, also for Richard, duke of Gloucester, and Anne his wife, and Edward their son, and for the souls of John Vere, late earl of Oxford, and Elizabeth his wife, and all faithful departed.

On 17 July, 17 Edw. IV. 1477, the indentures above mentioned were made, rehearsing the purposes of the grant, viz. to found four priests, fellows of the college, to be called the four priests of the duke of Gloucester's foundation, who were to study theology, and to pray for the family of the duke, and the feoffees and the duke's friends who were slain at the battles of Barnet (14 Apr. 1471), Tewkesbury (4 May 1471), etc., with a stipend of £8 per annum, and they were to preach in Advent and Lent, with other double feasts. The advowson of Foulmire was on the next vacancy to be appropriated to the college, for the proper use and behoof of the president, so long as he should be actually president; the college was also to keep a dirige and mass of requiem on St Sylvester's eve for the souls of the duke's family, and to enrol the duke among its benefactors; the chancellor of the university was appointed visitor of the duke's foundation with power to fine the college, if after three monitions any breach of the indentures was left uncorrected.

The duke of Gloucester also founded a college for a dean and six priests at Middleham, Yorkshire, in 1477, the parliamentary sanction being granted on 16 Jan. 1477-78 (Rot. Parl. vi. 172), and ordained statutes for its government 4 July, 18 Edw. IV. 1478. Sir William Beverley, previously rector of Middleham, was appointed dean (Rev. W. Atthill, *Docu-*

ments relating to the foundation and antiquities of the collegiate church of Middleham, published by the Camden Society, 1847. Whitaker, *Hist. of Richmondshire*, i. 335 ff.). His successors were to be taken from among the six priests, if they be found worthy, or lacking them, from among the four priests of his foundation at Queens' college, Cambridge, or for want of such, from among the graduates of the university of Cambridge.

The deed is as follows:—

This indenture tripartit made the xvij day of Jule the yere of kyng Edward the fourth the xvij betwix the ryght high and myghti Prince Richarde duke of Gloucestre, Constable and Admarrall of Ynglonde, sir John Pylkyngton, sir John Huddelston knyghtes, William Hopton sqwyer and Thomas Barowe clerke, feoffys of the sayde duke of Gloucetre in certayn his lands late belongynge to Elizabeth contese of Oxforth, of the oon partye,—and the president and felawes of the Qwenys college in Cambrige of the other partye,—

Wittnesseth that the sayde duke and his sayde feoffees be his commaundement (in the honore and lovyng of Almyghti God and all sayntes, and in especialle in the worschip of oure blessid Lady seynt Mary, seynt George, seynt Antony and seynte Nynyan) have gyven in perpetuall almysse to the sayde president and feleus and theire successours for-evermore the lordeship of Fulmere w^t all the apporte-naunces therto belongynge and also the advowsyn of the parisshe chirche of Fulm^r to be appropred to the sayde college for ever for continuall prayers and remembraunce of the sayde duke and other, in maner and forme foloyng

Firste, the sayde president and felowes of the sayde college shall admitte and incorporat into the sayde college for the man^r and lordeship of Fulm^r iiij prestes not benyfised wele lerned and v^rtuously dysposit as doctours of divinite bachelers opposers or masters of art beyng prestes of habilitate to procede to be doctours and to preche the worde of God. And the sayde iiij prestes to be putte felous of the seyde college, of the wiche prestes yche of tham yerly shall have viij. li. of lawfulle monye of Ynglande: And thei to be named 'The iiij prestes of the duke of Gloucet^r foundation': of the wiche iiij prestes oon of hem schalle synge dayly by the weke masse of oure Lady w^t a collette of seynte George, and the secunde masse of Requiem except principall festis, thei to be assigned by the president

or his depute for the tyme beynge, alternis septimanis : And oon of the other two prestes schalle dayli in his masse in the sayde college say a collet of seynte Antonye and the other of ham shalle say in like forme a collett of seynt Nynian,—provided alway that the sayde two prestes that synge not of oure Lady ne of Requiem schall in oon weke say oon masse of seynte George and oon masse of seynt Antonye, and in the secunde weke oon masse of seynte Antonye and oon masse of seynte Nynyan, and in the thirde weke oon masse of seynte Nynyan and oon masse of seynte George: and so under the forme and course to continue for evermore for the goode astatys and soulys under writtyn and alle cristen soulis w^tin the chapelle of the sayde college.

Firste the iiij prestes shell pray satisfactorie for the prosperuse astates of Richard the sayde duke of Gloucet^r and dame Anne his wife, and of Edward the first begoten son erle of Salisbery w^t all sych yssue as God schalle sende betwixe tham, and of all ther soulis after ther decessis : also thay schalle pray for the goode and prosperuse astates of oure sovereyne lorde kynge Edward the fourth, oure sovereyne lady quene Elizabet fundaresse of the sayde college, of the prince and all the kynges childer : and for the good astate of dame Cecile duchess of York moder to the kynge our sayde sovereyne lorde and to the sayde duke of Gloucet^r : also for the soule of the ryght hygh and myghty prince of blessed memorie Richarde duke of Yorke fader to oure sovereyne lorde the kynge and to the sayde duke of Gloucet^r : and for the soules of Edmund the erle of Rutlande, dame Anne duchess of Excet^r, brother and sister of the sayde duke of Gloucet^r and alle his other brethern and sist^r : also for Richarde erle of Cambridge and all other of the sayde duke of Gloucet^r noble progenitours : also for the saules of John Veir and dame Elizabeth his wife with the soules of the specielle benefactours of the saide college, sir John Pylkyngton, sir John Huddelston knyghtes, William Hopton sqwyer, Thomas Barowe clerke and William Tunstall : and for the soules of Thomas Par, John Milewater, Christofre Wursley, Thomas Huddelston, John Harper and all other gentilmen and yomen servanders and lovers of the saide duke of Gloucet^r, the wiche were slayn in his service at the batelles of Bernett, Tukysbery or at any other felde or jorneyes, and for all cristen soulis.

Also the sayde prestes schall preche in Advent and Lent withe other duple festes except a resonable causes to be approved by the president or his depute for the time beynge.

And if it so happyn that ony of the sayde iiij prestes so chosen be benyfised or dissece, then the president and felous for the tyme beyng shalle in goodely haste accordynge to the statutes of the sayde college electe oon able person or persones like as may stand w^t the statutes of the sayde college.

Also as for the advousyn of the sayde chirche of Fulm^r to be appropred to the sayde college when it schalle next be voyde, the sayde duke wille and graunteth that alle the yssues profittes and revenews schalle belonge to the propre use and behofe of the seyde president for the tyme beyng, provided alwey that the sayde president schalle no lenger enioy the sayde profittes yssues and revenews then he is actually president of the sayde college: the wiche president for the tyme beyng schall w^tin the sayde college singe messe of the Trinite or ellis say in his masse a collett of the Trinite except principalle festes and other dayes whenne hit stondithe not w^t the ordinalle of Sar^r.

Also the sayde president and felaus of the seyde college and ther successours schalle kepe yerly a Dirige and a masse of Requiem in ther habittes w^tin ther chapelle upon saynt Sylvest^r evyn for the soules of the forsayde prince Richarde duke of Yorke and Edmund erle of Rutlande and all cristen soules.

Also the sayde president and felaus of the sayde college shalle make the forsayde Richarde duke of Gloucet^r to be assorted and nōmbred amonge the benefactours of the sayde college.

And when the president and felaus shalle kepe a solempne Dirige in ther chapelle for ther foundatrise ther beyng the universi-tee, then the sayde Ric^r duke of Gloucet^r to have at the sayde Dirige a specielle collet joyntly w^t the fundresse.

And for the true performaunce of the premisses in every poynte to be observed and kept, the sayde duke of Gloucet^r and the sayde president and felaus be ther hole assent, ordeyne and make the chaunceller of the sayde universite for the tyme beyng surveyer of the premisses, that in case the seyde president and felaus be negligent and fulfille not every article aforne sayde, that then the sayde chaunceller schalle gyve hem a monicōn to reforme the same w^tin moneth: and if it w^tin the sayde moneth be not reformed that then the sayde chaunceller schalle gyve hem another monicōn of a nother moneth and for non reformation of the same he schalle gyve hem the thirde monicion of a nother moneth.

And if it so be (as God defende) that the sayde president and

felaws within the space aforne sayde reforme not ther defaultis of the premisses or any of hem, that then the sayde president and felaus schalle pay to the sayde chaunceller for the tyme beyng the hole stipend of the sayde preste or prestes so trespassinge for a quarter or halfe yer or yere lesse or more accordynge to the rate of trespase, the sayde chaunceller to dispose the sayde stipend in like wise to another preste or prestis of the sayde universite be way of like almesse accordynge to the wille of the sayde duke comprised in this indentures, provided alwey that the sayde duke be at his libertee and fredom duryng his naturalle life w^t the president and felaws of the sayde college to reforme correcte dymynysch or enlarge the premisses and eche of hem according to the tyme and season.

In wittnesse whereof to the oon partye of thies present indenturis tripartite remaynyng w^t the sayde duc' and his hayr^s the saide president and felaws have setto ther comon seale: to the secunde partye of the sayde indenturis remaynyng w^t the sayde president and felaws the sayde duke hath setto the seale of his armes: and to the thred partye of the same indenturis remaynyng w^t the chaunceller of the seyde universite as welle the sayde duke hath setto the seale of his armes as the seyde president and felous have setto ther comon seale, the day and yere above sayde.

This deed bears the seal of the duke, and in the margin his autograph, **R. Gloucestre.**

Elizabeth, countess of Oxford, here mentioned, was the wife of John II. earl of Oxford, who was attainted in Nov. 1461, and beheaded 26 Feb. 1461-2. Her father was sir John Howard, the younger, and her grandfather, sir John Howard, the elder, had married Margaret the daughter and heir of sir John Playz. Elizabeth, countess of Oxford, by right of her grandmother, was seized of certain manors including that of Foulmere (Dugdale, *Baronage*, ii. 9), and when her husband was attainted, her feoffees were compelled to make over her estates to other feoffees for the duke of Gloucester's use, to whom Edward IV. had granted the earl's estates.

In 1478 the college received a benefaction of £40 from Elizabeth Yorke executrix of William Yorke of London, towards the foundation and 'a mortassing of a priest to be a fellow in the

said college.' The acknowledgment is dated 14 Feb. 17 Edw. IV. 1478.

In 1478 John Collinson, archdeacon of Northampton, and rector of Over in Cambridgeshire, gave to the college 300 marks to found a fellowship of the value of 10 marks (£6. 13s. 4d.) per ann., with his chamber and such other alms as the other fellows of the college received. His fellow was to pray for the Archdeacon, his parents and John Chadworth bishop of Lincoln, and to preach the word of God 'per se vel per alium' in the church of Over twice a year, in Advent and in Lent. His composition with the college is dated 26 Aug. 18 Edw. IV. 1478. With his benefaction the college purchased the estates of Stanbourn and Motts near Bumpstead Essex, and the manor of Shadworth at Swaffham Prior Cambridgeshire. (Deed in the college treasury).

The seal which is affixed to the deed of composition bears the inscription *Sigillum Johannis Colynson archidiaconi Northampton*; in the field are the Virgin and child in a fine niche: below this his arms, an escallop shell between three trefoils.

John Collinson was Prebendary of Louth in the church of Lincoln 1455-82, Archdeacon of Stow 1460-68, of Bedford 1468-71, of Northampton 1471-82, admitted rector of Over 26 March 1472 (MS. Baker xxx. 49. bp. Gray's reg^r). He died 1482, and was buried in the chancel at Over, where his arms still remain on the miserere of one of the south stalls.

The following extract from the bursar's accounts refers to this benefaction:—

I. M. J. 1484-5. fol. 16. b. Item M. Hugoni Trotter in plenam solutionem suarum expensarum in emendo tenementum Staneburne hall xx^s.

About 1479 John Grene esquire, by his will founded a fellowship endowing it with "le floodwers, ebbwers et leynys pro ostriis," belonging to part of a marsh called Alflood marsh in Prettiwell and Eastwood in Essex, and with £5 per ann., issuing from the said marsh and the estate of Petits at Fulbourn in Cambridgeshire, consisting of a tenement and 60 acres of land.

His fellow was required to pray for John Grene and all his relations, and to be present in the parish church of Widdington, Essex 'si requisitus fuerit' in Holy week, Easter week, for three weeks after Ascension day, and during the twelve days of Christmas, provided that the lord of the manor or the rector would give him food and lodging for those times. The composition for this fellowship between Edith Grene, and William Grene his executors and the college is dated 26 July, 19 Edw. IV. 1479. (Deed in the college treasury.)


On 8 Nov. 21 Edw. IV. 1481 John Alfray, of Ipswich, gentleman, made an agreement by indenture with the college for founding a fellowship after his death, out of lands lying at Capel, Brentwenham, Barholt and Bentley in Suffolk. The fellow was to pray for the said John Alfray, Helena his wife, John his son, Anne her mother, lady Margery Roos, William Wareyn, Andrew Groton, their relations and benefactors and all christian souls. The college bound itself to keep his obit in the chapel on the day of his death 'with Dirige and messe of Requiem by note,' the president to receive xx^{d.}, the officiating priest xij^{d.}, and each of the other fellows iij^{d.}. 'And over this the said president and felawes schal have the same day at there dyner a bove and be side there comon fare every mess a dyssch to the value of iij^{d.} or a bove.'

The above indenture was tripartite between the college on the one part, John Alfrey 'gentyلمان' on the second, Mr John Chapman clerk, Mr John Rypplyngham clerk, Thomas Selle gentleman, John Barnby gentleman on the third. Of these the two former are in the college treasury. John Alfray, John Barnby and John Chapman, probably the rector of St Botolph's, were witnesses to lady Margery Roos' will, p. 75.

In 1483 Thomas Duffield, D.D. late fellow, left to the college by will 23 marks to provide 'unam lampadem ardentem coram summo altari infra capellam collegii,' on the condition of their enrolling him, and praying for him among the benefactors of the college. His executor William Bounde, clerk, actually paid to the college 25 marks 10 sh., and for this they undertook to

provide the lamp, and to pay the dean of the chapel 13s. 4d. per ann., for its continuance. The lamp was to be burning on every festival during the time of divine service, and every day from six o'clock in the morning, or when the first mass was celebrated, until the last was said. The deed of the college by which the benefaction was accepted, is dated 30 June 1483. There probably was some doubt as to who was King of England on that day, Edward V. or Richard III., who said himself 'for as moche as we be infourmed that there is grete doubte and ambiguyte ameing you for the certaine day of the commensing of oure reigne' (Letter quoted in Sir H. Nicolas, *Chronol. of Hist.* 307), and so the regnal year is not given. (Deed in the college treasury.)

A Thomas Duffield clerk is mentioned with Thomas Heywood in a deed of 25 June 1458. As Heywood was a fellow, perhaps Duffield was also then already a fellow. He was one of the fellows of lady Margery Roos' foundation.

E have seen the foundation by Richard duke of Gloucester of four fellowships in Queens' college. His liberality towards the college is mentioned in the petition, which the university presented to him as Protector during the minority of Edward V. on behalf of archbishop Rotherham the chancellor, who had been committed to the Tower for holding with the queen dowager. It is also mentioned in a decree of the university dated 16 March, 1 Ric. III. 1483-4, for the observance of an annual mass of *Salus Populi*, for the King's happy state during his life time, and after his death of *exequiæ* and a mass of *requiem* (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 225, 228). We must now turn to those great endowments, which he bestowed on the college, after he became king. His reign dates from 26 June, 1483, and he was then of the age of 30½ years.

On 25 March, 1 Ric. III. 1484, the King granted his licence to the college to hold property in mortmain to the annual value of 700 marks (£466. 13s. 4d.) by the following deed :

RICARDUS, DEI GRATIA Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali (ad laudem gloriam et hon-

orem Omnipotentis Dei ac beatissime et intemerate Virginis Marie matris Christi sanctorumque Margarete virginis et Bernardi confessoris, necnon ad singularem contemplationem Anne regine Anglie consortis nostre precarissime) concessimus et licentiam dedimus (ac per presentes concedimus et licentiam damus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est)

dilectis nobis in Christo magistro Andree Doket presidenti et sociis Reginalis collegii sancte Margarete et sancti Bernardi in universitate nostra Cantebrigg. quod de fundatione et patronatu prefate consortis nostre existit, (ut ipsi et successores sui specialius et eo devotius pro prospero statu nostro et prefate consortis nostre Anne regine Anglie precarissimique filii nostri primogeniti Edwardi principis Wallie dum vixerimus et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus, ac etiam pro animabus recolende memorie Ricardi nuper ducis Ebor. patris nostri precarissimi et Ricardi nuper comitis Warr. et Sar. patris ipsius consortis nostre necnon animabus nobilium progenitorum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum apud Altissimum deprecentur et exorent)

quod ipsi et successores sui presidentes et socii predicti terras tenementa redditus et possessiones necnon advocaciones ecclesiarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque, licet ea de nobis mediate vel immediate in capite, seu de aliis quibuscumque teneantur ad annum valorem septingentarum marcarum per annum ultra reprisas perquirere recipere et habere possint et valeant de quacumque persona sive quibuscumque personis, ea eis et successoribus suis dare legare concedere vel assignare volente seu volentibus,—habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis presidenti et sociis collegii predicti in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam et sustentationem suam imperpetuum,

Et eisdem personis quod ipsi vel eorum aliquis vel aliqui hujusmodi terras tenementa redditus annuitates et alias possessiones necnon advocaciones ecclesiarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque ad annum valorem predictarum septingentarum marcarum ultra reprisas eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis dare legare concedere vendere alienare et assignare possint et valeant,

habenda et tenenda sibi et dictis successoribus suis (sicut predictum est) imperpetuum.

Similiter licentiam dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus specialem absque impetitione impedimento seu pertur-

batione nostri aut officiariorum seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcumque et absque alio brevi, seu aliquibus brevibus de 'Ad quod dampnum' seu aliis mandatis regiis in hac parte prosequendis aut aliquibus inquisitionibus virtute brevium seu mandatorum predictorum capiendis et in cancellariam nostram et heredum nostrorum retornandis aut aliis literis regiis patentibus superinde conficiendis seu habendis, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito aut aliquo alio statuto actu ordinatione provisione seu restrictione in contrarium factis sive editis non obstante.

Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra ac ex certa scientia et libero motu nostris perdonavimus remisimus et relaxavimus eisdem presidenti et sociis omnimodas donationes alienationes et perquisitiones quorumcumque terrarum tenementorum annuitatum reddituum possessionum advocacionum ecclesiarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque per ipsos presidentem et socios antea nec tempora ad manum mortuam factas et habitas absque licentia regia, necnon omnimodos intrusiones et ingressus in eadem ac omnimodas transgressiones et offensas nobis aut antecessoribus seu predecessoribus nostris per prefatos presidentem et socios in hac parte qualitercumque factas sive perpetratas una cum exitibus et proficuis inde medio tempore perceptis, et hoc absque fine seu feodo nobis in hanaperio seu alibi pro presentibus literis nostris seu aliis superinde (si necesse fuerit) imposterum conficiendis capiendo seu ad opus nostrum solvendo.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Notyngham vicesimo quinto die Marci anno regni nostri primo.

IVE.

per breve de privato sigillo et de data predicta auctoritate parlamenti.

On 5 July, 2 Ric. III. 1484, the king granted ('ad singulares contemplationem et requisitionem precarissime consortis nostre Anne regine Anglie,' for maintaining the doctrine of the catholic faith in the university of Cambridge,) to the queen's college of St Margaret and St Bernard, 'quod de fundatione et patronatu prefate consortis nostre existit,' the manor of Covesgrave (Cosgrove) Northamptonshire, and all his lands, rents etc. in Sheldingthorp (Skellingthorp), Market Deeping, Barham (Barholme) and Stowe Lincolnshire, the manors of

Newton Suffolk, of Stanford Berkshire, and of Buckby Northamptonshire. He also granted £110 per annum, viz. £60 from the feefarm of the town of Aylesbury Buckinghamshire, and £50 from the feefarm of the fair of St Ives Huntingdonshire.

The deed is here appended:—

RICARDUS, DEI GRATIA Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem.

Sciatis quod nos—de gratia nostra speciali, ad laudem gloriam et honorem Omnipotentis Dei ac beatissime et intemerate virginis Marie matris Christi sanctorumque Margarete virginis et Bernardi confessoris, necnon ad contemplationem et requisitionem precarissime consortis nostre Anne regine Anglie, ad doctrinam fidei catholice in universitate nostra Cantebrigg. augmentandam manutenendam et sustentandam—dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris dilectis nobis in Christo magistro Andree Doket presidenti et sociis Reginalis collegii sancte Margarete et sancti Bernardi, quod de fundatione et patronatu prefate consortis nostre existit,

manerium de Covesgrave cum suis pertinentiis in com. Northampton,

ac omnia terras tenementa redditus reversiones et servicia nostra cum pertinentiis suis in Sheldingthorp, Market Deping, Barham et Stowe in com. Lincoln.,

ac manerium de Neuton cum suis pertinentiis in com. Suff.

necnon dominium de Stanford cum suis pertinentiis in com. Berk.

ac etiam dominium sive manerium de Buckby in com. Northampton cum suis pertinentiis,—

una cum feodis militum, advocacionibus ecclesiarum hospitalium capellarum cantariarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum, necnon aquis, boscis, subboscis, vivariis, piscariis, stagnis, molendinis, parcis, warrennis, pratis, curiis, letis, visibus franci plegii, finibus, amerciamentis, heriëttis, redditibus, serviciis, reversionibus cum ceteris libertatibus et commoditatibus quibuscumque eisdem dominiis et maneriis et eorum cuilibet pertinentibus seu spectantibus,—

nec non centum et decem libras singulis annis imperpetuum percipiendas et habendas

(videlicet, sexaginta libras inde habendas et annuatim percipiendas de feodi firma ville de Aylesbury in com. Buk. per manus

ballivorum sive aliorum receptorum ibidem pro tempore existentium ad terminos sancti Michaelis et Pasche per equales portiones,

necnon quinquaginta libras inde residuas habendas et percipiendas annuatim imperpetuum de feodi firma ferie sive nundinarum sancti Ivonis in com. Hunt. per manus ballivorum firmariorum sive aliorum officiariorum ibidem pro tempore existentium ad terminos prefatos per equales portiones),

Habenda tenenda et percipienda omnia et singula dominia maneria et tenementa redditus ac cetera premissa cum pertinentiis nec non dictas centum et decem libras annuas de feodi firmis dominii et manerii ac villarum predictarum prefatis presidenti et sociis collegii predicti et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam ad sustentationem suam et ceterorum scolarium et capellanorum divina singulis diebus infra collegium predictum—pro prospero statu nostro et prelibate consortis nostre Anne regine Anglie dum vixerimus et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus, ac etiam pro animabus recolende memorie Ricardi nuper ducis Ebor. patris nostri carissimi et Ricardi nuper comitis Warr. et Sar. patris ipsius consortis nostre, necnon animabus nobilium progenitorum nostrorum et antecessorum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum—imperpetuum celebraturorum et apud Altissimum deprecaturorum et ad alia onera ac misericordie et pietatis opera ibidem juxta ordinationes et statuta per nos in hac parte ordinanda et superinde statuenda manutenenda subeunda et supportanda,

Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito aut eo quod expressa mentio de certitudine et vero valore premissorum aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos aut progenitores nostros prefatis presidenti et sociis ante hec tempora factis in presentibus minime facta existit, aut aliquo statuto actu ordinatione provisione seu restrictione inde in contrarium edito facto sive ordinato non obstante.

Et hoc absque fine et feodo inde ad opus nostrum in hanaperio nostro seu alibi capiendis seu solvendis.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes.

Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium quinto die Julii anno regni nostri secundo

DAVYSON

per breve de privato sigillo et de data predicta auctoritate parlamenti.

Some of these estates belonged originally to Anne daughter of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick and Albemarle (ob. 1439), and sister of Henry duke of Warwick (ob. 1445). She married Richard Nevill, eldest son of Richard Nevill earl of Salisbury, who in 1449 on the death of Anne daughter and heir to the duke of Warwick was created earl of Warwick, and became possessed of all the estates of his brother-in-law, and who was killed fighting against Edward IV. at the battle of Barnet in 1471. 'After his death, his countess underwent no little distress, being constrained to take sanctuary in the abbey of Beaulieu in Hampshire, where she continued for a long time in a very mean condition; and thence privately got into the north, where also she abode in great straits; all her vast inheritance being by authority of parliament' (Rot. Parl. 14. Ed. 4. n. 20) 'taken from her, and settled upon Isabel and Anne, her two daughters and heirs, as if she herself had been naturally dead' (Dugdale, *Bar.* i. 248. 306). Of these Isabella was the duchess of Clarence, having married in 1469 George brother of Edward IV, while Anne was wife first of Edward prince of Wales, who was killed after the battle of Tewkesbury 1471, and afterwards (in 1473) of Richard duke of Gloucester. It was out of these lands of the countess of Warwick thus in the possession of queen Anne, that Richard III. granted to the college the manor of Covesgrave, the lordship of Stanford, and other estates.

This grant must have been intended some time previously to the date of the above deed, as it is mentioned in the following terms in the decree of the University of 16 March, 1 Ric. III. 1483-4 acknowledging the king's various benefactions: 'Whereas the most renowned Prince the King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, after the conquest the Third, has conferred very many benefits upon this his University of Cambridge, and especially has lately liberally and devoutly founded exhibition for four priests in the Queens' college: and now also the most serene Queen Anne, consort of the same Lord the King (that most pious King consenting and greatly favouring) has augmented and endowed the same college with great rents....' (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 228-9).

This decree is dated nearly four months before the king's patent.

In the inventory of college plate of 1544 [Misc. A. fo. 39 b.] this item occurs :

Item antiquum sigillum argenteum ex dono Ricardi sc̄di R. Anglie insculptum porcellis seu apris.

The word 'secundi' is evidently a clerical error for 'tertii,' as a boar was not Richard II's badge, and the college was not in existence in his time. This seal has long been lost, and no impression of it has been found.

Richard III. also gave to the chapel many vestments for the officiating clergy.

Fuller (*Hist. of the Univ.* sub anno 1448) ascribes to him the grant of another coat of arms, which the college bears :

'No Colledge in *England* hath such exchange of *Coats of Armes* as this hath, giving sometimes the *Armes* of *Jerusalem* (with many others quartered therewith) assigned by Queen *Margaret*, their first *Foundresse*. It giveth also another distinct coat, (*viz.*) a *Crosier*, and *Pastorall Staffe Saltyre*, piercing through a Boars head in the midst of the Shield. This I humbly conceive bestowed upon them by *Richard the third* (when undertaking the Patronage of this foundation) in allusion to the *Boar*, which was his *Crest*; and wherein those Church implements disposed in *Saltyre* or in form of *St. Andrews Crosse*, might in their device relate to *Andrew Duckett* so much meriting of this foundation. However at this day the Colledge waves the wearing of this *Coat*, laying it up in her *Wardrobe*, and makes use of the former only.'

As the bursars' books first begin in 1484, it is only here and there that we meet with a notice of members of Queens' college before that year.

The only fellows (besides the very earliest ones) whose names occur, are the fellows of lady Margery Roos mentioned in her will: Dr Thomas Duffield, Mr John Rypplingham, Dr Thomas Mawdislay, Mr Bewice, and possibly Mr William Newman: the three last are not elsewhere mentioned as fellows of Queens' college.

Ralph Scrope, Ralph Shaw, Walter Oudeby, Thomas Wilkinson, and William Bond, clerks, who are mentioned in different deeds as closely connected with the college, were probably also fellows.

In the list of proctors we find Ralph Songer in 1475, and Gerald Borell in 1477, who were fellows in 1484.

In bishop Gray's register we find no mention of members of Queens' college ordained between 1464 and 1477 except perhaps Ralph Songar who is however described as 'Socius Collegii Regal. Cantabr.' (MS. Add. [Cole] 5826, p. 202).

'An. 1465 Mr Henricus Cacus, Prior S. Mariæ de Overesse et quondam de Collegio Regin. incipit in Theologia' (MS. Baker, xlii. 159. Grace book A). This was probably the same as Henry de Burton, who became Prior in 1462 and died 1486 (Dugd. Mon. ed. Caley, vi. 169. Information from C. H. Cooper esq.).

Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter 1504-19 is said to have been a member of Queens' college (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 21. Oliver, *Exeter*, 117). He does not appear to have been a benefactor to the college, though so liberal a contributor towards the foundation of Corpus Christi college Oxford and the founder of a free school at Manchester.

In the first grace book of the university (A) we find the dates of the degrees of several persons, who were fellows in 1484.

During the presidentship of Andrew Docket the College made use of two different seals.

The first which in character resembles that of St Bernard's college dates probably from 1448. It is circular, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter and bears the following inscription in gothic letters.

Sigillū cōe p'sident' & socior': collegiī reginalis s̄ce margarete & scī bernardi de cantebrīg:

In the centre of the field St Margaret, thrusting her crozier into the dragon's mouth, and St Bernard with his book and

pastoral staff stand side by side under handsome canopies. Beneath them are the arms of Lorraine. The president kneels on the sinister, the four fellows on the dexter side of the shield. At the sides of the centre canopies are two much smaller ones filled with angels kneeling in adoration. The workmanship is very good.

The second seal dates probably from the time when queen Elizabeth Wydeville assumed the patronage. It is a little larger than the previous one. Its inscription in gothic letters is

*Sigillū collegiū reginalis: scor' margarete et bernardi can-
tebrigiē :*

In the centre, St Margaret and St Bernard stand under canopies, and at the sides are other canopies containing figures holding shields, that on the dexter side containing the arms of England, that on the sinister side those of Wydeville. Below the two saints is a shield with the arms of London.

The workmanship is somewhat inferior to that of the earlier seal.



II. Thomas Wilkynson.

Nov. 1484—Apr. 1505.

2 Ric. III.—20 Hen. VII.

ANDREW DOKET died 4 Nov. 1484, and, as we have seen, recommended in his will Thomas Wilkynson as his successor in the presidentship: ‘Quantum in me est precipio omnibus sociis dicti collegii, ut meum post decessum eligant in presidentem dicti collegii meum successorem magistrum Thomam Wilkynson.’

The statutes of 1475 enjoin the election of the new president on the eighth day after a vacancy, so that we may assume 11 Nov. as the day of Thomas Wilkynson’s accession to the presidentship. He was not in Cambridge at the time, as in the bursars’ accounts of 1484–85 (I. M. J. fo. 31.) we find this item:

Item pro expensis servi mri Johannis Repplyngham, equitantis pro magistro ad suam electionem ij^s. iiij^d.

The college of Thomas Wilkynson and the dates of his degrees are not anywhere recorded; he is described on his monumental brass as M.A., yet he seems to have taken the degree of B.D. in 1479 from the following notice in Grace Book A, p. 58. (in the office of the registry of the university) under that year:

Concess. M. Wilkynson quod possit incipere in theologia.

It is not impossible that he had been a fellow of Queens’ college, as in a deed of 1480 he is associated with J. Ripplingham and Ralph Songar, who were undoubtedly fellows.

At the time of his election he held the rectory of Harrow-on-the-hill, a sinecure to which he had been presented 5 Feb.

1478-9 by Cardinal Bourchier, on the death of Thomas Winterbourne, dean of St Paul's (Newcourt i. 637).

Besides the rectory of Harrow-on-the-hill, Thomas Wilkynson also held the rectory of Orpington, Kent, and the prebend of Studley Magna in the collegiate church of St Peter, and St Wilfrid at Ripon. He was appointed rector of Orpington in 14..., and resided there in part, as appears from the following entry in the bursars' accounts (I. M. J. 1497-98, fo. 121).

Item in expensis m^{ri}. J. Jenyn [the senior bursar] in itinere ad Horpington, ut patet per billam..... x^s. i^d.

The prebend of Ripon church, vacant Sept. 1510 by the death of Richard Bryndholm, he obtained on 11 Jan. 1510-1, after he had ceased to be president of Queens' college.

He resided chiefly at Harrow, whence he visited the college for elections to fellowships, Stourbridge fair, and the audits :

I. M. J. 1493-94 fo. 85. Item pro expensis Tho^o. Pate [bibliotiste] equitantis in Harwe ad presidentem collegii ij^s. ix^d.

1494-95. fo. 94. b. Item solutum magistro nostro quum venit pro electione sociorum pro expensis suis. xij^s. iiij^d.

I. M. J. 1501-02. fo. 148. Item Johannis Lane pro feno equorum M. presidentis in nundinis Sterbrig. anno xvj^o regis nunc ij^s. iiij^d.

1503-04. fo. 164. b. Pro vino et succar' et serevisia tempore quo M^r. president erat hic in 'quadrag'. v^s.

Uxori Roberti Cori pro lotione vestium M. presidentis erga adventum ejus ad nundinas et pro expolitione pelvis et lavatorii et candelabri iiiij^d.

fo. 165. [M^{ro} Yoman] pro vino pro M. presidente tempore nundinarum Sterbrigge viij^d.

1504-05. fo. 178. b. Item pro expensis m^{ri} Wilkynson, tunc presidentis, tempore quo erat Cantibrigie propter electionem sociorum [Easter 1505. 23 March] ut patet per billam..... xxv^s. vii^d.

After the election, John Ripplingham and William Thurkylle, the executors of Andrew Doket's will, renounced their trust, and letters of administration were granted 23 Apr. 1485 by Thomas Tuppyn, D.D. vice-chancellor of the university, to Mr Wilkynson, the president, and Ralph Songer, Dionysius Spycer, and Hugh Trotter, clerks, and all and singular the fellows of the college.

THE presidentship of Mr Wilkynson began under most favourable auspices for the prosperity of the college. Richard duke of Gloucester, who had shewn so much favour to the college, had lately (26 June 1483) ascended the throne; in order to strengthen his position, he strove to propitiate the clergy and people of England by munificent grants for religious and educational purposes, and his queen maintaining the position of foundress and patroness of the college, which seemed to have become a tradition with the queens of England, was pleased to continue the good offices of her predecessors towards it. 'After this bloody act, King *Richard* endeavoured to render himself popular. First, by making good laws in that sole Parliament kept in his Reign,...yet this would not ingratiate this Usurper with [the people], the dullest nostrils resenting it done, not for love of vertue, but his own security...Next he endeavoured to work himself into their good will, by erecting and endowing of Religious Houses; so to plausibelize himself, especially among the Clergy....He is said also to have given to *Queens College* in *Cambridge* five hundred marks of yearly rent (*Stow* in his *Annals*, p. 470); though at this time, I believe, the College receives as little benefit by the Grant, as *Richard* had right to grant it. For, it was not issued out of his own purse, but given out of the lands of his enemy, the unjustly proscribed Earl of *Oxford*; who being restored by *Henry* the Seventh, made a resumption thereof' (Fuller, *Ch. Hist.* sub anno 1484).

And R. Parker in his *Skeletons* (Leland, *Collect.* [Hearne] v. 226) says, 'Nec his contentus, ut aliquo sanctitatis artificio crudelitatis suæ maculam expungeret, pergrande illud ac honorarium Johannis Vere 13^{thi} Comitis Oxonii patrimonium cum omnibus Dominiis, Maneriis, Castris et Feodis, quia S. Michaelis montem in Cornwallia contra Edwardum 4^{thum} in belli sedem elegerit, ac Lancastriensi familiæ semper tenaciter adhæserat, Collegio huic donavit. Quod tamen Henricus Septimus regale solium expetens, quasi hereditarium Comiti restituit.'

As we have seen, some part at least of the estates granted in 1484 had belonged to the queen's mother, the countess of Warwick.

The grant made to the college was a very large one, but more in appearance than in reality, as on 1 March, 2 Ric. III. 1484-5 the college granted to William Catesby, 'armiger pro corpore domini regis', and to John Catesby of Olthorp a perpetual lease of the manor and advowson of Buckby with 1000 acres of land, 1000 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, and 'viginti libratas redditus' in Buckby for the sum of £60 per annum. Besides on 3 March the college granted to William Catesby a life annuity of £4 out of this rent, 'pro bono concilio et favore, que dictus Willelmus nobis impendit, et de ipso in posterum habere confidimus.' The first of the two deeds is as follows:

Hec indentura facta primo die Martii anno regni regis Ricardi tercii post conquestum Anglie secundo inter presidentem et socios Reginalis collegii sancte Margarete et sancti Barnardi confessoris in universitate domini regis Cant. ex una parte et Wylllelmum Catysby armigerum pro corpore dicti domini regis et Johannem Catysby de Olthorp ex altera parte testatur, Quod predicti president et socii eorum communi assensu et consensu per presentes dederunt concesserunt et confirmaverunt prefatis Willelmo et Johanni manerium de Bukby cum pertinentiis et advocationem ecclesie ejusdem manerii ac mille acras terre mille acras pasture centum acras bosci et viginti libratas redditus cum pertinentiis in Bukby in com. North., Habenda et tenenda manerium advocationem et tenementa predicta cum pertinentiis prefatis Willelmo et Johanni heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum, reddendo inde annuatim eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis sexaginta libras ad festa Pasche et sancti Michaelis archangeli equis portionibus: et si contingat redditum predictum a retro fore in parte vel in toto dictis presidenti et sociis aut eorum successoribus ad aliquod festum quo (ut premittitur) solvi debeat non solutum, tunc bene licebit eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis in manerio et tenementis predictis et in qualibet inde parcella pro hujusmodi redditu a retro existente distringere et distractiones sic captas abducere effugare et retinere quousque de redditu illo sic a retro existente eis plene solutum fuerit et satisfactum. Et quotiens contingat redditum predictum a retro fore in parte vel in toto per spatium dimidii unius anni post aliquod festum quo solvi debeat (ut predictum est) prefatis presidenti et sociis et eorum successoribus non solutum, totiens predicti Willelmus Catysby

et Johannes heredes vel assignati sui reddent de eisdem manerio et tenementis prefatis presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis quinque libras legalis monete nomine pene et totiens bene licebit eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis in manerio et tenementis predictis et in qualicet inde parcella pro hujusmodi quinque libris distringere et distractiones proinde captas abducere effugare et penes se retinere quousque eis de eisdem quinque libris plene solutum fuerit et satisfactum: Et ulterius predicti presidens et socii per presentes constituerunt et in loco suo posuerunt Willelmum Staverton et Thomam Norys suos veros et legitimos attornatos conjunctim et divisim ad intrandum in predictum manerium terras et tenementa ac seisinam et possessionem inde eorum nominibus et vice capiendum et post hujusmodi ingressum et seisinam sic inde captos et habitos ad deliberandum inde plenam seisinam et possessionem prefatis Willelmo Catysby et Johanni Catysby juxta vim formam et effectum presentis indenture. In cujus rei testimonium uni parti presentium indenturarum penes predictos Willelmum Catesby et Johannem remanenti predicti presidens et socii sigillum suum commune apposuerunt: alteri vero parti earundem indenturarum penes eosdem presidentem et socios remanenti predicti Willelmus Catesby et Johannes sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum die et anno supradictis.

(Misc. A. fo. 18. b.)

The second deed is to the following effect:

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, presidens et socii Reginalis collegii sancte Margarete et sancti Bernardi confessoris in universitate domini regis Cant. Salutem. Cum nos dicti presidens et socii nuper per scriptum nostrum indentatum cujus data est primo die Martii ultimo preterito dederimus et concesserimus Willelmo Catysby armigero pro corpore domini regis et Johanni Catysby de Ollthorp manerium de Bukby cum pertinentiis et advocationem ecclesie ejusdem manerii ac mille acras terre mille acras pasture centum acras bosci et viginti libratas redditus cum pertinentiis in Bukby in com. Northampt., Habenda et tenenda eisdem Wyllelmo et Johanni heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum et reddendo inde nobis et successoribus nostris sexaginta libras ad festa Pasche et sancti Michaelis archangeli equis portionibus, prout in scripto illo plenius continetur, Sciatis nos prefatos presidentem et socios pro bono concilio et favore que dictus Willelmus nobis impendit et de ipso in posterum habere confidimus, con-

cessisse eidem Willelmo pro termino vite sue quatuor libras annuatim de predicto redditu sexaginta librarum, Habendas et percipiendas ac in manibus ipsius Willelmi retinendas iiij^{or} libras illas eidem Willelmo ad eundem terminum vite sue ad festa predicta equis portionibus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto nostro sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus. Datum tercio die Martii anno regni regis Ricardi tertii post conquestum secundo.

(Misc. A. fo. 18.)

In Dec. 1484 'the president and felowes of the Quenes College of Cantebrigge' had 'a Prive Seale to the Chauncellere of England and to the Maister of the Rolls for the amendment of their Patents of the Lands granted to the said place; by raising out certain words and inserting others in their stede' (MS. Harl. 433 fo. 87).

On .. Feb. 2 Ric. III. 1484-5 the president and fellows had a pardon of £20 due to the king, for licence to accord with the queen in a plea of covenant of 4000 acres of land (MS. Harl. 433 fo. 96 b).

On 11 Feb. 2 Ric. III. 1484-5 the king gave 'commaundment to the Baillieffe of Cosgrave to pay to the president and felowes of the Quenes colledge of Cantebrigge alle such arrerags as er behinde of the said lordshipe' (MS. Harl. 433 fo. 207).

On 23 January, 1484-5, the college granted the right of presentation of the rectory of Stanford Berkshire, for the next turn to Robert Ripplingham, clerk, and Robert Malyard, merchant of Scarborough. The former was brother of John Ripplingham, the fellow of the college who in 1480 was deputed to procure a copy of the pardon of 1473, and who at this time was one of the priests of king Richard's foundation. They were sons of William Ripplingham of Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant of the staple of Calais, and were (according to the monumental brass at Stretham Cambridgeshire, of their mother Joan who remarried to John Swan and died 1497) both rectors of Stretham (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 20. 525).

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, nos Thomas Wylkynson presidens et socii collegii Reginalis sancto-

rum Margarete et Bernardi Cantebrigie, Salutem in Eo qui est omnium vera salus. Noveritis nos presidentem et socios antedictos unanimi consensu pariter et assensu concessisse et hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmasse Roberto Rypplingham clerico et Roberto Malyard mercatori de Scarborowe, primam et proximam vacationem et presentationem rectorie nostre ecclesie parochialis de Stanford in comitatu Berk., cum rectoria illa per mortem cessionem resignationem privationem sive dimissionem jam incumbentis seu quovis alio modo proxime vacare contigerit, Habendam et tenendam prefatis Roberto et Roberto ac eorum alteri pro prima et proxima vacatione et una sola vice tantum, Ita quod bene liceat et licebit eisdem Roberto et Roberto ac eorum alteri quamcunque personam sive clericum ydoneum ad rectoriam predictam (cum sic proxime vacare contigerit) nomine nostro loci illius diocesano sive in ejus absentia cuicunque alteri potestatem habenti et pro tempore existenti presentare et nominare, ac personam sive clericum illum in rectorem perpetuum dicte rectorie ecclesie predictae cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis ad legitime instituendum et inducendum facere absque aliqua reclamatione contradictione seu variatione nostris seu successorum nostrorum in futurum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto nostro sigillum nostrum commune unanimi consensu nostro apposuimus. Datum apud Cant. predictam vicesimo iij^o die mensis Januarii anno regni regis Ricardi tertii post conquestum Anglie secundo.

(Misc. A. fo. 18.)

The time during which the college possessed the lands of the king's gift was very short, as the grant was made 5 July, 1484, and the king was killed 22 Aug. 1485; hence the only accounts of these estates that exist refer to the half-year from Michaelmas 1484 to Easter 1485; the second half-year's accounts to Michaelmas were never begun, the property having apparently at once reverted to the original owners or their representatives.

I. M. J. fo. 1. Imprimis recepimus de Johanne abbate monasterii beate Marie de Ramesey pro feria et residuo ferie Sancti Yvonis pro termino sancti Michaelis xxv^{li}.
 Item de dominio de Staneforde et de preposito ejusdem ville xxxij^{li}. xv^s.
 Item de ballivo de Depyng, Barthawme, Stowe et Sheldynthorp ix^{li}. ix^s. vj^d.
 Item de ballivo de Alysbery xxx^{li}.

Item de ballivo de Newton in comitatu Suff.	xi ^{li} .
Item de M. W. Catesby pro firma feodi de Bukby in Com. North.	xx ^{li} .
Item de ——— Ruggely ballivo de Covesgrave in Comitatu North.....	iiij ^{li} . xij ^s . iiij ^d .
Summa cxxxij ^{li} . xvij ^s . x ^d .	

The yearly value therefore was £265. 15s. 8*d*., a very large income for a time when the value of the fellowships of the king's previous foundation was only £8 a year, while for many years later the yearly income of the college did not exceed £200.

The king apparently intended to give the college a fresh body of statutes, or at least to supplement those of 1475 by a set regulating the new endowment, as in his grant to the college we find that its revenues were to be applied 'juxta ordinationes et statuta per nos in hac parte ordinanda et superinde statuenda manutenenda subeunda et supportanda.'

The expences attending the king's gift were very great, thus I. M. J. fo. 1. b, we find,

Inprimis m ^{ro} Johanni Replyngham pro expensis suis circa eadem dominia et inplacitationes eorundem	xlix ^{li} . iij ^s . viij ^d .
Item M. Hugoni Trotter pro expensis suis circa eadem dominia	vj ^{li} . xv ^d .
Item 4 ^{or} magistris equitantibus apud Notyngham cum domino rege pro eadem materia (ma ^{ia}) ex mandato regis	xl ^s .
Item m ^{ro} Clementi pro labore suo ad instructiones faciendas	xv ^s .
Item pro expensis m ^{ri} Replyngham apud London per triginta dies pro finibus solvendis pro eisdem dominiis	vj ^{li} . viij ^d . ob.
Item secretario domini regis pro literis regiis	xvj ^s . viij ^d .
Item clerico m ^{ri} Catesby pro scriptura indenturarum ...	iiij ^s . iiij ^d .
Item pro privato sigillo	vj ^s . viij ^d .
Item pro acquietancia m ^{ri} Catesby	iiij ^d .
Item pro indenturis inter collegium et m ^{rm} Catesby	iiij ^s . i ^d .
Item clerico m ^{ri} Hyham pro labore suo	ij ^s . viij ^d .

The total of the page is £68. 12s. 3½*d*.

In the first bursars' day-book (I. M. J.) the accounts of the 'antiqua dotatio' (comprising the private foundations and the duke of Gloucester's gift) and of the 'nova dotatio' are kept separately: the latter on fo. 1-12. On fo. 4 we find:

Solutiones communiarum pro sociis ex fundatione Anne regine post festum annunciationis et sisationum pro dietis eorundem sociorum.

Inprimis in septimana annunciationis beati Marie vel ramis palmarum numero sociorum xv et s' pro q^olibet semper xij^d. xv^s. vj^d.
 Item pro sisatione collegii eadem sep^a. vij^d. ob. q^a.
 It' in sep^a Pasche pro xj sociis..... xj^s.
 It' pro sisatione collegii vij^d.

 It' in sep^a assentionis pro cois xxix..... xxix^s.
 It' pro sisatione collegii iij^s. ix^d. ob. q.

 It' in sep^a. sc̄i Thoe pro cois xxxij xxxij^s.
 It' pro sisatione collegii.....i^d. ob.

Whether from these extracts we may infer that there were as many as 33 fellows of queen Anne's foundation or not, it seems difficult to say. The number is large, and the income of the foundation would hardly provide a stipend equal to that of the rest of the society.

No name of any fellow of the foundation of queen Anne has come down to us, except — Uldall.

I. M. J. fo. 12 b. Titulus solutionum sociorum ex fundatione Anne regine Anglie

It' solutum est D. Uldall per manus m̄ri Johannis Replingham vj^s. vij^d.

On 16 March 1484-5 died Anne Neville queen of Richard III., being (as in the following reign was believed) poisoned to make way for his marriage with Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of his brother King Edward IV.

We find the following reference to the queen's death:

I. M. J. fo. 2. Item pro expensis...m^{ri} Hugonis [Trotter] equitantis London. per tres dies cum magistro, tempore mortis regine Anne et conductu equorum..... iij^s. ij^d.

Item pro expensis m^{ri} Replyngham idem, tempore mortis regine xix^s. iiij^d.
 Fo. 7 b. Inprimis pro oblationibus ad 4^{or} missas solemniter celebratas infra mensem post mortem regine Anne xiiij^d.

In the bursars' accounts of the 'nova dotatio' during the reign of Richard III. we find the following items:—

I. M. J. 1484-85, fo. 10. Imprimis pro expensis m^{ri} presidentis in supervisione dominiorum per mensem vj^{li}. xij^s. xj^d.
 Item m^{ro} Gree eunti London. in negotiis collegii cum consilio regio x^s.
 Item m^{ro} Hugoni Trotter eunti London. se 2^{do} xj dies in negotiis collegii cum consilio regio pro terris cum conductu equorum per xj dies xvij^s. ij^d.
 Item m^{ro} Ricardo Straytberytt pro expensis suis London. per 3^{es} sept^{as}. se 2^o cum conductu equorum cum consilio regio... xxij^s.

A further reference to the Yorkist dynasty is under the head of 'Titulus exequiarum antique dotationis'.

I. M. J. 1484-85, fo. 27 b. Item pro exequiis ducis Ebor'... xvij^d.

By the duke of Gloucester's deed of gift the exequiæ of his father the duke of York were to be observed on the eve of St Sylvester 30 Dec.

AS has been said, the time during which the college held possession of the last gift of Richard was very short: for once more the house of York had to give place to the rival line, and on 22 Aug. 1485 the battle of Bosworth-field gave the English crown to Henry, earl of Richmond: by his marriage with Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV. and queen Elizabeth Wydeville, he obtained an additional title to the throne, while the parliament which met at Westminster on 7 Nov. 1485, tired of war and change, and disgusted with the miseries of the last thirty years, was only too eager to confirm him in his possession of it by the act conferring the crown on him.

And now the prosperity which had depended on Richard's life came to an end. All the estates with which he had

endowed the college as duke and as king were taken away from it, 'the college no whit grieving thereat, as sensible no endowment can be comfortable, which consists not with equity and honour' (Fuller).

In the first parliament of Henry VII. which met 7 Nov. 1485 the earl of Oxford on his petition was restored to all his possessions and honours (*Rot. Parl.* 1 Hen. VII. m. 10), and all grants made by his mother's feoffees to the duke of Gloucester were declared void.

The following extract from the petition refers to the lands which the duke had given to the college :—

Furthermore, where Elizabeth late Countess of Oxenford deceased, moder of the said John Veer, whose heire he is, for the true and faithfull Allegeaunce and service, the whiche as well shee, as the same John Veer, owed and did to the forsaid most blessed Prince King Herrie, was so manassed, put in feare of her lyfe, and ympri-soned by Richard the III late in dede and not of right King of England, whilsh hee was Duke of Glouc' in such tyme as the same John Veer was not att his Libertee, but in Prisone, for that drede, and by meane of the same, the same Countess, in Salvacion of her Lyfe was compelled to do and make, and cause her Feoffees to do and make, such State, Releases and Confirmacōns and other thynges, to the said late Duke of Glouc' and other to his use, of divers Lordshipps, Mannors, Lands, Tennements and Hereditaments of inheret-auce, as by the same late Duke and his Councell was advised, as hit is notoriously and openly knowne, ayenst all reason and good conscience; whereby the said John Veer, is likely to be disinherit of grete part of his inheritaunce, unless some remedie be for him provided by auctoritee of Parlement in thys behalf, Please hit youre Highness...to ordeine establish and enacte that all Estates, Releases, Confirmacōns and other things doone or made or suffered to be done or made, by the said Countess or by anie Feoffee or Feoffees anie tyme to her use, of any Castles, Lordships, Mannors, Landes, Tenne-ments, or Hereditaments, of her or of any other to hir use to the for-said late Duke of Glouc', or to any other to his use, be utterly voide, and of no force ne effecte. (*Rot. Parl.* vi. 281. Pro comite Oxon' et al'.)

In order to take away all doubt as to the countess' rights, in the parliament of 1495 the following act was passed:—

11 *Hen. VII. c. 38.*

Pro comite Oxon.

To the right discrete comons in this present parliament assembled.

Where Elizabeth Countesse of Oxenford decessed, Moder to John nowe Erle of Oxenford, whose heire he is, and divers persones feoffees to her use, of and in divers Manoris, Londs, Tenementis and other Hereditamentis with their appertenaunces of her enheritaunce, weer by Richard late in dede and not of right King of Englund, while he was Duke of Gloucetir, of his inordynate covetyse and ungodely disposition, for the true and feithfull alliegeaunge and service the whiche aswell she, as John late Erle of Oxenford her husbond, as the seid nowe Erle then not at his libertie, owed and did to the moste blessid and cristen Prince King Henry the vj^{te}, enforced by greate threttis and heynous manasse of losse of lyfe and by imprisonment, to doo and make suche estates releasses confirmacions and other thinges to the seid late Duke and other to his use, as the seid late Duke and his counsell wold advyse; In consideracion wherof at a parliament holden at Westminster the vij^{ti} day of November the first yere of the raign of the King our Sovereign Lorde that now is, it was ordeyned and stablissed by auctorite of the same parliament amonge other thingis that all states releasses confirmacions and other thingis don and made or suffred to be don or made by the seid Countesse, or by any feoffee or feoffees at any tyme to her use, of any Castellis Manoris Londes Tenementis or Hereditamentis to the seid Duke of Gloucetyr or any other to his use, shuld be utterly voide and of noe force ne effecte, as in the same acte is expressed more at large; and hou be it that then it was and yet ys pleynly and notoriously knowen by greate parte of this Realme, that suche states releasses confirmacions and other thingis as weare made by the seid Countes and her seid feoffees, of her inheritaunce to the seid Duke, were made by compulcion cohercion and emprisonement as is before seid, yet ther was noe mencion made of recorde of any witnesse or prove therof, the which myght remayne hereafter to the perpetuell evidence and knowledge of the same, Therfor their be comen at thynstaunce and desire of the said Erle into this present parliament divers Worshipfull and credible persones, that is to sey, James Tyrell Knyght, John Risley Knyght, William Tunstall,

William Paston, John Power, esquiers, and Herry Robson gentilman, whiche testyfie and witnesse, that the seid estates releasses confirmacions and other thinges were made aswell by the seid Countesse as by her seid feoffees, by compulcion cohercion and ymprisonement and other jeoberdies and daungers put to them in that behalfe; In Consideracion of all which by advyse and assent of the Lordes spirituall and temporell and the Comons in this present parliamt assembled and by thauctorite of the same, it be enacted ordeyned and establisshed that the forseid acte made in the forseid parliament holden the forseid vijth day of Novembr̄ the forseid first yere, be ratified confermed and in full strength and vertue; and all astates releasses confirmacions and other thinges made by the seid Countesse or any other feoffee or feoffes to her use, be utterly voide and of no force ne effecte; And also that all states releasses titles possessions and discentes made growen or had, after the forseid states releasses confirmacions and other thingis made by the seid Countesse or any feoffe or feoffees to her use of or in any parte of the premysses and before the forseid acte made in the said parliament holden the seid vijth day of Novembr̄ be voide and of noe force ne effecte, and be not to the seid nowē Erle nor his heires hurtfull ne prejudiciall.

Savyng to every of the Kings liege people, other then such whose title therof or any parte therof had begynnyng after the said states releases confirmacions and other things made by the said Countesse, or her seid feoffees, to the seid Duke or any other to his use, and before the seid acte made in the seid parliament holden the said vijth day, such right title and interesse as they or any of them myght have had, if this acte were not made ne hadde.

We Jamys Tyrell, John Risley Knightis, William Tunstall, William Paston, John Power Esquiers, and Herry Robson gentilman, and every of us, seyen and depose as wee woll answer before God upon our conscience, that all astates releasses and confirmacions and other thingis made as well by Elizabeth Countesse of Oxenford late moder to John Erle of Oxenford that nowē is as by all her feoffees seised to her use, of and in all suche Castellis Manoris Lordshippes Londes and Tenementes, Rentes service and other hereditamentis, which were of her enheritaunce to Richard late Duke of Glouc. and to every other persone or persones by hym named and assigned, were by cohercion compulcion and ther jeopardies and daungiers put to the seid Countesse and her seid feoffees in that behalfe by the seid late Duke. Subscriptio testium. Rysley sir J

Jamys Tyrell. William Paston. John Power. Herry Robson. Also I William Tunstall depose as I will aunswere before God after my conscience, that the seid Countesse and her feoffees was compelled as is aforeseid.

(*Statutes of the Realm*, ii. 605).

Elizabeth countess of Oxford, as has been already mentioned, was wife of John II. earl of Oxford, who was beheaded 26 Feb. 1461-2. Their son was John III., who in 1470 took part with the Lancastrian party, and after the battle of Barnet retired to Cornwall, where he held St Michael's Mount against Edward IV. Being compelled to surrender, he was attainted and imprisoned in the castle of Hamms in Picardy, whence in 1484 he escaped, and joining Henry earl of Richmond assisted him in his invasion of England. On the earl becoming king, he was rewarded with grants of land and high offices of state: he died 10 March, 1512. His first wife Margaret was daughter of Richard earl of Salisbury and sister of Richard earl of Warwick the king-maker (Dugdale, *Bar.* i. 188, 304).

As regards the property which had belonged to the countess of Warwick, the king in the third year of his reign procured an act of parliament annulling the former one of 14 Edw. IV. which conferred her estates on her daughters the duchesses of Clarence and of Gloucester (queen Anne), 'as against all reason conscience and course of nature, and contrary to the laws of God and man'. And in consideration of the true and faithful service and allegiance by her borne to Henry VI., as also that she never gave cause to such disherison, he restored unto her the possession of her inheritance with the power to alienate the same or any part thereof: she did not however enjoy it long, as the same year, by a special feoffment bearing date 13 Dec. and a fine thereupon, she conveyed it wholly to the king, entailing it upon the issue male of his body, with remainder to herself and her heirs. The lordships contained in that grant are enumerated in Dugdale, *Bar.* i. 307, (*Rot. Parl.* vi. 391).

The following entries in the bursars' accounts may possibly

refer to some proceedings on the part of the college with respect to the act of resumption :—

- I. M. J. 1484-85, fo. 31 b. Item solutum magistro pro expensis ejus in negotiis collegii, ut patet per billam..... viij^{li}. xij^s. x^d.
 Item pro expensis Hugonis Trotter, London. per xij dies pro materia collegii in principio parliamenti ultra negotia propria. xj^s. iij^d.
 1485-86, fo. 39. Item nuncio ferenti literas magistro presidenti, London. ij^d.
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Thus of all the gifts of Richard III. nothing now remains in the college, and the only memorial which it possesses of him is a letter directed to it by him, recommending William Ustwayte, B.A. for election to a fellowship. It is dated 29 Dec. only, which (as the king's reign falls between 26 June, 1483, and 22 Aug. 1485) may be either in 1483 or 1484. It is on paper very much decayed.

BY THE KING.

R. R.

Trusty and welbeloved we grete you wele. The good and vertueux disposicion, whiche oure welbeloved S^r William Ustwayte bachelor of arts by credible report unto Us made is reputed to be of, with the right herty affeccion that he hath unto lernyng and for other spial causes, move Us to write unto you at this time, Desiring and hertily praieng you, that (such persons preferred whom we hertofor by oure other lres have recōmended unto you) ye will doo the said S^r William to be elect among you as oon of the felowes of our college that w^t all such rightes and dueties as to a felow of the same belongen, wherein ye shall ministre unto Us thing of right singlier pleasir w^t des^rvyng oure spial thankes. Yeven under our signet at our palois of Westm^r the xxix^{ti} day of December.

Addressed:

To our trusty and welbeloved the Master and felowes of o^r college called the Quenes College in o^r univ^site of Cambrigge.

In 1484 the bursars' account books, called the 'Magnum Journale,' begin, from which many facts connected with the

private life of the college have been derived. The first volume contains the accounts of the years 1484-1518.

From the first half-year's account, from Michaelmas 1484 to Easter 1485, we learn that 17 fellowships were in existence at that time, founded as follows :

4	endowed by	Richard duke of Gloucester.
5	Lady Margery Roos.
2	Dr John Druell.
1	John Collinson, archdeacon of Northampton.
1	John Alfray, gent.
1	John Barby.
1	Dr William Syday.
1	William Grene, esq.
1	Lady Alice Wyche.

We find however I. M. J. 1484-85, fo. 27. b, under ' Titulus exequiarum antique dotationis' :

Item pro exequiis M^{ri} Druell [Jan. 22] s. (solutum) xix
sociisxix^s.

In the following years two fellows of Collinson's foundation are mentioned till 1492.

These 17 fellowships were soon reduced to 13 by the loss of the 4 royal fellowships. In 1485 the Otware fellowship appears, but in the following year it was united with the Barby fellowship. Although the Marke fellowship was in a manner endowed in 1471, it was only in 1490 that it was filled. Soon after that date, the founders of the fellowships, which the several members of the society held, are no longer mentioned.

In 1491 the lady Joan Ingaldesthorpe, relict of sir Edmund Ingaldesthorpe of Burgh-Green, Cambridgeshire, aunt and co-heiress of Edward Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, and cousin of lady Margery Roos, founded a fellowship. By a quadripartite indenture made between the lady Joan Ingaldesthorpe, the college, the wardens of the goldsmiths' gild in London and the convent of the Dominicans within Ludgate in London, the lady Joan Ingaldesthorpe gave the manor of Great Eversden for the endowment of a priest 'at the least a scholar of divinity,' to sing and

pray for the soul of the said dame Jane, John late earl of Worcester, Edmund Ingaldesthorne, Kt., and Geoffrey Downes, to have 10 marks for his salary; the college was also to pay yearly to the friars, by the hands of the wardens of the goldsmiths' company, the sum of 20 marks, 10 marks whereof 'shalbe imployed and remayn to the weall and profittes of the saide hous and convent,' of the remaining 10 marks £3. 6s. 8d. was to be the salary of two friars daily saying mass, 26s. 8d. to be distributed on St Luke's day among the friars, and 40s. to be the salary of a schoolmaster. The college further agreed to keep 'an obite of placebo and dirige solemply by note and messe of requiem on the morwe also by note, and after the seid messe of requiem so seid the said fellows to have at there dyner amonges them iij galons of wyne.'

The deed is dated 5 Nov. 7 Hen. VII. 1491, and is referred to in the following extract:—

I. M. J. 1491-92, fo. 72. b. It' pro scriptura cuiusdam indenture
dñe Yngyllsthorpe vj^a.

In..... John Abbot of the monastery of St Augustine, Canterbury, 'considering the gret and manifold benefits don and shewed for the comō weale and profet of [the] monasteri by the charitable person Geffrey Downes esquier,' promised by bond to Thomas Wilkynson, president of the college, under the common seal to provide for the saying of certain prayers for the soule of dame Jane Ingaldesthorne, Geoffrey Downes and all Christian souls and also to present to the rectory of St Andrew's Canterbury when void one of the fellows of Queens' college, with a preference to the fellow of lady Joan Ingaldesthorne's foundation. The college presented two of its members, but lost the right at the dissolution of the monastic houses. (Statutes of 1529, p. 51.)

Dame Jane Ingaldesthorne likewise, on 24 June, 8 Hen. VII. 1493, endowed the prior and convent of Ely with certain lands in Dullingham and Burwell in Cambridgeshire for the salary of 1s. a week of two priests, 'brethren of the said prior,' to pray for the souls of herself, John earl of Tiptoft, and Joyce his wife, and of John late earl of Worcester. At the obit, the prior was to

divide among the monks 16s. 8*d.*, to give to the sexton for wax 20*d.*, to the ringers 12*d.*, to the poor 33s. 4*d.* in bread and ale. (Statutes of 1529, p. 50.)

Lady Joan Burgh seems to have died in 1493, as in I. M. J. for 1493-94 we find among payments to the fellows and lecturers that 26s. 8*d.* was paid 'Dño W. Lyncolne, celebranti pro anima dne J. Burwe,' for his services for one term beginning 2 Feb. 1493-4. William Lyncolne does not appear again, nor among the foundation fellows at all.

As this lady was one of the greatest benefactors to the college, it is very unfortunate that about her so little information exists. Even in 1565 the same uncertainty existed about the date of her death. (Walker MS. fo. 71. b.)

On her death the estate at St Nicholas-court in the Isle of Thanet, which she had given to the college in 1473, and which had been regranted to her for her lifetime, reverted to the college. Of the deed of composition for her fellow, only the following transcript remains, the date also being omitted.

Donatio domine Borowgh.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Thomas Wilkynson presidens collegii Reginalis Cantabr'. et socii ejusdem collegii, Salutem. Cum domina Johanna Borowgh una cum aliis nuper cum aliis fuit seisita in dominico suo ut in feodo de et in manerio de seint Nicholas cowrte in Insula de Tened in com. Kanc., Quod manerium cum pertinentiis extenditur ad valorem viginti marcarum per annum, prout per inquisitionem inde factam coram Richardo Garnet nuper escaetore domini regis in comitatu predicto de mandato dicti regis captam et in cancellariam retornatam compertum est, Noveritis nos predictos presidentem et socios, accepta dispositione dicti manerii cum pertinentiis quod dicta nobilis femina nobis gratiose contulit, concessisse et per presentes pro nobis et successoribus nostris concedimus atque nos obligamus, quod de proficuis et emolumentis dicti manerii cum pertinentiis exhibebimus sustentabimus et inveniemus unum socium perpetuum et unum scolarem pauperem bibliotistam juxta statuta et ordinationes dicti collegii nostri, infra idem collegium specialiter oraturos pro animabus

dicte Johanne et domini Johannis Borowgh viri sui et animabus omnium parentum suorum: Proviso semper quod si contigerit post hac dictum manerium cum pertinentiis vel aliquam inde parcelлам recuperari et abstrahi a dictis presidente et sociis vel successoribus suis (absque dolo) post amortisationem ejusdem manerii cum pertinentiis quod extunc dicti presidens et sotii et successores sui non arcentur ad sustentationem dictorum sotii et scholaris, non obstante quovismodo hac obligatione presenti in contrarium facta. In cuius rei testimoninm etc.

(Misc. B. fol. 29. b.)

The earliest mention of this estate in the college accounts occurs in the year 1504-05.

Besides providing for the fellow and scholar of her foundation, she is mentioned as the donor of a silver-gilt chalice.

On 16 March, 10 Hen. VII. 1494-95, an indenture was made between William Wilde, 'chanon of Powles' and executor of the will of Dr John Drewell, also canon of St Paul's, who died 1494, and the college, for the purpose of regulating the foundation of two fellowships and one bible-clerk made by the latter. Dr J. Drewell had in his lifetime given lands in Abbotsley, Haslingfield and Pampisford, to the value of £24 a year, each fellow to have £6. 3s. 4d. for his salary, and the bible-clerk to be provided for as the poor scholars were. They were to pray for him, and his obit was to be kept in St Botolph's church, where he was buried, on St Vincent's day (22 Jan.), with mass on the morrow.

I. M. J. 1494-95, fo. 93. b. Item sol. pro expensis mri Fitzjohn quum equitavit Londoniis (sic) pro pecuniis receptis a mro Wylle xiiij^s. iiij^d. ob.

Mr Wilde also was a benefactor, having given lands to the annual value of 63s. 8d., and was accordingly to be commemorated at Drewell's obit. In 16 Hen. VII. 1500-01 he gave the college £66. 13s. 4d. (Misc. B. fo. 16. Misc. A. fo. 6. b).

John Drewell, LL.D. was rector of Fulham, Middlesex, 1452-58, prebendary of Oxgate in the church of London, 1457-67, and treasurer of the same church 1458-67; in 1467 he resigned

his preferments in it (Newcourt). To him refers probably the following grace of the year 1469 :

‘Item concessum m^{ro} Johanni Cruell de collegio Regine [quod possit absentare se a congregationibus quibuscunque nisi nominatim vocetur a cancellario sive vicecancellario]’ (Grace Book A.)

William Wilde was rector of St Leonard’s, Colchester, 1464-67, treasurer of St Paul’s 1467-74, precentor 1474-....., prebendary of Oxgate 1467-77, and of Bromesbury in the same church 1477-..... (Newcourt).

In the accounts of the year 1494-95 (fo. 92) we find the cloister (here first mentioned) being repaired :

Inprimis sol. pro uno bigatu de ly lyme pro claustro ij^s. vj^d.

There are many other entries of sand and work for the cloister.

In 1495 (?) Thomas Wilkynson, president, and the fellows of the college, in consideration of the bequest of twelve tenements in Bermondsey-street, Southwark, made to the college by John Barby, undertook to provide a priest as fellow of the college and also for the reading of a lecture on Holy Scripture within the said college. Of the deed only an undated transcript remains (Misc. B. fo. 30): no earlier deed pertaining to this fellowship exists, but the fellowship was in existence in 1484, and we find in the original part of the inventory of 1472 (fo. 10. b), a mention of vestments for priest, deacon and subdeacon given by him. He was a mercer of London (I. M. J. fo. 47. b). According to the inventory of 1472 (fo. 15. b) and the Statutes of 1529 (fo. 54. b), the fellow was to have 8 marks for his stipend: but as the statutable stipend of a priest-fellow was 10 marks, part of the benefaction of John Ottwar was joined to that of Barby, so as to produce 10 marks per annum.

On 1 Sept. 1498, Henry VII. and his queen Elizabeth of York visited Cambridge on their way from Lynn to Huntingdon. In the bursars’ accounts for this year we find the following :

I. M. J. 1497-98, fo. 121. In expensis adventus regis et regine,
ut patet per billam v^{li}. ob.

On 8 June, 17 Hen. VII. 1502, the college gave to Hugh Trotter, D.D., treasurer of York cathedral, a receipt for the sum of £253. 6s. 8d. (Misc. A. fo. 21. b). With this sum an estate was purchased at Fulbourn of Mr John Ormesby, £100 being paid in 1499-1500, £100 the year following, and the remainder £53. 6s. 8d. in the year 1501-02 (I. M. J. fo. 139, 151. b, 158. b). Dr Trotter had been a fellow of the college till 1490, when he became provost of the collegiate church of Beverley. He wished the college to elect Mr Stackhouse to a fellowship represented by his donation, but as he was of Yorkshire, of which county there already was a fellow, and the statutes of 1475 forbade two fellows of that county being on the foundation at the same time, he was admitted as a member of the college, not in perpetuity, but only during the pleasure of Dr Trotter. It was not till 1549 that Trotter's priest was enrolled among the foundation fellows.

I. M. J. 1499-1500, fo. 137. Item pro expensis m^{ri} Jennyn et m^{ri} Colyns et unius servientis, when visiting Dr Trotter at Beverley in causis collegii xxx^s. v^d.

1501-02. fo. 157. Expensis M. Jenyn versus Doct. Ryplyngham cum literis collegii ad M. Trotter vj^d.

Queen Elizabeth of York, the fourth queen consort since the foundation of the college, died 11 Feb. 1502-3, aged 38. She does not seem to have done anything to further the prosperity of the college, nor are there any deeds in which she claims the position of patroness. The only trace of her in the college is the following fragment of a mandate for electing — Billington to a fellowship or scholarship. It bears her autograph in the margin.

BY TH

Elizabeth Trusty and welbeloved we grete you
procede to the liting and chosing of
ordenance and foundation of the same
Billington scoler for the good and

A memoir of her is prefixed to the 'Privy purse expenses of Elizabeth of York: Wardrobe accounts of Edward the Fourth,' by sir Harris Nicolas (London, 8vo. 1830), pp. xxxj—civ.

In 1504 the president and some of the fellows had to appear for some unrecorded reason before the privy council in London:—

1503-04. fo. 169. Item pro expensis magistri presidentis tempore quo erat Londiniis coram regis consiliariis ut patet per billamiij^{li}. vij^s. viij^d.

Item pro famulo et equo gerenti cartam Londonias eodem tempore iij^s. iij^d.

Two of the fellows Yoman and Pomell were in London for the same purpose. The expenses of the former amounted to 5^{li}.

1504-05, fo. 178 b. Pro expensis servientis magistri Wilkynson tunc presidentis collegii, quum veniebat propter quasdam cartas videndas coram regis consiliariis vj^d.

In April, 1505, Mr Wilkynson resigned the rule over Queens' college. The resignation is proved by the following notice in the bursar's book, for that year :

I. M. J. 1504-05, fo. 178 b. Item pro expensis [m^{ri} Jenyns Vicepresidentis et m^{ri} Pomell] dum equitabant Colywestoniam ad loquendum cum matre regia propter resignationem officii magistratus collegii et pro expensis Thome Barbour versus Harow of hyll et domi, ut patet per billam..... vij^s. iij^d. ob.

Pro expensis factis super Addirton servum matris regie quum attulit literas collegio..... iij^d.

He does not appear to have been a benefactor to the college; we find however in Misc. A. fo. 39, mention of 'ij tabyll cloythys of diaper w^t ij tooells of dyaper' of his gift.

In Misc. A. fo. 22, is the copy of a letter in English, without address or any further date than 12 April, referring to the resignation of his office by the then president. It occurs between copies of two titles for orders, dated respectively 18 March, 1504-5, and 7 May, 1505, and as it mentions the bishop of Rochester, it can only refer to the resignation of Mr Wilkynson.

It is to the following effect :

Ryght reverent and worschypfull and to us att all tymys most syngular and specyall good mast^r, Wee yo^r scholars and dayly beedmen

humble recōmend us unto yo^r mast^rschyp And for as mysch as wee underston be y^e lett's of the moste excellent p^rnces my lady the kyngs mother and allso by y^r lett's that ye be at this tyme myndyt to resigne the p^rsidentship of this our colage called the qwenys colage, so that ye myght knowe our mynds in this thing, wherefor we write unto yower maist^rship at this tyme signifyyng unto you y^t we ar fully det^rminate and doth promyse you to elect such a man as is thoght unto you necessary and profitable unto this our colage the lorde bisshop of Rochest^r. In witness wherof we have sett to o^r comon seale, besechyng you to contynew goode maistre to the same colage and to all us: and wee shall daiely pray for the long and prosperus contynuance of your helth to the plesour of God who preserve yowe. Frome Cambrige in haste the xijth daye of Ap^ril.

On 13 Dec. 1511, Thomas Wilkynson died, aged....., and was buried at Orpington. His monument consists of a slab, with the brass figure of a priest on it, habited in a plain cope. On a plate beneath his feet is the following inscription:

Orate pro aīa Thome Wilkynson Arcium
magistri quondam p^rbendarii in ecclia sancti
Wulfranni de Rippon et rectoris de Harowe
super montem et Orpyngton qui obiit xiiij^o die
Decembris a^o dñi m b^e xj^o cui⁹ aīe propicietur Deus.

His arms, as depicted on a MS. Table of the presidents in the Lodge, are:

Gu. a fess vairé; in chief a unicorn courant, or.

He was succeeded in the rectory of Harrow, 16 Dec. 1511, by Cuthbert Tunstall, afterwards bishop successively of London and Durham, and in the prebend of Ripon, on 4 March, 1511-2, by Christopher Joyce, alias Joye, archiepiscopo cognatus (a relation of Cardinal Baynbrigg, archbishop of York).

(Information from the late rev. J. Ward, rector of Wath near Ripon, and rev. W. Falcon, vicar of Orpington.)

Besides the *Magnum Journale* there are no documents shewing the state of the college, except three inventories of the

chapel of 1496-1503. These shew a very great increase over the similar inventory of 1472; and it may be presumed that the rest of the college kept pace with the chapel in this increase of wealth and comfort.

We find a few notices of poor scholars employed in menial offices:—

- I. M. J. 1495-96, fo. 100. Item duobus pauperibus scholaribus laborantibus circa pontem ij^d.
 1496-97, fo. 111. Item solutum duobus pauperibus scholaribus portantibus ly sekkates ad cooperiendum tectum aule super magnam fenestram in aula tempore pluvioso ij^d.
 1497-98, fo. 120. b. Item pauperi scolari laboranti in coquina...j^d.

The following miscellaneous items from the bursar's accounts belong to this presidentship:—

- I. M. J. 1485-86, fo. 39. Item pro vino dato episcopo Exestrensi (Peter Courtenay was bishop of Exeter 1478-87)...iiiij^d. ob.
 Item pro supplicatione facta d. regi pro franceplegio ville Cant....ij^d.
 1488-89, fo. 54 b. Inprimis pro expensis m^{ri} Butler per quatuor dies apud commissarios regis..... iiiij^s. iiiij^d.
 1491-92. fo. 71. Item solutum pro sacerdotibus conductis pro observatione exequiarum M. Durwarde dñe Alicie Wyethe, Markys, et omnium benefactorum in absentia sociorum collegii..... iiiij^s.
 fo. 73. Item solutum magistro collegii pro diversis expensis necessariis per ipsum factis dño Burgayny et aliis, ut patet per billam..... xxiiiij^a.
 1492-93, fo. 75. b. Pro Martino Duffton pro feodo ejus per mrm Dockett assignato xl^s.
 1493-94, fo. 83. b. Item pro reparatione facta circa horalagium per d. Thomam Wellys..... iiiij^d.
 1494-95, fo. 92. b. Item pro vino in adventu dñe Lyttone (niece of dame Alice Wyche) viij^d.
 1494-95, fo. 93. Item solutum priori fratrum carmelitarum pro ly lym pro claustro viij^d.

1500-01, fol. 149 b. Item Johanni Locton pro scriptione statutorum	xx ^d .
1501-02, fo. 157. Pro vino et speciebus cum esset apud nos episcopus.....	vj ^s .
Eodem die expens' in cena et postera die in prandio super servientem episcopi M. videlicet Yseham et aliis secum extraneis pro negotiis collegii	ijj ^s . ij ^d .
Pro prandio ejusdem cum monachis ad cominandum (sic) pro terris emendis de dñā de Seyntgeorge	xvij ^d .
Pro vino misso ad M. Dokett senescall' epī	vij ^d .
Pro m'cipio [i.e. marsupio] dato per M. Sergeant in regardo M. Yseham	xvj ^d .
1501-02, fo. 157. Pro vino claret et malvesino misso domine de Seyntgeorge	ix ^d .
1501-02, fo. 157. b. Pro duobus candelabris pro camera magistri presidentis	xvij ^d .
1502-03, fo. 163. b. Hottoni pro una clavi pro cubiculo Regine	ijj ^d .
Fo. 164. Pro billis pencionis diversorum scholasticorum cancellatis per M. pres'	xxxix ^s . iijj ^d .
1503-04, fo. 169. b. Item pro dentriculo dato M. Rochystyr....	xiiij ^d .

Among the documents preserved in the college, by its date belonging to this presidentship, is the following licence, not filled up, to the holder to enjoy special privileges as to absolution, at the moderate charge of one gold florin, to go towards the Crusade against the Turks, which the Popes, alarmed for the safety of Italy and even Europe, urged, with small success, all Christendom to undertake.

Johannes de Gigliis, alias de Liliis, Apostolicus Subdiaconus et in inclito Regno Anglie fructuum et proventuum camere apostolice debitorum collector, et Perseus de Malviciis decanus ecclesie sancti Michaelis de Leproseto Bononiē, sanctissimi domini nostri pape cubicularius, sedis Apostolice nuncii et comissarii per eundem sanctissimum dominum nostrum papam ad infra scripta deputati in predicto Anglie regno, Universis presentes litteras inspecturis salutem et sinceram in Domino caritatem.

Noveritis quod sanctissimus in Christo pater et dominus noster prefatus Nobis Johanni et Perseo commissariis prenominationis concedendi universis Christi fidelibus in regno Anglie et dominio Hybernie locisque ac terris quibuscunque dicti regni ditioni subjectis,—qui per se vel aliis (infra tempus ad sanctissimi domini nostri et sedis apostolice beneplacitum duraturum et usquequo ejusdem beneplaciti revocatio aut contentorum in suis literis suspensio facta fuerit) secundum tenorem ipsarum literarum apostolicarum, qui ad impugnandum infideles et resistendum eorum conatibus tantum quatuor tres vel duos vel unum florenos auri vel tantum quantum per nos commissarios prefatos desuper deputatos seu cum collectoribus a nobis super hoc constituendis vel facultatem habentibus convenerint et cum effectu persolverint, ut confessor ydoneus presbiter secularis vel cujusvis ordinis etiam mendicantium regularis curatus vel non curatus quem quilibet eorum duxerit eligendum (eligentis et eligentium confessione audita seu confessionibus respective auditis) pro commissis per eum vel eos peccatis criminibus et excessibus quibuscunque quantumcunque enormibus et gravibus, etiam si talia foret propter que sedes apostolica esset quovismodo consulenda (conspirationis in Romanum pontificem et in predictam sedem apostolicam et injectionis manuum violentium in episcopos et superiores prelatos criminibus duntaxat exceptis) necnon a censuris et pœnis ecclesiasticis quibuscunque quomodocunque inflictis a jure vel ab homine semel in vita et in aliis dicte sedi non reservatis casibus et peccatis quotiens depetierint, eis auctoritate apostolica de absolutionis beneficio providere et tam semel in vita quam in mortis articulo plenariam omnium suorum peccatorum remissionem et absolutionem cum ea plenaria indulgentia quam etiam assequerentur in visitatione liminum beatorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli et basilicarum sancti Johannis Lateranensis et beate Marie majoris de urbe ac recuperatione terre sancte eorundem infidelium expugnatione ac anno jubileo, que etiam ad peccata oblita et que alias aliis sacerdotibus confessi forent extendat, ipsis in sinceritate fidei et unitate sancte Romane ecclesie ac obedientia et devotione sanctissimi domini nostri et successorum suorum Romanorum pontificum canonice intrantium persistentibus impendere et salutarem penitentiam injungere, ita ut si ipsis in hujusmodi (hmoī) mortis articulo sepius constitutis absolutio ipsa impendatur, nichilominus iterato in vero mortis articulo possit impendi et impensa suffragetur eisdem—auctoritate apostolica de apostolice potestatis plenitudine concessit facultatem prout in

ipsis litteris apostolicis supra hoc emanatis plenius continetur. Cum autem infra prefatum tempus dicti beneplaciti de facultatibus suis competentem quantitatem ad opus fidei hujusmodi (hmōi) ac ad expugnationem infidelium contuleri..., Idcirco tenore presentium hmōi confessoris eligendi ei... auctoritate apostolica qua in hac parte fungimur, satisfacto tamen hiis quibus fuerit satisfactio impendenda, plenam ac liberam tribuimus facultatem. Datum sub sigillo Sancte Cruciate anno Incarnationis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo nono die..... mensis.....

It is printed on parchment, the text measuring $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 4 in.

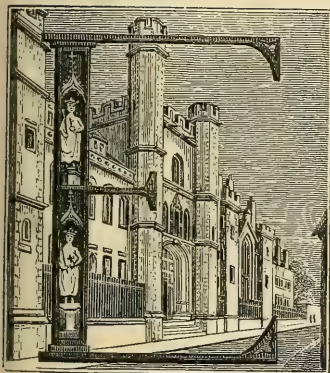
The reigning pope was Innocent VIII. 1484-1492. John de Gigliis, of Lucca, the collector of the Apostolic Chamber, was canon of Wells 1478, archdeacon of London 1482, and bishop of Worcester 1497: he died 25 Aug. 1498. (Newcourt, i. 61; *Anglia Sacra*, i. 538.)



III. John Fisher.

... Apr. 1505—c. 1 July 1508.

20—23 Hen. VII.



VEN as early as 1565 great ignorance seems to have existed respecting the leading facts and dates in the college history. The date of the end of Thomas Wilkynson's presidentship is in the Walker MS. (fo. 93. b) given as 1500. A like confusion will be found in Fuller's account of the succession of bishop Fisher to the vacant mastership.

Fuller's account of the reason of this transaction is as follows: Bishop Fisher 'was Chaplain, and Confessour to the Lady *Margaret*, Countesse of *Richmond*, at whose instance, and by whose advise, She founded, and endowed *Christs-* and *S. John's-Colledge* in *Cambridge*. Employed in building of the latter (her posthume Colledge of *S. John's*) and effectually advancing that work, he wanted the accommodation of a convenient Lodging, when Dr. *Thomas Wilkinson*, President of *Queens-Colledge*, opportunely departed this life: and that Society requested Bishop *Fisher* to succeed in his place, which he gratefully accepted, faithfully discharged, and thereby had the advantage to finish his new Colledge in the lesse time, to his greater contentment.' (*Church History*, Book v. sect. 3, no. 3.)

St John's college was not founded till 1511, and hence bishop Fisher could not during the three years of his presidency have done anything towards its buildings. Christ's college however was founded by lady Margaret in 1505, 'though the statutes were not given, nor the foundation perfected till the year following'. It may have been for the purpose of superintending the progress of this latter college that bishop Fisher accepted the office of president.

Dr Plumptre, in his MS. history of the college, assigns as the reason of his election 'to give him a place of residence in the university, chancellors being in those times generally resident and executing their office in their own person.' He does not seem to have been aware of the resignation of Mr Wilkynson, although the bursars' books plainly state it.

Whatever circumstance may have been the cause of a vacancy in the presidency, it is certain that on the resignation of Thomas Wilkynson, John Fisher bishop of Rochester, and at that time chancellor of the university, was elected as the third president of Queens' college. The election must have taken place soon after 12 April 1505 the date of the letter from the college to Mr Wilkynson and before 7 May, when the bishop appears as president in the title for orders of Thomas Austyn, one of the fellows.

John Fisher took his B.A. degree in 1487 as a student of Michaelhouse, was soon afterwards elected fellow, was vicar of Northallerton, Yorkshire, 1491-94, and in 1497 became master of that college. About the same time he was appointed confessor to the lady Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of king Henry VII. In 1501 he was created D.D., and was chosen vice-chancellor of the university. In 1503 lady Margaret appointed him her first Divinity reader in the university of Cambridge, and in Oct. 1504 he was made bishop of Rochester. In the same year he was elected chancellor of the university, to which office he was re-elected annually for ten years, and was then appointed for life.

At the time of his death in 1535 he is generally stated to have been 77 years of age; at the time of his B.A. degree he would have been 28 years; and when he became bishop 46

years old: this latter age does not agree with his own statement, that he was made a bishop when very young, and the former age would make him very old among the undergraduates of his time. Fixing his birth in 1469 may perhaps be nearer the truth: he then would be 36 years of age when he became bishop: six months after this, he became president of Queens'.

Soon after his election, he visited his college:—

I. M. J. 1504-05, fo. 178 b. Item pro expensis in primo adventu domini magistri nostri, ut patet per billam ij^s. viij^d. ob.

The society had sometimes to consult him at his episcopal residence:—

I. M. J. 1505-06, fo. 187. Item pro expensis M. Jenyn adversus Rochester..... iiij^s. iiij^d.

After the death of queen Elizabeth of York in 1503, the lady Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII., seems to have fulfilled the functions of queen consort towards the college, interesting herself in its behalf and in its management.

By indenture of 15 June, 20 Henry VII., 1505, Edward duke of Buckingham (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 24, Dugdale, *Bar.* i. 170) bestowed on the college, (for his safe state while living, and for the good of the souls of his ancestors and of his own soul after his death,) at the instance of the most excellent princess Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, the king's mother, 31 acres of meadow land in Essex, near Bumpstead Helyon. (Misc. A. fo. 22. b.)

The lady Margaret's second husband, sir Henry Stafford, was great uncle to the duke.

I. M. J. 1504-05, fo. 179. Pro expensis M. Vicepresidentis et Ricardi Staynbank thesaurarii...dum equitabant ad dominum Bukyngamie cum literis matris regie propter certas parcellas terre jacentes in Haverhill et Horsham Hall, ut patet per billam xlvij^s. v^d.

In 1505 the countess of Richmond visited Cambridge, when she appears to have been received with much honour and great

marks of respect, the university proceeding as far as Caxton to meet her. (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 275.) At the same time she paid Queens' college a visit, as appears from the following entries in the accounts of the college:—

- I. M. J. 1504-05, fo. 178 b. Carpentario laboranti per diem in cameris collegii erga adventum matris regie v^d.
 Pro sirpis pro camera ejusdem domine ij^d.
 fo. 179 b. Willelmo Bradford [biblotiste] pro expensis ejus tempore quo equitabat ad inquirendum de adventu matris regie, jussu vicepresidentis iiiij^d.
 Lotrici pro lotione trium mapparum de diaper, unius toallie de diaper et sedecim manitergiorum, que erant occupata cum mater regis intererat collegio nostro vj^d.

DURING bishop Fisher's rule over the college, Desiderius Erasmus made his first visit to Cambridge. He had already visited England in 1497, at the invitation of William Blount, lord Mountjoy, who in the previous year had been his pupil at Paris. It was on this occasion that he formed a friendship with John Colet, afterwards dean of St Paul's (1505-19), and other distinguished Englishmen. Among other friends of this period we find Richard Whitford, a fellow of Queens' and 'Guilielmi Montjoii a sacris,' to whom he addressed Letter x. of Le Clerc's edition (10 Vols. fo. Leyden, 1703). The date there given is 1497. Perhaps this is not correct, as it was only on 3 March 1497-8 that the college gave Whitford leave to go with Lord Mountjoy beyond seas. He ceased to be a fellow at Easter 1503-4. On coming to Cambridge in 1506, Erasmus had his grace to commence D.D. in the following terms:—

Conceditur Des. Erasmo ut unicum, vel si exigantur, duo responsa, una cum duobus sermonibus ad clerum, sermoneque examinatorio, et lectura publica in Epistolam ad Romanos, vel quævis alia, sufficiant sibi ad incipiendum in Theologia; sic, quod prius admitatur Baccalaureus in eadem, et intret libros sententiarum, Bedellis-que satisfaciat. (Grace-book F. 1505-6).

In this year also he dedicated his edition of Lucian's *Tyrannicida* (dated Ruri Kal. Maji 1506) to Richard Whitford. Of

his letters as contained in Le Clerc's edition, only seventeen belong to the ten years 1501 to 1510, while about forty belong to the year 1499 and twenty-one to the year 1511. He could not have remained long at Cambridge, as in a letter to dean Colet (civ.) dated Paris 19 June 1506, he mentions his recent return to France from England. In the following letters cv. cvi. written from Paris 1506 and 1507, he alludes to the friends that he had made in England, 'tam multos, tam doctos, tam integros, tam amantes, tam officiosos, tam jucundos, denique sic de me promeritos,' but gives no particulars of his stay. The next (cvii.) is addressed to Colet from Cambridge 1 Nov. 1507. Apparently he was at that time really in the county, as he says: 'et ipsi rus concesseramus, sed vini inopia fortasse nos Cantabrigiam rediget.' There is however much difficulty in ascertaining the real dates of Erasmus' life from his letters. When they were first published, 'erant amici, qui per litteras monuerunt, singulas juxta temporum ordinem digerendas esse; id etiamsi fuisset in promptu, ob certas causas non est visum consultum: ... porro si quis aliquid tale desiderat, diem et annum in calce singularum adjecimus' (ERASMUS *Lectori*). In this task however his memory or his notes must often have deceived him.

In 1508 he was in Italy and took the degree of Doctor of Divinity, either at Bologna, or Turin: 'Doctoratum in sacra Theologia nuper accepimus, idque plane contra animi mei sententiam, ac precibus amicorum expugnati' (App. cccclxxxvi, written apparently at Florence in Oct. 1508.) He stayed a year at Bologna, visited Rome and Venice, and in 1510 returned to England. There are no letters written during this Italian journey in Le Clerc's edition.

In the Walker MS. (fo. 135) in a list of the more distinguished members of the college we find the following:—

1505. Desiderius Erasmus Roterodamus fuit pensionarius 21^o Henrici sept.

Of this visit of Erasmus to Cambridge no traces remain in the college books, nor indeed are any trustworthy accounts of it to be found in our writers. Knight (*Life of Erasmus*, 82) says: '[Erasmus] had not been long in the City, before he

accepted the Invitation of Dr *John Fisher* to go down to *Cambridge*.' but no letters confirm this. The account given by Dr Caius of the visit (*Hist. Cant. Acad.* 127) contains many errors. The following part of his statement however, though controverted by Knight (p. 87), seems to be true.

'Paulo ante nostrum adventum inter alios Erasmus Roterodamus vir notæ famæ et doctrinæ, qui circa annum Dom. 1506. (quo tempore Henr. etiam 7. Angliæ rex prudentissimus Cantebriam invisit) Cantebriæ vixit,' [Græcas literas perlegit...]

In 1506 Henry VII. visited Cambridge. He arrived on 22 April, the eve of St George's day, and was received with all the complicated court ceremonies of that age. The mayor and bailiffs rode out two or three miles to meet him, and near to the town he found all the members of the university and of the different monastic establishments, standing in order. 'At the end of them was the Unyversyte Cross, wher was a Forme and a Cushin &c. as accustomed, where the Kyng dyd alight, and then the Bysshopp of Rochestre, Doctor Fisher, then beyng Chaunceller of the Unyversyte, accompanied by odir Doctors, sensyd &c. the Kyng, and aftir made a litle Proposition and welcomed hym; and then the Kyng took hys Horse ageyn & rood by the Blackfriars, throughe the Towne, to the Queens Colledge, wher hys Grace was at that tyme lodgged, and ther rested the space of an Houre, & then did on his Gowne and Mantell of the Gartier, and all odir Knyghts of the Ordre there beyng present gave their attendance in the Habit of the Ordre as apperteyneth, and roode from the Kyngs Logginge to the Chappell of the Kyngs Colledge, which was for the same cause ready appointed with Scochins [of the knights companions arms], as ys yerely accustomed. The Byshopp of Rochestre, being there Chaunceller, did the Divine Service, both the Even, the Day, both at Mattens &c. and sang the Mass of Requiem on the Morrow.' (Ashmole, *Instit. &c. of the order of the Garter*, 558, 487; Cooper, *Ann.* i. 281.)

The following extracts from the bursars' accounts seem to refer to this visit:—

I. M. J. 1505-06, fo. 186. Item fabro pro clausuris fenestrarum vitrorum in camera regine erga adventum domini regis ... iij^s.

fo. 187. Item mag^{ro}. Fawne pro vectione ornamentorum tempore regis viij^a.


1506-07, fo. 194 b, is this note at the top of the page:—

Hoc anno rex H. 7^{us}. moram traxit in collegio, et episcopus Roffensis presidens collegii moram traxit in domo sancti Michaelis.

fo. 197. Item pro constructione metarum erga adventum principis iij^s.

Item pro emundatione quarundam camerarum erga adventum regis vij^a.

1507-08, fo. 202. Item pro allocatione cōis servientis m^{ri} pro tempore, quo rex erat Cantibrigie viij^a.

N 1508 bishop Fisher resolved to resign the presidency, and sent notice of his intention to the society by John Jenyn, one of the body, who eventually became master of the college. Hereupon the society sent him the following letter dated 14 June, 1508:—

Reverendo in Christo patri nostro ac domino, presidique facile meritissimo, domino Johanni, Deo bene consulente Roffensi episcopo, nostroque cancellario cumprimis digno, college Reginalis collegii Cant. unanimiter Salutem et quam amplissimam obedientiam.

Retulit pridem nobis Jeninus tuus et idem noster, jussu (ut aiebat) tuo, benigne antistes, parare jam te decessum a nobis huncque presidis locum velle alteri cuipiam designatum iri: nuncium certe nobis omnibus non tam novum et inopinatum quam et molestum et lacrimabilem planeque dolorificum, quippe qui persuasissimum habemus te nostrum presidem (propter et integritudinem vite bonitatemque singularem, tum ob multijugam eruditionem nominisque celebritatem neque non ingenii consiliique divinitatem quandam, denique ob non modicam auctoritatem) posse prestare nobis quantum aut alius nemo aut sane quam rarus.

Nam de te (facessat adulatio) quisquis exemplum capit, haud facile dixerimus an aliunde unquam accepturus est ad probitatem atque adeo omnem animi ingenuam honestissimamque culturam incitacula fomentaque potiora. Porro quod ad collegii negotia pertinet, poteris in illis tractandis etiam si apud nos non intersis, vivacitate ingenii

perspicacitate consilii ad hec et auctoritate tua, plus unus efficere (et quidem ex sententia animi nostri) quam alii bis mille. Nempe tibi tribuimus ut nobis nequeat non esse apprime gratum quicquid tu feceris; sed et nulla re possumus (ita nos Deus amet) voluptari magis, quam ut te presidem habeamus, quem ut officiose deamamus, ita (mehercules) censemus quovis et amore et honore dignum: quin te preside atque capite nostro est unde etiam atque etiam veluti quibusdam admoniti aculeis exagitemur, non modo nos sed et nostri posterī, ut te propositum nobis exemplar et contemplemur crebrius et studiosius imitemur.

Quare per Jesum obsecramus age nobis dominum Martinum sanctissimum et clementissimum presulem, qui se exorari passus est a suis, 'Domine (inquiens) si adhuc populo tuo sum necessarius, non recuso pro eis laborem.' Quod si dixeris, non licere tibi apud nos manere, hoc neque aliis hic multis presulibus licet, neque nos desideramus; at manere poterit continuo frugalitas prudentissimi consilii tui, manere poterit et auctoramentum nominis, quo et ipsi famigراتiores nobilitatioresque evademus et erimus dubio procul ad virtutes bonasque litteras capessendas exhilaratiores. Jam, que tui est animi benignitas ac mansuetudo, noli nos deserere, noli nobis tuis ovibus non amplius esse pastor, noli (per misericordissimum Deum!) ita obfirmare te, ut vel nostri non miserearis, vel nostros animos sinas (si modo repulsam patiamur, nostrasque preces simus frustrati) et languidos esse prorsus atque attonitos consternatosque. En nos tue Paternitati deditissimos. In tua manu est situm vel voluptare nos si perrexeris, vel discruciare si cessaveris, idque novit Deus Optimus Maximus, qui te beatificet.

Cantebrigie sub sigillo nostro communi, postridie Idus Junias anno a Christo nato supra millesimum quingentesimo octavo.

per scolasticos tuos.

The reference to St Martin in this letter is explained by the following extract from *Lectio V. ad Matut.* in the Roman breviary service for the feast of St Martin of Tours, Nov. 11:—

Post factus Episcopus Turonensis, monasterium ædificavit, ubi cum octoginta monachis sanctissime aliquamdiu vixit. Qui cum postea ad Candacensem vicum suæ Diœcesis in gravem febrim incidisset, assidua Deum oratione precabatur, ut se ex illo mortali carcere liberaret. Quem audientes discipuli, sic rogabant: 'Cur nos, pater, deseris? cui nos miseros derelinquis?' Quorum voce commotus

Martinus, ita Deum orabat: ‘ Domine, si adhuc populo tuo sum necessarius, non recuso laborem.’

The bishop’s answer to this appeal is unfortunately lost, however it expressed his unchanged determination to resign. The society then again wrote to him on 19 June offering him the nomination of his successor in the presidency, as follows:—

Reverendo in Christo patri nostro ac domino presidique ac cancellario cumprimis insigni, domino Johanni Dei gratia Roffensi episcopo, college Reginalis collegii unanimiter Salutem et obedientiam.

Quod nostras litteras tantū feceris et quod in te contulimus vel officii vel pietatis ingente laude fueris prosecutus, certe rem fecisti neque novam neque non precognitam nobis, Quis enim nescit qui modo satis te novit, eam esse bonitatem ingenii tui, que vel ea grata ducat, que non fecisse foret non ingratitude modo sed et nefarii sceleris? Itaque sicut alios longo intervallo eruditione politiorique literatura antecedis, ita humanitate certum est evincere. Agnoscimus igitur quanta maxima possumus pietate, illustrem tui animi benignitatem; teque pollicitum esse quibuscunque nostris in rebus tuam operam, velleque inter nos annumerari semper, tam gratum tamque jocundum est nobis omnibus, quam et optatum et necessarium; tantumque hoc nomine debemus tibi, quanta te et animi propensione et ardentissima quapiam adversum nos caritate non dubium est promississe. Quod autem scribis constitutum tibi jam esse et comparatum animo supersedere hocque magistratu defungi, quamquam perculsi hoc verbo sumus mirum in modum, quamquam consternati et veluti in extasim adacti, tamen ne videamur actum (ut ajunt) agere, frustra et importune voluntati tue obstrepere et vel hoc titulo tibi esse morigeri, en nos, optime pater, obsequentissimos tibi, nobis utere ut libet: alioquin tantum abest ut tollere abs te hunc magistratum [velimus,] ut liberrimam tibi potestatem faciamus designandi nobis presidis, quicunque tibi videbitur decere. Te namque certum habemus neminem esse prepositurum nobis, qui non referat imaginem tui tuasque virtutes aliquatenus scilicet. Proinde quicquid in hac re feceris dictum ac factum puta, idque sub testimonio non modo sigilli nostri communis sed et nostrarum manuum.

Cantebrigie, decimo tertio Kalendas Julias anno Christi millesimo D. octavo.

The bishop accepted the offer, and recommended Dr Robert Bekensaw, fellow of Michaelhouse, his own old college, whom in

consequence the fellows elected president. The election was notified to the lady Margaret, (whose almoner the new master was at that time or soon after, and who seems to have interested herself in his behalf), to Dr Bekensaw, and to the bishop, in three letters, here following, of which, as of the preceding, the copies or rough drafts exist in Misc. A. fo. 24 b.—26 b.

I. *The letter of the fellows to the lady Margaret* (not dated).

Noble and excellent p^rnces, ow^r g^racious lady, after most humble submyssion w^t dew rev^cy, plesyth yo^r goodnes y^t where as of late hit lykyd y^e rev^ent father in Godde o^r specyall good lord bysshop of Rochester to surches and leve y^e p^rsidentshipp of o^r college to y^e ryght gret hevynes of us all, we upon consyderacion of the assured werte and goodnes of the sayd rev^ent father, and for y^e uteer love which we all have of deute unto hym, gave hym full power to assyne and chose for his successau^r amowng us whom so ev^r hit wold plese hym, that so yf we myght not contynow w^t hym, at leyst be his appointment we shuld have suche one as somewhat shuld assemble hym and his goodly and godly man^ys. Now forasmuch as he hath for the sayd rome asynged y^e ryght worschypfull M. Bekensaw, we have be o^r full consent electe and chosyn y^e same o^r p^rsident, gladly content so to do the rather y^t we myght answer and accomplesh in this behalf yo^r g^racious ples^r, which to regard and tender we specyally and syngulerly be bownd, as knowyth the blessyd T^rnte who we besech for y^e p^rs^rvacion of yo^r noble g^race.

II. *Letter of the fellows to Dr Bekensaw, 6 July 1508.*

Nuper non sine nostra omnium anxietate meroreque prope diximus incredibili cessit hic apud nos presidis loco reverendissimus in Christo pater, Roffensis antistes, vir citra assentationem non tam humanitatis ingenueque eruditionis egregie prudens, quam nobis omnibus apprime carus: cui utinam equa voluntas fuisset apud nos presidendi, quam nobis fuit illius retinendi. Huic a nobis discedenti neutiquam par erat nostram in illum pietatem [non] aliquousque monstrare, suamque erga nos nunquam oblitterandam tum operam tum bonitatem non aliquantisper remetiri. Fecimus igitur ei potestatem (quandoquidem supersedere jam omnino certum fuerat) designandi constituendique nobis presidis, quemcunque is censeret convenire. Ille autem, sicuti est homo non obscuri neque insinceri iudicii, teque et tuas virtutes non vulgari humanitate prosequens,

proposuit alioquin et preposuit te nobis. Cuius quidem iudicio ac testimonio tuarumque laudum honorifice mentioni tantum tribuimus, ut te jam dudum nobis presidem delegerimus unanimiter, nihil prorsus veriti aut diffisi, quin quas tibi commendationes ascripsit universas, sis ipse vel adequaturus vel superaturus, potius scilicet et te operam esse daturum non ambigimus quam potes maximam, ut scilicet te duce ac capite res nostra publica non ruinam minitetur, sed vigeat, floreat, frondescat, frugescatque. Hoc et ut velis, exercitius te oraremus obsecraremque, ni magnitudinem et animi tui prudentiam bonitatemque haberemus certius quam ut ullo vel leviculo instigatu sit opus. Quare nostrum in te collatum hoc tantillum munusculum tam grato animo tamque exporrecta fronte suscipe, quam est a magnatibus et presertim domina nostra regia genetrice multa de nobis demerendis patiente permittenteque religiose et studiose expetitur et a nobis oblatum non invitis sed neque vel pauxillum recalcitrantibus. Nos te presidem agnoscimus nostrique domini Roffensis episcopi legitimum successorem, quod tum litteris tum sigillo decernes nostro. Datum Cantebrigie pridie Nonas Julias per supranominatos tuos.

III. *Letter of the fellows to bishop Fisher, 7 July, 1508.*

Quod tue Paternitati sumus polliciti ecce jam a nobis prestitum, electum viz. successorem tuum et presidem nostrum esse quem designasti Doctorem Bekensaw, qui et abs te et propositus et commendatus est, atque ab optima principe genetrice Regis. Non poterat nobis neque debebat vel hiisce nominibus atque adeo tam excellentibus testimoniis non interesse et carus et jocundus. Tuique et sumus et erimus pro viribus quantuliscunque nostris, quem et vicissim habemus certum in nullo sive humanitatis sive pietatis genere nobis esse concessurum. Bene et feliciter vale. Ex Cant. sub sigillo nostro communi. Nonas Julias.

After his resignation of the mastership, the worthy bishop lived in peace and honour till the reformation in Germany, when he wrote many controversial works against its leaders. He took the part of queen Catharine of Aragon in the Divorce case, and that of the Pope in the matter of abolishing his power in England. It is not therefore surprising that one by this double title obnoxious to the king, should have at last fallen a victim to his resentment. He was twice attainted of misprision of treason,

in 1533 for not having communicated to the king the pretended prophecies of Elizabeth Barton the holy maid of Kent, and in 1534 for refusing to take the oath to the succession, when by act of parliament his goods were forfeited, and his bishopric declared to be void from 2 Jan. 1534-5. He was now kept in most rigorous imprisonment in the Tower. The pope created him a cardinal, by the title of St Vitalis, 21. May 1535, but on 17 June he was arraigned in Westminster Hall on a charge of treason for having denied the king to be supreme head of the church of England, a title which queen Elizabeth afterwards rejected. He was tried by a jury (being treated as a commoner, because he had been deprived of his bishopric), found guilty, condemned to death, and beheaded on Tower hill 22 June 1535. As has been stated, he is said to have been 77 years old, but this seems wrong, and perhaps 67 is a near approximation to his age. (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 52-4.)

The bishop does not appear to have been a benefactor to the college, probably his great interest in and liberality towards St John's college made him unable to do anything for a college over which he had for so short a time borne rule. He seems however to have kept up some connexion with the college; as the following extracts from the bursars' books shew:—

I. M. J. 1510-11, fo. 236. Expense facte super domino Roffensi et super servo reginali, ut patet per billam..... viij^s. iij^d. ob.
1515-16. fo. 286. b. Item pro quodam munusculo dato episcopo Roffensi, vino vocato ypocrace, et aliis speciebus viz. sugarplate et sukettes, quum visitavit collegium sancti Johannis iiij^s. ij^d.

His arms were: Arg. a dolphin embowed between 3 wheat-ears or, within a border ingrailed of the last, and the motto, "Faciam vos piscatores hominum."

A few miscellaneous items from the account books of the college during the bishop's presidentship may here be given:

I. M. J. 1504-05. fo. 178. b. Pro expensis M. Jennyn vicepresidentis...et expensis M. Staynbank...dum equitabat Richmondiam ad loquendum cum regiis consiliariis et episcopo Wintoniensi xvij^s. x^d.

- fo. 179. Pro expensis m^{ri} vicepresidentis versus Huntyngdon ad
alloquendum cum domino episcopo magistro iij^s. ij^d.
fo. 179. b. Pro pinta Malmasie data m^{ro} Lenton auditori..... ij^d.
Pro expensis M. Vicepresidentis et M. Vicham... quum equita-
bat Londonias pro causis collegii ad loquendum cum regiis
consiliariis pro sigillo privati misso collegio xxv^s. ij^d. ob.
Dno Owmfrido xviii^o die Octobr. pro 3^{bus} septimanis in quibus
erat vexatus febribus iij^s. iij^d.
Willelmo Bradeford [biblotiste] pro communiis unius septimane
in qua erat infirmus viij^d.
1506-07. fo. 195. It' pro denticulo et vino receptori matris
regis xxij^d.
1507-08. fo. 202. Item duobus laborantibus qui mundaverunt
cameram m^{ri} presidentis iij^d.
fo. 202. b. Item pro septem centis sirporum pro cameris magis-
tri erga ejus adventum x^d. ob.
fo. 202 b. Johanni Thurlbe clerico pro compositione bipartita
facta pro domina de lay Roose..... vij^d.

Mr Wilkynson received no stipend from the college, but from the time of bishop Fisher we find the president paid £3. 6s. 8d. a year, being half the stipend of a priest or fellow.

- I. M. J. 1504-05. fo. 173. Magistro nostro domino Roffensi
episcopo (for a half year) xxxij^s. iij^d.
1505-06. fo. 182. b. M^{ro} Jenyn pro stipendio magistrī nos-
tri xxxij^s. iij^d.

The benefaction of lady Joan Burgh is now first mentioned :—

- I. M. J. 1504-5. fo. 179. Pro expensis M. Jennyn vicepres. et
M. Pomell cum uno serviente et pro sumptibus et conductione
trium equorum cum equitabant ad loquendum cum regis consili-
ariis pro causis collegii et dum equitabant Cantuariam ad viden-
dum terras ejusdem collegii, viz Yle of tennet...xxxij^s. iij^d. ob.
1506-7. fo. 196. Expense facte per M. [vice] presidentem et M.
Pomell apud saynt Nicholas cowyrte xlviij^s. vij^d.



FO. Robert Bekensaw.

6 (?) July 1508—March 1518-9.

23 Hen. VII.—10 Hen. VIII.

BOBERT Bekensaw (or Bekenshall), whom bishop Fisher selected to be his successor in the presidentship of Queens' college, was the son of George Beconsall or Bekonsawe, esq. of Croston, co. Lanc. and was at the time of his election fellow of Michaelhouse. He was B.A. 1492-3, M.A. 1496, proctor of the university 1500, and B.D. 1502. He was instituted to the vicarage of Croston, his native parish, 24 Jan. 1504-5, on the presentation of the abbess and convent of Syon, a benefice which he held till his death (Raines, *Lancashire Chantries*, 170, 171 [C. H. C.]). He commenced D.D. 1507, and was elected to the mastership 6 July 1508 or just before. At the time of his election he was at court, as appears from the following:

I. M. J. 1507-08 fo. 202. b. Item pro vino soketis et comfetis
expensis in primo adventu magistri nostriij^s. x^d. ob.
1508-09. fo. 214. In expensis factis per magistrum Yrelonde
et magistrum Staynbanke quum equitabant ad curiam regis
pro magistro noviter electo xxxij^s. iiij^d.

He was president for about ten years and a half, till about March 1518-9, and during this period he became rector of Bradwell-super-mare Essex, 8 July 1512, on the presentation of queen Catharine of Aragon, and canon of Windsor, 28 Oct. 1512. On 3 Feb. 1512-3 he was admitted treasurer of the cathedral church of Lincoln, which office he resigned in 1516. He was also succentor of Wells cathedral, rector of Chagford,

Devonshire, and chaplain to queen Catherine, and her almoner before 10 July 1510. In the year 1506-7 he obtained a dispensation from residence in the university, on the ground of his being engaged with the countess of Richmond.

‘Conceditur D^{ri} Bekynshaw ut non artetur ad residentiam propter negotia que habet circa regis genetricem, sic quod observet actus.’ (Grace-book T. MS. Baker, xxxi. 168.)

He was inducted to the deanery of the collegiate church of St John Baptist, at Stoke-by-Clare (MS. Baker, xix. 143), in the patronage of the queens of England, on 3 Feb. 1517, a benefice then valued at £43. 6s. 8d. (Strype, *Parker*, 8). There seems to be some confusion in the date of his induction to the deanery of Stoke, as if by 3 Feb. 1517 is meant 1517-8, we find Bekensaw apparently residing at Stoke on July 1517. Possibly the year 1517 is really meant, as is also the year 1548 in the date of the Order of the Communion, which is 8 March, 2 Edw. VI. 1548, meaning really 1548 not 1548-9. Dr Bekensaw was mostly non-resident, dwelling at Windsor or later at Stoke, whither the fellows went to consult him about the affairs of the college.

I. M. J. 1512-13. fo. 257. b. Item pro expensis m^{ri} Staynbank quum equitavit ad magistrum collegii tunc Wynsorie manentem vj^s. viij^d.

1516-17. fo. 295. b. Item in expensis m^{ri} Staynbank...mense Julii per iiij^{or} dies quum equitabat ad conveniendum magistrum collegii apud Stook pro causis et negotiis collegiivi^s. viij^d.

There are several other journeys to Stoke mentioned.

He seems however to have come to Cambridge for elections of fellows and bible-clerks, and for the audit.

1516-17. fo. 295. Item pro ij^{bus} quartis vini rubei et clareti ix^o die Julii quum magister collegii affuerat iiij^d.

Item eodem tempore pro pinta Malvesie et bona serevisia ... iiij^d.

fo. 296. Item in expensis magistri collegii octavo die mensis Octobris et per tres dies sequentes quum affuerat collegio pro electione bibliotiste, ut patet per billam xvj^s. ij^d. ob.

Item x^o die Decembris quo m^r collegii recedebat a collegio pro refectiione ejusdem xx^d, pane equino vj^d, vino acri iiij^d. et bona

cerevisia uxoris Peeke non computata xiiij^d. ob. ut patet per
billam iiij^s. viij^d. ob.

I. M. J. 1517-18. fo. 6. Item pro expensis m^{ri} Cokes quum equi-
tavit ad magistrum pro assignatione compoti iiij^s.



R Bekensaw had not long been president when Henry VII. died, and Henry VIII. ascended the throne, 22 Apr. 1509.

The lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII., survived her son two months and died 29 June 1509, aged 68. Her first husband was Edmund of Hadham, earl of Richmond, who died 3 Nov. 1456, leaving his son Henry only fifteen weeks old. By her other husbands sir Henry Stafford, son of Humphry duke of Buckingham, who died 1481, and Thomas lord Stanley, earl of Derby, who died 1504, she had no issue. After her third husband's death she took a vow of chastity. The inscription on her tomb in Henry VII.'s chapel in Westminster Abbey was composed by Erasmus, for which he had a reward of twenty shillings. (Dugdale, *Bar.* ii. 123, 237; i. 167. C. H. Cooper in *C. A. S. Communications*, i. 71. C. A. Halsted, *Life of Margaret Beaufort, countess of Richmond and Derby*. London, 1839, 8vo. Baker's preface to bishop Fisher's Sermon.)

On 10 May 1509 a general pardon was granted to the college for all offences committed before 23 April, the second day of his reign (Deed in the college treasury); and on 25 Nov. 2 Hen. VIII. 1510 an Inspeximus charter was issued reciting and confirming the deeds of 30 March 26 Hen. VI. 1448, for the foundation of the college, and of 5 March 13 Edw. IV. 1472-3 for the grant of St Nicholas' Court.

It is as follows :

HENRICUS DEI GRATIA Rex Anglie Francie et Dominus Hibernie omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint Salutem.

Inspeximus litteras patentes bone memorie domini H. nuper regis Anglie sexti presidenti et sociis Reginalis collegii in universitate Cantebr. factis in hec verba :

(Charter of 30 March, 26 Hen. VI. 1448).

Inspeximus etiam litteras patentes domini E. nuper regis Anglie quarti eisdem presidenti et sociis factas in hec verba :

(Charter of 5 March, 13 Edw. IV. 1473.)

NOS AUTEM litteras predictas ac omnia et singula in eis contenta rata habentes et grata ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus et approbamus ac dilectis nobis in Christo Roberto Bekansawe nunc presidenti et sociis dicti collegii et successoribus suis ratificamus et confirmamus prout litere predictae rationaliter testantur.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo quinto die Novembris anno regni nostri secundo.

WHITSTONS.

Pro viginti solidis solutis in hanaperio.

This deed in the college treasury bears the great seal of England.

I. M. J. 1510-11. fo. 233. Item pro confirmatione diversarum chartarum antiquarum a diversis regibus concessarum et pro nova charta regis Henrici octavi, et pro aliis necessariis collegii, ut patet per diversas billas..... x^{li}. xiiij^s.

The following letter refers to the benefaction of Dr Trotter already referred to. The year is not mentioned, but the date seems to be 8 March 1510-11.

To Mayst^r docto^r Melton.

Ryght worshypfull & honorable mayst^r Chawnceler we yo^r trewe bedemē the vicep^rsident and the fellows of the qwenys coladgē ī Cambrye hath us recomēdyd to yo^r mayst^rshyppe ī owr moost charytable man^r. And for asmoche as ye wold knowe of owr mynde as towch- yng the composicōn be twyx maist^r Trotte^r and us for a felaw and a bibyll clerk, whyche maist^r Trotte^r p^rposyd to have compleshyd be hys lyffe, we be the suyr knowledge that we have be thaym that be seniors amonges us whyche have beyn p^rsent ī suche tymes as cōlacōn hath beyn mynysteryd for the cōplesment of the desyre of maist^r Trotte^r and by suche lettyrs as we have of M. Trotters owne hand wrytyng insure yo^u that M. Trotters wyll was to fynde a felaw & a bybyll clerk accordyng to owr ordinans & statutes to the whyche we gayffe assent and none od^r wyse, and uppon thys receyvdyd money of mayst^r Trotte^r to purches londes to the performyng of thys entent,

whyche we wylbe gladde to fulfyll to owr powr desyryng yo^r maist^rshyppe that hyt may be so orderyd, that hyt be not chargeable to owr powr place. But wher as men thynk that we shulde be bowynd to resayve a surgenaunt of Yorkshyre be cause we rasayvyd M. Stakwose ī mast^r Trott^r days, the treuyth ys thys that M. Stakwose was at that tyme p^rncypall of saynt Austeyns hostell wele lernyd vertuys & wyse, and be the reson of hys gooydnesse and by hys freyns came to suche favo^r of M. Trott^r that he sent to us & desyryd us to electe hym fellowe: and thenne was he answeyrd that ther was ī the place a fellow of thys same shyre & that we myght not have no moo felowys of that shyr. Thenne desyryd M. Trotter by a specyall lett^r for div^rse consyderacōns that he had to hys person that we wolde resayve hym as we myght felow or surgenāt & pay h^y x markes by yer of that lond that we purchesyd w^t suche money as he gave hus for the entent be foresayd. We tend^rly cōsydering the gooyd & blyssyd mynd he hadde unto us wer content y^t the profyttes of the lond wer usyd after hys mynd time of hys lyffe and so admyttyd M. Stakhows not as felow ne surgenawnt, as to whom whe shoulde be bowynd to pay anny perpetuite but only duryng the gooyd wyll of M. Trott^r, in as moche as when he intēdyd to take orders we wold not g^raunt h^y hys tytle not w^tstandyng grate labur he mayde to us, as all od^r have hadde whyche had ev^r ony perpetuite of our coladge by cause we would gyffe none occasyon wher by he myghth pretend to have ony perpetuite of us.

Nowe as towchyng y^e artycles that yo^r maist^rshyppe wold have answer of. The fyrst & p^rncypall y^t we shuld be bowynde to have a sugernawnt of a c^tayn contre ys playne agayns the p^rncypall entent of owr fowndres, wych was to avoyde parcyalyte of contreys and a gayns div^rse sev^rall partes of owr statutes doyn & knowyn by dew examinacōn after owr wyt & lernyng and agayns the quyette lyv^yg ī owr coledge as we knowe by many occasyons of debate that war lyke to falle thereuppon and as of late we have had experiens. Therfor as ī thys we desyre yo^r mayst^rshyppe to be bⁿvolent & lovyng unto owr place and where as M. Trott^r p^rposyd to forthyr hyt y^t ye hynd^r hyt not ne desyr no thyng y^t ys owdyr contrary to owr statutes or peys as we dowte not ī yoⁿ after trewe informacōn hadde but ye wyll entrete us gētylly accordyng to the gooyd v^rtu [and] gooyd lern^yg y^t Godde have gevyn yoⁿ as ye have doyn hytherto and we shal be as gladde to content yo^r mynd ī suche thynges as ye shall resonably req^rire of us as any mē lyv^yg as knowyth Godde whoo p^rs^rve yo^r

mast' shyppe ī helth bodyly and goystly. From the quenys coladge ī Cābrydge y^e viij day of marche.

(Misc. A. fo. 18. b.)

On 2 Dec. 8 Hen. VIII. 1516 a composition was made with Dr Melton (Cooper. *Ath.* i. 37), establishing a fellowship with the endowment of Dr Trotter. The fellow was to be of the diocese of York, and in the fifth year of his regency to preach in York Cathedral in memory of his founder. This arrangement continued till 1838, when by the Queen's letter all restrictions as to the birthplace of a fellow were done away.

In Ralph Songar, fellow of the college in the time of the first two presidents, gave to the college a field, probably that called Songar's mead of Furneaux Pelham, Herts. (note by Dr Plumptre). This first his brother James and after his death his executors kept from the college. In order to recover it, the two following petitions, dated 10 July 1510, were addressed, the one to the chancellor of queen Catharine, the other to the queen herself:—

I.

Religioso et venerabili patri domino cancellario regine præsident una cum sociis collegii Reginalis Cantebrigie salutem in Domino Jesu.

Facit nos audaces, vel ea que manifestaria est vite tue integritas vel quem adversum ingenuas disciplinas harumque affectatores habes precipuus amor, sollicitare istud mite pectus tuum ut optimam principem reginam nostram, cui tu merito a secretis es, in rem nostram pro qua nunc ad illam scripsimus, velis quoad potes adhortari. Brevis in summa res hec est: Radulphus Songar pridem collega noster vir probus et literatus, agro nos quodam suo donavit, post cujus hic decessum frater ejus Jacobus Songar illicite agrum occupans multos illum a nobis annos (ut erat homo versutus et turbulentus) distinuit. Ipso nunc vita defuncto successerunt alii, quos non latet nostrum esse agrum illum, adduci tamen nolunt utpote viri mundo dediti et egregie tenaces ut hujus nostri juris imperturbati potiamur, sed et dudum irrumpentibus aliis idque illis auctoribus possessionem adimere conati sunt. Quare per Jesum te obsecramus, ut tua opera patronam habeamus reginam quatenus per equissimum vel sui vel regis consilium nostra injuria vindicetur, intelligantque homines isti

qui molestare gratum habent quid sua intersit facere. Itaque nostrum hoc Regine collegium demereberis et nos regine scholasticos beneficio donabis, cujus erga Deum non erimus immemores. Bene vale. Cantebrigie sexto Idus Julius anno Christi M.CCCC^oX^o. Fidem in hoc nostro negotio quesumus adhibere velit paternitas tua optimo et fidissimo presidi nostro elemosinario regine.

II.

Serenissime atque excellentissime principi Domine Catherine Dei gratia Anglie et Francie Regine et Domine Hybernæ, domine nostre supreme, humiles ac devoti illius subditi et oratores presidens et socii collegii Reginalis Cantebrigie humilem subjectionem servitutem et obedientiam.

Quum quidem, inclytissima princeps, præter et Tui generis nobilitatem et forme gratiam, etiam Tue Celsitudini beneficio Dei Optimi Maximi splendor quidam virtutum eximius accessit, usque adeo ut consentiente fere omnium voce optima prediceris, insuper quum Tue Majestati debere se plurimum litterati ac studiosi homines intelligant et nos Tue Amplitudini scolastici simus atque hoc quod incolimus abs Te regina Reginale collegium appelletur, facile persuasum habuimus pro Tui animi singulari clementia et benignitate nostras preces apud Tuam Bonitatem non repulsam esse passuras, Nos proinde domestici Tui ad Te (pace dixerimus Tua) domesticam nostram principem et dominam audacter confugimus supplicissime obsecrantes ut presidio tuo possimus citra inquietudinem sacre eruditioni vacare. 'Sed quorsum hec?' inquires. Certe quidam olim collega noster dictus Radulphus Songar sacerdos homo doctus et pius fundum quem habuit nobis dedit. Ceterum frater ejus Jacobus Songar, ut erat homo vario et perquam astuto ingenio, nos beneficio quamdiu vivebat defraudavit. Is nunc mortuus executores reliquit qui hunc fundum veraciter sciunt nostrum esse, attamen nolunt nos illo frui pacifice, sed antiquam alterius proterviam emulantes salutem anime ejus neglectui habent. Denique jam dudum cum injuria nostra nobisque invititis adegerunt alios invadere et preoccupare hunc nostrum agrum. Quare impense oramus Mansuetudinem Tuam ut, pro judicio atque ex sententia consiliariorum vel tuorum vel regis, res hec discutatur, quo tuum hoc collegium non falso diutius perturbetur. Universam hanc rem, optima princeps, plenius tibi audiendi erit ex preside nostro homine fidelissimo elemosinario Nobilitatis Tue. Que nostre partes sunt et esse debent, preces tibi nostras certo polliceri poteris ad misericordis-

simum Deum qui tuis votis adnuat gratiaque sua illustret semper. Amen. Ex Canteburgia sexto Idus Julias anno Salutis m^o quingentissimo x^o.

Excellentissime Tue Majestatis devotissimi atque obsequentissimi
subditi et oratores presidens socii et scolastici collegii tui.

(Misc. A. fo. 28)

At Clavering, Essex, is the brass of — Songar and his wife, c. 1480, beneath whose figures are two small groups of children, one of nine daughters, the other of four sons. As one of these sons is represented as a priest, this may be the monument of the father and mother of Ralph Songar, and he the priest among the sons. Ralph Songar was 'Capellanus R. Ricardi tertii' (or more correctly, Ricardi ducis Gloucestrie) in 1485, from Michaelmas 1485 he appears as Capellanus Otware, from Michaelmas 1486 as Capellanus Alfrey, and his name disappears from the list of fellows after Easter 1486. As his death is spoken of as 'cuius hic decessus,' he seems to have died in college, and the words 'multos annos' would well enough represent the period between 1486 and 1510. The praise of his learning (according to the standard of those times) is borne out by the entries in the bursars' books.

I. M. J. 1484-85. fo. 23. M^{ro} Songar pro lectura sancte
Thome xxxij^s. iiij^d.

There are similar entries in the next three half-years.

I. M. J. 1508-09. fo. 216. Item oct' die scī Laurencii [17 Aug.]
equitabam Claweryng prope Pellam pro pace fienda inter
executores Jachobi Songar et firmarium nostrum, qui conati
sunt eum expellere a domo sua quia faber et fir' narraverunt
nobis mortem predicti; propterea nituntur frangere hostium
pasture et seras et boscum asportare a Joh. yr. [Yreland] et
m. Yenyn pres' arest. in quibus mansuetos feci et promiserunt
in die exaltationis sancte Crucis [14 Sept.] collegium venire
ad testamentum predicti Jachobi videndum et usque tunc non
quicquam agere nec contra nos nec nostros ibidem..... iiij^d.

1509-10. fo. 226. b. Pro expensis factis super domino cancellario
regine et aliis consiliariis ix^s. iiij^d.

It' expensis factis circa terras m^{ri} Songar ut patet per bil-
lam v^{li}. viij^s. xj^d. ob.

IN answer to letters written by Erasmus from Rome on April 29 and April 30; lord Mountjoy, on 27 May 1509, wrote to Erasmus urging him to return to England (Ep. x. wrongly dated 1497, see address 'Ad lectorem'). Erasmus accordingly came to England, where he was on 8 Feb. 1510 (Ep. cix.). He seems to have paid a visit to Paris, as Ep. cx. is dated thence on 27 April 1510. On 21 Dec. 1510 he was at Cambridge (Ep. cxi.), where he continued to reside for four or five years, often visiting London. In May 1511 he went on a pilgrimage to the shrine of our Lady of Walsingham, and left behind him a copy of Greek Iambic verses as an offering (Ep. cxiv.). Between 11 July and 17 Aug. 1511, he went to London (Epp. cxvi. cxvii. cxxi.), and on his return he resided in Queens' college for some time.

'*Queens Colledge*' (says Fuller, sub anno 1447) 'accounteth it no small *credit* thereunto, that *Erasmus* (who no doubt might have *pickt* and *chose* what House he pleased) *preferred* this for the place of his study, for some yeers in *Cambridge*. Either *invited* thither with the fame of the *learning* and *love* of his friend Bishop *Fisher*, then *Master* thereof, or *allured* with the situation of this Colledge so neer the River (as *Rotterdam* his native place to the Sea) with pleasant walks thereabouts.'

A great number of letters are dated from Cambridge during the years 1510 to 1513, but as they give no particulars of his residence in Queens' they are not further noticed. Among the Cambridge men whom he had made his friends he mentions (Ep. cxlviii.) the names of the following fellows of Queens': Henry Bullock (Bovillus), John Fawn (Phaunus), who succeeded him in his professorship, John Vaughan (Vachanus) and Humphrey (Umfridus) Walkeden.

The difficulty mentioned above in determining an exact chronology of Erasmus' life from his letters, seems to be greatest during the period of his residence in Cambridge. Le Clerc in his 'Vie d'Erasmus tirée de ses Lettres' in the Bibliothèque choisie [Amsterdam 12mo.] v. vi. 1705, which formed the ground-work of Jortin's longer 'Life of Erasmus' (London, 1758. 2 Vols. 4to.), expresses his opinion thus: 'Je croi qu' Erasmus lui même en publiant ses Lettres confusément, comme il le fit, y mit quelque fois des dates telles que sa mémoire les lui fournit,

sans les comparer ensemble.' (v. p. 206). Also see Rev. J. S. Brewer's pref. to 'Letters and Papers foreign and domestic in the reign of Henry VIII.' Vol. I. p. xv. ff.

And again Le Clerc says with reference to this particular period: 'Pour revenir à nos Lettres, il y a un grand desordre dans les dates de plusieurs lettres datées de cette année (1513) et des deux suivantes, qu'il n'a pas été possible de redresser' (v. p. 188).

Only three of Erasmus' letters are dated from Queens' college in Leclerc's edition of his Works, Vol. III.; they are numbered cxvi, cxvii and cxviii.

The first is written to Andreas Ammonius of Lucca, the pope's collector in England, Latin secretary to the king, canon of St Stephen's Westminster and of Salisbury, and is dated 'Cantabrigia e collegio Reginæ 17 Augusti anno 1511.'

The second is addressed to dean Colet, and was written 24 Aug. 1511. Neither of these contains any information about his stay in Queens' college: in the latter he mentions the accidents of his journey from London.

The third is here transcribed:—

Erasmus Rot. Andreae Ammonio suo S.D.

Mitto ad te literas ad Bombasium scriptas. De statu meo nihil adhuc novi est, quod scribam, nisi iter fuisse incommodissimum, et valetudinem adhuc subdubiam esse a sudore illo. Videor mihi saltem ad dies aliquot in hoc collegio commoraturus. Auditoribus nondum copiam mei feci, cupiens valetudini inservire. Cerevisia hujus loci mihi nullo modo placet nec admodum satisfaciunt vina; si possis efficere, ut uter aliquis vini Græcanici quantum potest optimi huc deportaretur, plane bearis Erasmum tuum, sed quod alienum sit a dulcedine. De pecunia nihil sis sollicitus; mittetur et ante tempus, si voles. Jam hoc commodorum quæ ex bullis sanctissimis capiuntur, initium est, siti enecamur. Tu conjicito cætera. Et nondum trajecimus. Bene vale, charissime Ammoni. Ex collegio Reginæ 25. Augusti, An. 1511.

In the lives of eminent men, by John Aubrey, printed at the end of "Letters written by eminent persons, publ. from the originals in the Bodleian Library and Ashmolean Museum" (2 vols. 8°. Lond. 1813), we find some traditional notices of Erasmus' sojourn in Queens' college derived from Andrew Pas-

chal, fellow of Queens' and rector of Chedsey, Somersetshire, 1652-1663, communicated in 1680 (ii. 340—344).

'The staires which rise up to his studie at Queen's College, in Cambr. doe bring first into two of the fairest chambers in the ancient building; in one of them, which lookes into the hall and chief court, the Vice-President kept in my time; in that adjoining, it was my fortune to be, when fellow. The chambers over are good lodgeing roomes; and to one of them is a square turret adjoining, in the upper part of which is the study of Erasmus; and over it leads. To that belongs the best prospect about the colledge, viz. upon the river, into the corne-fields, and countrey adjoining. So y^t it might very well consist with the civility of the House to that great man (who was no fellow, and I think stayed not long there) to let him have that study. His sleeping roome might be either the Vice-President's, or to be neer to him, the next. The room for his servitor that above it, and through it he might goe to that studie, which for the height, and neatnesse, and prospect, might easily take his phancy.'

Aubrey says: 'He studied sometime in Queen's colledge in Cambridge, his chamber was over the water. He mentions his being there in one of his Epistles, and blames the beer there. One long since wrote in the margent of the book in Coll. Libr. in which that is said—*Sicut erat in principio*, &c. and all M^r Paschall's time they found fault with the brewer.'

Thomas Fuller's account of Erasmus represents the tradition of an earlier age than Andrew Paschal by a quarter of a century, as he was admitted a pensioner of Queens' 29 June 1621. He says (sub anno 1504):

About this time *ERASMUS* came first to *Cambridge* (coming and going for seven years together) having his abode in *Queens Colledge*, (*vide* the date of his first Epistle *libro* 8.) where a *Study* on the top of the South-west Tower in the old *Court* stil retaineth his name. Here his labour in mounting so many stairs (done perchance on purpose to exercise his body, and prevent corpulency) was recompensed with a pleasant prospect round about him.'

No traces of his residence in Queens' are to be found in the bursars' books, nor in any other document belonging to the

college. It has been however a constant tradition at Queens', that he was for some time resident in it; and as no other college has any tradition on the subject, or puts forward any claim to the honour of having sheltered the great scholar within its walls, in spite of the want of contemporary evidence on the subject beyond the dates of the above three letters, he must be still regarded, if belonging to any college at all, as belonging to Queens'.

From the words, 'Videor mihi saltem ad dies aliquot in hoc collegio commoraturus', it would seem that the college was not the abode of Erasmus during the whole time that he resided in the university. In one of his letters to Henry Bullock, Ep. cxlviii; dated Rochester, 31 Aug. 1513, (really 1516 see 'Ad lectorem') among greetings to Cambridge friends he says, 'Salutabis ...veterem hospitem meum Gerardum;' this probably was Garret the bookseller (bibliopola, Ep. cxli); Erasmus may have lived in his house, and hence Garret would be well acquainted with his habits. Roger Ascham, who came to the university about 1530, says in his *Toxophilus*, written in 1544 (London, 4to. 1571, fo. 10): 'Pastimes for the minde only, be nothing fit for studentes, because the body, which is most hurt by study, should take no profite at all thereat. This knewe Erasmus very well, when hee was here in Cambridge: which, when he had been sore at his booke (as Garrèt, our bookebynder, hath very oft told me) for lack of better exercise, would take his horse, and ryde about the market hill and come' (perhaps it should be 'home') 'again.' (Jortin's *Life*, ii. 720.)

Samuel Knight in his 'Life of Erasmus' (8vo. Cambr. 1726) has the following, p. 124; it were to be wished that he had given his authority for his statements:—

'As *Erasmus* then was first invited down to *Cambridge* by Bishop *Fisher*, Chancellor of the University, and Head of Queens' College; so we find it was to this Prelate that he ascribes all the Advantages he found in that Place, being accommodated by him with everything needful in his own Lodgings at Queens, and promoted by his means to the Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity and afterwards to the Greek Professor's chair, which places, tho' they were more honourable than profitable, yet were of great service to the University.'

In a note he adds 'This seems to contradict a Tradition in this College, that he kept in another Chamber, which bears his Name to this Day: and not in the Masters Lodge, but this more probably was his study.'

Mr Knight gives an engraving of the rooms between the hall and Silver-street, and along Silver-street, shewing the tower, which contains Erasmus' study.

The Lady Margaret's Professorship seems to be alluded to in the following extract from Ep. cxxiii. to Andreas Ammonius, dated Cambridge, 15 Oct. 1511.

Hactenus perlegimus Chrysoloræ Grammaticen, sed paucis; fortassis frequentiori auditorio Theodori Grammaticam auspicabimur: fortassis et theologicam lectionem suscipiemus, nam id nunc agitur. Quæstus minor quam ut me moveat, tamen interim et bene meremur de studiis pro nostra quoque virili et menses aliquot (ut Ovidiano utar verbo) decipimus.

He alludes to his teaching at Cambridge in a letter (Ep. *App.* viii.) to Servatius, prior of the regular canons of Stein, dated from Ham in Picardy, 9 July 1514, where in speaking of the encouragement he had received in England, he says:

Sunt hic duæ Universitates, quarum utraque ambit habere me, Oxonia et Cantabrigia: nam Cantabrigiæ menses complures docui Græcas et sacras Litteras, idque gratis, itaque semper facere decretum est. Sunt hic collegia, in quibus tantum est religionis, tanta vitæ modestia, ut nullam religionem sis præ hac non contemturus, si videas.

In 1515 he left England and wandered about from town to town in the Netherlands, returning once to London, till in 1521 he finally settled at Basle, where (with the exception of six years) he remained till he died, 12 July 1536.



ON 20 April 1513 there was a great fire in Cambridge, which destroyed many houses: amongst them was a house near the mills, given to St Peter's college by Dr John Warkworth, master of that society (Cooper, *Ann.*). The fire was near to Queens' college, and is thus alluded to in the college accounts:

I. M. J. 1512-13. fo. 254. b. Martino Jonsoon pro duobus homi-

nibus qui portaverunt palos a magno igne qui tunc erat circa collegium vij^d.

In 1514 a subsidy of a tenth and a fifteenth was granted by the parliament to the king for the purpose of carrying on the war with France (Journals of the House of Lords, Vol. I. p. xxv.)

I. M. J. 1513-14. fo. 265. b. Item pro expensis m^{ri} Staynbank et m^{ri} Pomell cum serviente et tribus equis per quinque dies Londoniis dum acquirebant brevia pro exoneratione unius xv^e et x^e nuper concesse, ut patet per billam xxxiiij^s. v^d.

In 1514 the cycle of colleges was arranged for the appointment of proctors to avoid the controversies which had previously prevailed at their election. In 44 years Queens' college was to have 8 appointments, St John's and King's also having 8, and the hostels between them 10.

In 1515 a pavement was laid down in front of, and also within the college.

I. M. J. 1514-15. fo. 271. b. Item vj^o die Aprilis Ricardo Cooper et socio ejus pro factura unius pavimenti ante hostium collegii continens xiiij^{xx} ix virgas, et pro factura pavimenti infra collegium continens lvj virgas, et pretium virge 1^d ob. xl^s.

fo. 272. Item solutum est Johanni Orton vectori pro arena et ceno pro sexaginto bigatis arene pro pavimento infra collegium et pro pavimento ante magnam portam collegii xv^s.

In 1517 there was a dispute, of which the particulars are lost, between the college and John Ireland, who had been one of the fellows, but had left the society in 1513.

I. M. J. 1516-17. fo. 294. b. Item m^{ro} Nelson procuratori in causis collegii adversus m^{rum} Yrelonde ij^s.
Item vicecancellario pro actione incepta se coram adversus predictum m^{rum} Yrelonde ij^d.

It seems to have been amicably settled, and on 14 Oct. 9 Hen. VIII. 1517 the college gave him a release of all claim on him (Misc. A. fo. 30. b). He appears to have visited the college in 1525 and 1527, and to have been received hospitably.

On 3 March 10 Hen. VIII. 1518-9, Dr Bekensaw and the fellows of the college by indenture granted permission to John Craforth, M.A. one of the fellows to go to the court or any other place for his learning or profit for three years with the full stipend of a resident fellow, £6. 13s. 4d., John Craforth agreeing to resign his fellowship on the Lady-day then next ensuing. For the due observance hereof they gave a bond of £40.

On 24 Jan. 11 Hen. VIII. 1519-20, the college released Mr Craforth of all claim on him on their part (Misc. A. fo. 31, 32).

There seems to have been some dispute between the college and Craforth, but no particulars have been found. He had been fellow since 1514. He was afterwards canon of Cardinal college, Oxford, 1525, master of Clare hall, 1530, fellow of University college, Oxford, 1539, and master of that college, 1546. He died 1547 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 92).

II. M. J. 1518-19. fo. 7. M^r Crauforth recepit ultra stipendium suum sibi debitum pro hoc anno ex consensu magistri et sociorum iij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.
fo. 14. Item Edwardo Heynes notario communi eo quod scripsit renunciationem societatis M. Johannis Crauforth..... iij^s. iiij^d.
1519-20. fo. 25. Item solutum est m^{ro} Johanni Crafforth pro finali determinatione inter illum et collegium... xvj^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d.
(Preter quinque marcas quas Doctor Jenyns presidens collegii dedit dicto Johanni Crafforth ex propriis pecuniis. Marginal note.)
Item solutum est m^{ro} Doctori Nateras pro eadem determinatione pro predicto M. Crafforth..... xxxiiij^s. iiij^d.
Item in expensis super arbitros inter collegium et m^{rum} Crafforth xvi^d.

Dr Bekensaw resigned the presidentship about March 1518-9: the bursars' accounts contain the following items referring to this event:—

I. M. J. 1518-19. fo. 14. Item in expensis factis per magistrum in tempore renunciationis sui officii, ut patet per billam coci vij^s. iiij^d. ob.
Item pro expensis factis per magistrum in tempore sue resignationis quum erant socii noviter electi, ut patet per billam... v^s. iiij^d. ob.

(Simon Heynes, Thomas Hathway, Walter Bygrave and — Hobson were elected fellows about 18 March 1518-9.)

Nothing is recorded of the motives which led to this step.

On 13 June 1523 he was installed prebendary of All Saints' in Hungate in the church of Lincoln, having been collated to it on 11 May (Le Neve).

He died 21 Jan. 1525-6, aged about 50.

At his death he left a legacy of 40s. to the university (Gracebook B. fo. 480), but he is not recorded as a benefactor to the college.

His arms were: Gu. a saltire engrailed and voided between three fleur-de-lis, or.

In the time of this president a fourth seal was in use in the college; it is a very debased copy of the third one, the inscription only being slightly different:

Sigillu. coe collegiū. reginalis scor' margarete et bernardi cant'.

There is a small seal of the college, which may belong to this period. It is oblong, of the Vesica piscis shape, measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. It bears only St Margaret with her dragon under a canopy, and the inscription in gothic letters,

S. ad causas collegiū regial. cant.

The workmanship of this seal is very poor.

The following miscellaneous extracts from the bursars' books belong to the presidentship of Dr Bekensaw:—

- I. M. J. 1511-12. fo. 243. a. Quatuor pauperibus scholaribus emundantibus curiam exteriorem et interiorem per duos dies et dim. erga festivitatem Pasche xvj^d.
 1512-13. fo. 256. b. Munday ferrario pro tribus clavibus pro camera bibliotistarum viij^d.
 fo. 257. Pro expensis factis super collectionem xv^e comitatus Cant. apud signum Faconis j^d.
 fo. 257. b. In bona cerevisia pro magistro vicepresidenti et aliis qui computarunt librum comitatus j^d.

- 1513-14. fo. 266. b. Item solvi uno pauperi scolari pro emundatione
curie et claustru collegii juxta festum Pasche vj^d.
- 1514-15. fo. 276. Imprimis pro carta et atramento pro toto hoc
anno..... viij^d.
- Item pro duobus bagges in quibus ponuntur pecunie..... v^d.
- Item pro potu in turre j^d.
- Item pro vino et sacaro et strauberis quum m^r Nicols pransus est
hic iij^d.
- 1515-16. fo. 283. a. Item Thome Turle plumbario pro centum et
xij^{cim} libris plumbi fusi pro turri tegendo, pretium libri ob. q^a
summa totalis vij^s. ix^d.
- fo. 288. b. Item pro communiis magistri, sui capellani et quin-
que famulorum pro duabus septimanis viij^s. vij^d. ob.
- 1516-17. fo. 290. Cōe magistri et domini Goderyck pro sept^a.
sancte Lucie ij^a.
- II. M. J. 1517—18. fo. 3. Item Ricardo Robyns pro emendatione
unius libri portorii in scolis nostris iij^d.



V. John Jenyn.

c. March 1518-9—c. Dec. 1526.

10—18 HEN. VIII.

AFTER Dr Bekensaw's resignation, John Jenyn was elected fifth president of the college, probably in March 1518-9. He was the first president who is recorded to have received his education in the college; he was elected fellow before Easter 1495, at which time he first appears among the 'socii sacerdotes,' being then M.A. In the years 1496-97 and 1497-98 he was bursar of the college. In 1499 he appears as 'principalis exterior hospitii sancti Bernardi.'

I. M. J. 1499-1500. fo. 137. Item allocatum m^{ro} Jennyn principali exteriori hospitii sancti Bernardi pro pensione unius sisatoris in hospitio dicto ij^s.

He was dean of the chapel in 1501-02, and Lasby preacher in 1504-06.

In 1503 he served the office of proctor of the university, was vice-president of the college in 1505, and having proceeded B.D. in was presented 19 Nov. 1509 to the vicarage of Harrow-on-the-hill by Thomas Wilkynson, rector of Harrow. (The church of Harrow had formerly both a rector and a vicar; the rectory was a sinecure, to which the archbishop collated a rector, who thereupon became patron of the vicarage: it is now only a vicarage. Newcourt, i. 638.) This living of Harrow he kept till his death in 1538.

Although John Jenyn's name disappears from the list of fellows after Christmas 1510, probably at the expiration of his

year of grace, he yet kept up some connexion with the college, as we find him in 1516 and 1517 employed by it to superintend some work done on the college estate in Bermondsey street, Southwark.

- I. M. J. 1515-16. fo. 285. Item paid to m^r Jenyn vycar of Harrow of the hill for such sōmes as he hadd paid to Thomas Hall, carpentar for the frame at Barmyssay strete vj^{li}. xiijs. iiij^d.
fo. 286. Pro pipionibus pistis in iiij^{or} pastellis et sumptu pisture eorundem, quorum unum erat datum cancellario reginali, secundum m^{ro} Jenyne, et duo erant comesta Londini per vicepresidentem m^{rum} Jenyne et ballivum occupat' in causis collegii apud Barmyssay strete ij^s. vj^d.
1516-17. fo. 295. b. Item pro uno pastello pepionum destinato m^{ro} Jenyn et pro vectura ejusdem Londinias xij^d.

In March 1518-9 he became president of Queens' college, and in 1520 commenced D.D.



IN 1520 Cardinal Wolsey visited the university and was received with great honours. Complimentary orations were made before him by Bryan Roo (or Rowe) M.A. fellow of King's college, and Henry Bullock, D.D. fellow of Queens' college, the latter being delivered 'præsentibus Cæsaris oratoribus et nonnullis aliis episcopis' (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 303. *Ath.* i. 34, 41). During his stay in Cambridge he lodged at Queens' college, which had been cleaned and whitewashed for his reception.

- II. M. J. 1519-20. fo. 22. Item solvi Johanni Bonvalence pro opera ij dierum circa albefactionem magne camere erga adventum dñi. Cardinalis xij^d.
Item Johanni Bonvayle pro labore v dierum circa albefactionem aule claustrum et sacelli erga adventum dñi. Cardinalis... ij^s. vj^d.
Item Willelmo Mayner pro preparatione summitatis aule et depositione telarum araneorum iiij^d.
fo. 26. Item solvi m^{ro} Bond pro expensis suis quum equitabat ad procurandum cignos erga adventum dñi Cardinalis... ij^s. vj^d.

Item Johanni Buttler de Erethe pro iij gruibus, x^s, iij lucas, x^s, iij trenches, vij^s xxvii^s.

(Part of the fen at Earith on the Ouse near St Ives is called Crane Fen.)

Item eidem Johanni pro iij cignis datis dñō Cardinali xv^s.

Item solvi cuidam paupercule pro cirpibus [rushes] camere dñi Cardinalis iij^s.

(Many other similar items occur, as well as gifts to the servants of the cardinal.)

On his departure the cardinal left as a present to the college £10. (II. M. J. fo. 19, note).

In 1517–18 the queen Catharine of Aragon had intended to visit the college.

II. M. J. 1517-18. fo. 5. b. Item in riguardo dato Willelmo Telar famulo regine, cum venit ad collegium cum literis ad insinuandum nobis adventum regine, et pro vino eidem collato et jantaculo iij^s. x^d. ob.

And again in 1519 she sent her pursuivant to enquire 'whether Cambrigge stood cler from eny contageous sykkenesse or no, forasmoeche as hir Grace entended to take hir Georney to o^r lady of Walsyngham.' (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 302.)

II. M. J. 1519-20. fo. 21. Item Thome Meryk et socio suo laborantibus circa preparationem magne camere per sex dies ergo adventum regine iij^s.

fo. 25. Item solvi cuidam famulo regine (vocato pursevaunt) qui demonstravit nobis de regine adventu in riguardo xx^d.

fo. 25. b. Item in Quadragesima solutum est magistro collegii pro expensis ab Harow ad Cantabrigiam quum rumor erat de adventu regine iij^s.

At last in 1520–1, about 25 Feb. queen Catherine visited the college and stayed there three days (II. M. J. fo. 19).

II. M. J. 1520-21. fo. 32. Item xvi die Februarii Johanni Brownson vitrario pro emendatione fenestrarum in cubiculo regine erga ejus adventumxxij^d.

Item in crastino sancti Matthe Ricardo Robyns carpentario pro opere servi sui per iij dies integros et fere quartum erga adventum reginexxij^d.

- fo. 35. b. Pro cirpis erga adventum regine in collegium ... iij^s. ij^d.
 Item xxij Februarii die pro iij li. candelarum pro magistro ... iij^d.
 Item xxvij die Februarii W. Crosseley pro bona servisia tem-
 pore quo regine illustrissima fuit apud nos viij^d.
 Item xxix die Februarii m^{ro} Maxwell pro quarta mamseti data
 famulis regine iij^d, pro sucario ij^d, pro candelis et bona servi-
 sia ij^d, pro lotione linthiaminum que famuli regine habue-
 runt ij^d x^d.
 Item d^{no} Bigrave pro duabus clavibus ostii cubiculi sui et pro
 reparatione duarum serarum quas fregerunt famuli re-
 gine vij^d.
 fo. 36. Item solvi magistro pro vino quod comparavit erga ad-
 ventum regine xxv^s. vj^d.

The college made the queen a present, which cost them
 £2. 18s. 5d. :—

- II. M. J. 1520-21. fo. 35. Item Miloni Bethune pro dono quod
 collegium dedit regine lvij^s. v^d.

John Lambert (B.A. 15...) procured queen Catharine's
 letters recommendatory to the college for the purpose of obtain-
 ing his election to a fellowship. The college resisted this, and
 wrote to the queen's council and to the queen herself the letters
 given below. The latter gives full particulars of the reasons of
 their opposition. (Misc. A. fo. 32. b. 33.)

I.

Prudentissimis ac gravissimis viris, gratiosissime ac nobilissime
 regine consiliariis.

Jam pridem litteras a nobilissima ac modis omnibus gratiosissima
 regine ad nos transmissas, quicquid alii dixerint (quibus credimus
 vos, que vestra est gravitas et experientia minime ascultaturos), ea
 reverentia, que dicet scolasticos ejus Celsitudini addictissimos acce-
 pimus, quarum summa huc pertinebat, ut dominum Lambertum in
 artibus baccalaureum in hujus nostri sodalitatem reciperemus; quod
 non solum perlibenter sed incunctanter fuimus facturi, si talis exti-
 tisset qualem nobis statuta nostra prescribunt et nos jurejurando

interposito tenemur ad hoc quaecunque sodalitium eligere. Ceterum ut intelligeretur nichil nobis charius aut antiquius post Deum ejus beneplacito, non solum electionem nostram hactenus distulimus, sed et patrem hominis ad nos vocavimus rogantes ut filium suum exercitande eruditionis causa ad nos perduceret habiturum integrum socii stipendium, per annum, et si interea inveniretur idoneus, absque ulteriori prorogatione admitteretur in socium. Hanc conditionem recusavit pater,—quam consulte vestrum erit judicium. Rogamus igitur et obtestamur vos per vestram prudentiam et generositatem, ne credatis cuipiam aliquid sinistre de nobis referenti qui arbitramur vos vestrapte facturos, et nos si quid jusseritis quod non repugnat divinis et nostris legibus quam libentissime vobis obtemperabimus. Valete in Christo Jesu, patroni singulares. Ex Canteburgia, nonis Juliis 1521.

II.

To the quene.

Moost excellent and gracyos p^rnces yowre orators and scolers the mast^r and felowes of youre college callyd the quenes college in Camb. humblie beseches yowre grace to be good and gracios fownderes [unto] theym. So it is, gracios p^rnces, that yo^r orators and scolers have resayved yo^r gr^rcios letturs whereby they perceyve that yo^r g^rce wold that they shuld electe & chose won Jhōn Lambert bachelor in arte unto the rowme of a ffellow in yo^r sayd coledge, and also yo^r g^rce wold that they shuld obs^rve & kepe owr statutes & ordinaunces of yo^r seid coledge whiche statutes wyll that they shall not electe nor chose ony man to the rowme of a felow but suche as they knowe vertuus & well lernyd. But so it is that whan they resayvyd yo^r g^rcios letters, they did not knowe hys v^rtu nor lernyng, wherfor icon- tynētly aftyr that they had red yo^r seid g^rcyus lette's they īq^rred of hys frendes & acq^yntans ī the univ^rsyte and specially of hys masters and tutars whiche had knowledge botht of hys v^rtu & of hys lernyng, and demaunded of theym whed^r they wold depose for h^y, and they āsweryd and seid they wold not depose for hym. Nev^rthe- les yo^r seid oratores and scolers movyd the fad^r of the sayd Jhōn Lambert to bryngge h^y to yo^r seid coledge that he might be herd owther argu or answer ī a q^estyon of logycke or philosophie, or ellys p^rivatly to p^rsent h^y selfe to the felaws to thentent that they might appose h^y & knowe hys lernyng; but he wold not. Notwyth- standyng yet yo^r seid scolers desyryd the father of the seid Jhōn

Lābert to send hys soone to yo^r coledge and he shuld have ther an honest chambyr and x m^rkes for won yer & hys lernyng and yf they myght perceyve ī the meane tyme that he wer vertuus & like to be lernyd that thane they wil elect & chose hym felaw, as yo^r g^rce wold have theym to do: but all theys offers & mocyons hys father ofte *tymes have refusyd. Wherfor yo^r sayd orators & scolers humbly beseches yo^r g^rce ī discharge of theyr consciens and othe made to yo^r college, to be good and g^reyous founderes unto theym and suffre theym to have free eleccōn according to the statutes and ordināces ther, and they shall dayly pray for the prosperous estate of the moste noble prynce Kynge Henry the viijth and for the prosperos continuans of yo^r g^rce and for all yo^r progeny.

By the mast^r and felaws of yo^r coledge
callyd the quenys coledge ī Cābrydge.

This was John Lambert, who was afterwards (1538) burnt at Smithfield for denying the real presence in the Holy Eucharist (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 67). In spite of this remonstrance he seems to have been elected fellow, but not to have continued so long, as he is mentioned in the bursars' books as such only from Michaelmas 1521 to Easter 1522.

The following items in the college accounts refer to the above:—

II. M. J. 1520-21. fo. 36.	Item pro cera pro literis sigillandis ad reginam	j ^d .
fo. 43.	Item Willelmo Schawe pro vino et ala quum aderat m ^r Lamberde	ix ^d .
fo. 44.	Item pro sizatione d ⁿⁱ Lamberde et communiis ejusdem	vj ^s .

In 1518 and 1522 Dr Matthew Makarell, the celebrated abbat of Barlings (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 61. 531), seems to have been a resident in the college.

II. M. J. 1520-21, fo. 35. b.	Item (x ^o Martii m ^{ro} presidenti) pro factione unius obligationis d ^{ris} Makerell	iiij ^d .
fo. 36.	Item m ^{ro} Garrett pro absentia doctoris Makrell in festis Pasche et Nativitatis Domini anno quo ipse fuit thesaurarius (1518-19)	vij ^d .
1521-22, fo. 44.	Item m ^{ro} Hadway pro cisatione doctoris Makerell, ut patet per librum m ^{ri} Hadway	ij ^s . iiij ^d . ob. q.

In 1522 King Henry VIII. visited the university (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 305); the college expenses connected with this visit are appended:—

II. M. J. 1521-22, fo. 40. b. Item Johanni Sturde laboranti apud nos erga adventum regis per duos dies	vij ^d .
fo. 43. b. Item pro cignis datis regi in suo adventu ad Cantabrigiam	xxvij ^s . ij ^d .
Item pro cirpis stratis in camera regine	xij. ob.
Item servientibus regis tempore quo erat rex in urbe, in regardo	vj ^s . vij ^d .
Item uni servienti regis in regardo	xx ^d .
Item in vino et ala pro servientibus regis	xij ^d .
Item pro piscibus recentibus emptis tempore quo erat rex in urbe	xij ^s . vij ^d .

In 1522-23 we find the first mention of the plays afterwards so frequently performed by the members of the college in the hall. It was one of the comedies of Plautus, as appears from the following extracts from the bursars' accounts:—

II. M. J. 1522-23, fo. 51. b. Item Ricardo Robyns [carpentario] pro labore suo quum agebatur comedia Plauti etc.	ijj ^d .
Item pro clavis dictis Tenternayles, quibus firmabantur ornamenta edium in eadem comedia	j ^d . ob.
fo. 52. Item m ^{ro} Smythe [pro tunc majori] pro cereis sive funeralibus que emimus propter comediam Plauti, quum agebatur apud nos.....	ijj ^s . v ^d .

On 10 Apr. 15 Hen. VIII. 1524, a bond for £40 was given by Dr Jenin, president, and the fellows of the college, to Dr Robert Shorton, master of Pembroke hall, 1518-34 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 55), and Dr William Capon, master of Jesus college, 1516-46 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 100), commissioners of Cardinal Wolsey, that they would 'suffer the ward, arbitrement, ordinance and judgement' of the said commissioners to be made between Anthony Maxwell and Symon Heynys, clerks, 'to take effect accordyng to the same in every poynt; withowt ony maner let or disturbance of the seyd president and felaws.' (Misc. A. fo. 34. b.)

- II. M. J. 1523-24. fo. 60. b. Item pro dono dato doctoribus Shirton et Capon vj^s. viij^d.
 Item pro uno pottell de ypocras pro doct. Shirton et Capon... xx^d.
 Item pro alteri pottell pro doctore Capon xx^d.
 Item pro ly caraweys eodem tempore iiij^d.
 Item pro bona ala eodem tempore ij^d.
 Item pro scriptione obligationis inter collegium et doct. Shyrton et Capon viij^d.
 Mich^a. 1526—Mids^r. 1527, fo. 88. Item solutum pro expensis m^{ri} Harvi m^{ri} Maxwell m^{ri} Townley in causis collegii coram doctore Shurton doctore Capon et doctore Nateras ut patet per billas iiij^{li}. xvij^s.
 (The whole of this article is erased with the pen.)

In 1525 some differences which had arisen between the fellows and the president came to a head. They turned chiefly on the allowances to the master for his scholar, his horses, his fuel, and his bills for his expenses ‘in causis collegii.’ In that year Mr Simon Heynes, afterwards president, was sent to London by the society to complain of the misconduct of the president before Cardinal Wolsey and the other counsellors of the queen. (An agreement made between the president and the fellows in Jan. 1528-9 will shew very minutely the causes of this disagreement.) The affair lasted 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ years, and Mr Heynes made many journeys to London. At last Dr Jenyn was removed from the presidentship, probably about Dec. 1526. The following entries in the bursars’ book refer to this contention :

- II. M. J. 1524-25, fo. 67. b. Item in expensis factis versum Londinum per m^{ros} Pomell, Hayns, Hervy et unum ministrum ut patet per billam xvij^s. vj^d.
 (‘versus doctorem Jenyn tunc presidentem,’ marginal note in a nearly contemporary hand)
 fo. 1525-26. fo. 81. Item in expensis super nuncium qui adduxit Jurnale collegii a Londino ad Cantebrigiam v^d.
 In expensis m^{ri} Heynes missi per majorem partem sociorum ad conquerendum de malefactis doctoris Jenyn coram Rev^{mo} dñō cardinali et consiliariis illustrissime regine multis vicibus, ut

patet per billas suas, per spacium unius anni et tria anni quarta et pro expensis aliorum sociorum per ipsum solutis diversis vicibus tempore predicto xvj^{li}. ij^s. viij^d.

Item pro expensis m^{ri} Pomell, m^{ri} Garret, m^{ri} Heynes, m^{ri} Hathway, m^{ri} Vavasor et servientis contra dictum doctorem Jenyn coram Rev^{mo} dñō et ejus deputatis, expositis per m^{rum} Vavasor ut patet per billam v^{li}. iiij^s. viij^d.

Item pro eorundem expensis ibidem expositis per m^{rum} Hathway, ut patet per billam suam xvj^s. iiij^d.

Mich^s. 1526—Mids^r. 1527, fo. 89. Item solvi pro expensis m^{ri} Heynes factis in termino Hylarii [23 Jan.—12 Feb. 1526-7] pro causa inter collegium et doctorem Jenyn ut patet per billam xj^s. viij^d.

We find the following notices of Dr Jenyn after his removal from the mastership in the college books:—

II. M. J. 1525-26, fo. 81. b. Pro vino dato m^{ro} Jenyn vj^d.

Pro duobus lupillis datis eidem ad mandatum magistri xiiij^d.

Mich^s. 1526—Mids^r. 1527, fo. 88. Item in expensis doctoris Gening in itinere ad collegium in tempore computus et pro pabulo equorum hic et pro expensis versus Harrow... xix^s. viij^d.

Forinseca Recepta 1525-26. Pro sizatione et detrimentis Doctoris Jenyn xvj^s. iiij^d.

Dr Jenyn died before 11 Jan. 1538-39, on which day he was succeeded in the vicarage of Harrow by Arthur Layton (Newcourt).

His arms were: Arg. two bendlets and a bordure engrailed Sa.

In the college accounts for the time that Dr Jenyn was president, the following miscellaneous items occur:—

II. M. J. 1518-19, fo. 15. Item pro vino expenso super magistrum rotularum quum visitabat collegium iiij^d.
(Dr Cuthbert Tunstal, 1516-22.)

1518-19, fo. 15. b. Item domino de Pamsforth duo paria cirothecarum per manus m^{ri} Pomell viij^d.

- fo. 37. Item cuidam homini de Bedfordth pro nova campana pro
orologio nostro viij^s.
- 1521-22, fo. 40. b. Item carpentario facienti locum pro campana
orologii pro tribus diebus iij^a.
(together with payments to 2 sawyers, 2 carpenters, and
2 plumbers)
- Item Johanni Grene pro factura horalogii xij^s. iij^a.
- 1522-23. fo. 53. b. Pro pinta vini data doctori Venetus (Cooper,
Ath. i. 40), quum deferebat pecunias ad collegium pro doctore
Walden..... ij^a.
- 1523-24, fo. 58. Item pro ly parynge de horto ubi crescit crocum
cum mundatione ejusdem xvj^a.
- 1524-25, fo. 67. Item m^{ro} Fysshe rectori ecclesie Botulphi pro
decimis croci pro anno m^{ri} Fischer viij^a.



XX. Thomas Farman.

Dec. (?) 1526—Sept. (?) 1528.

18—20 Hen. VIII.



THOMAS Farman was elected fellow of Queens' college about 19 March 1513-14, being then B.A. His title for priests' orders is dated 10 Feb. 1515-16, and is addressed to Richard [Fitz James] bishop of London.

He is therein described as 'exorcist' and of the London diocese. In the accounts of 1516 (Easter to Michaelmas) he occurs as 'socius sacerdos'. He was B.A. 1511-12, and M.A. 1515. In the year 1514-15 he held the office of bursar, and in 1517-18, and 1519-20 that of dean. In 1522 he proceeded B.D. and 1524 commenced D.D. In 1522 and 1523 he preached the sermons founded by Lady Alice Wyche and apparently also in 1527. On 7 Feb. 1524-5 he was instituted to the rectory of All-hallows, Honey lane, London, on the presentation of the Grocers' company (Newcourt, i. 252).

On the deposition of Dr Jenyn, he was elected president. The date of his election to the presidentship is nowhere given, but in a deed of Shadworth's manor at Swaffham Prior of 12 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII. i.e. 12 Jan. 1526-7 he is mentioned as president.

The following items in the college accounts refer to Dr Farman's election:—

II. M. J. 1525-26, fo. 81. b. In expensis nuncii cum duobus equis missi a seniore socio et majorem partem sociorum ad Londinum pro novo presidente presentando secundum formam statuti ij^s. viij^d.

(‘Quo electo et electione pronunciata faciat eum idem [socius] senior inquiri et coram communitate collegii in capella, coram summo altari personaliter presentari.’ Stat. III. 1479.)

Pro expensis eorundem equorum ad Londinum priusquam presidens equitabat viij^d.

Pro expensis dicti presidentis, duorum sibi servientium et nuncii a Londino et pro cena eorundem prima nocte v^s.

Pro conductu duorum equorum iij^s. iijj^d.

Mich^a. 1526—Mids^r. 1517, fo. 88. Item in riguardo dato coquo aule Pembroke pro damno equi et fractione ephippiorum quando primo venit magister ad collegium xij^d.

Fo. 89. Item solvi pro expensis m^{ri} Newman quum presentabat magistro litteras electionis sue; ut patet per billam xj^s. xj^d.

Dr Farman was one of a number of persons in the university who at the first beginnings of the English Reformation used to meet and ‘to confer and discourse for edification in Christian knowledge’ at the White-horse Inn, in Trumpington street, opposite to Benet street (*Cambridge Portfolio*, 364) “which was therefore called ‘Germany’ by their enemies. This house was chose, because they of King’s college, Queens’ college, and St John’s were wont to come with more privacy at the back door” (Strype, *Ann.* i. 367, *Parker*, 6, 7). Mr Heynes is also mentioned as one of those who used to resort thither.

When rector of Allhallows, Dr Farman was 19 March 1527–28, suspended from saying mass or preaching publicly before the people, until he should otherwise be dispensed with, by Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of London, for keeping Luther’s works in his possession, whereby he was involved in the sentence of the greater excommunication, by the authority of pope Leo X. (Strype, *Mem.* Bk. i. ch. 8). Fuller puts him among the learned writers of Queens’ college with this note: ‘*Dr. Foreman* (saving is as good as making of books). He concealed and preserved *Luther’s* works, sought for to be burnt;” and among the advancers of the Protestant religion, he mentions him with the same praise. (*Hist. of the Univ.* sub annis 1447 at 1524–25.)

His curate at Allhallows, Thomas Garret, in 1526 dispersed

the works of the reformers in Oxford, 'whereby many were enlightened in the truth of religion.' He suffered martyrdom about the year 1540 (Strype, *Mem.* Bk. i. ch. 23).


His servant Geoffry Usher is mentioned by Robert Necton as a purchaser of Tyndal's New Testaments in English, and other Lutheran books (Strype, *Mem.* Bk. i. app. no. 22).

Dr Farman died in 1528 before 31 Oct. on which day he was succeeded in the rectory of Allhallows by Lawrence Cook, D.D. (Newcourt, i. 252). His successor in the presidentship, William Frankelyn, is mentioned in a deed of 18 Oct. 1528, so he probably died while president, about Sept. 1528.

In the Walker MS. he is put down (fo. 93. b) as the sixth president 'per annum et ultra' from 1525 to 1526, while at another place (fo. 117. b) we find 'Dr Farman fuit per annum tanquam presidens ejecto Dr^e Jenyns.' This statement was written in May 1565. In the register of the presidents in the vellum copy of the statutes of 1559 p. 67 he is mentioned as president in parts of the years 1526 and 1527.

In the General Index to the publications of the Parker Society, p. 330. b, he is miscalled Robert, though described as the Rector of Allhallows Honey Lane. He is mentioned as being harassed as a Reformer (3 Tyndale, 193), and as having his teaching misrepresented by Sir T. More (3 Tyndale, 208).

Concerning Dr Farman see also Ellis' *Letters* (3) ii. 78; MS. Cole, vii. 128; Fox's *Acts and Monuments*.

N 12 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII. 1526-27, Paul's Inn in the University of Cambridge, was surrendered by Silvan Clyffton or Clifton (Baker MS. xxviii. p. 76.), Edmund Clifton and Parson Michael John Williamson priest the majority of the scholars or inhabitants of that house, into the hands of the Society of Q. C. The deed is signed by Silvan Clifton, Oswald Myers, Edmund Clifton, before Edmund Nateres, V. C.

Some miscellaneous extracts from the bursars' accounts during the time that Dr Farman was president may now follow:—

II. M. J. Mich^r. 1526—to Mids^r. 1527, fo. 88. Item Otte fabro pro aperitione ciste M. Cretyng et reparatione ejusdem ... ij^d.

- Mich^s. 1526—Mids^r. 1527, fo. 89. b. Item solvi Matheo Col-
tresse (bibliotiste) quum acquirebat fenum pro magistro ... ij^d.
- Mids^r.—Xmas, 1527, fo. 95. Item in riguardo cuidam qui ferebat
litteras ad diversos amicos collegii ad capiendum magistrum
Townley si quo inveniri possit xij^a.
- Item in vigilia divi Bartholomei coco Aule Pembrochie per
modum arrabonis pro duobus equis destinatis ad D. Clabrowgh
pro causa Townlei ij^a.
- Item d^{no} Gowgh se conferenti ad Haslyngfeld ad alloquendum
Willelmum Collyns et examinandum de expensis aliquod ab
eo receptis a m^{ro} Townley ij^d.
- Item penultima die Augusti doctori Hartwell tunc vicecancellario
pro decreto dati de m^{ro} Townley custodiendo pro certitudine
collegii vj^d.
- Item doctori Nateres vicecancellario et m^{ro} Cheke bedello pro
situatione M^{ri} Townley viij^d.
- Mids^r. — Xmas, 1527, fo. 95. b. Item m^{ro} Heynes pro
pecuniis per ipsum solutis pro lecto cum pertinentiis dato
m^{ro} d^{ri} Gardener per magistrum presidentem per consensum
presidentis et majoris partis sociorum xxx^a. j^d.
- Xmas, 1527—Mich^s. 1528. fo. 104. b. Item xxij die (Septembris)
pro pomis pyris et lupo quibus presentavimus doctorem Sti-
vyns viij^a. viij^d.
- 1528-29, fo. 131. Item expositum in donarium pro doctore
Stephano, qui regi est a literis propterea quod multis nomi-
nibus de hac universa classe optime meruit, ex consensu
presidentis (Heynes) et majoris partis sociorum xij^a. ij^d.



VII. William Franklyn.

Sept. (?) 1528—Jan. 1528-9.

20 HEN. VIII.

THE same authorities as were quoted under Dr Farman mention William Frankelinge or Franklyn as his successor for one year and three quarters. As in the former case no exact dates are given. However, in a deed of the goldsmiths' company of 18 Oct. 20 Hen. VIII., 1528, he is mentioned as president. He probably was elected on the death of Thomas Farman. As no documents in the possession of the college now exist giving any account of the president, his life is here borrowed from Coopers' *Athenæ*, i. 141, 547.

'William Franklyn, born at Bledlow Buckinghamshire, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college 1496. He was bachelor of canon law 1504, and was appointed arch-deacon of Durham 1515, in which year he also became master of the hospital of St Giles at Kepyner in the county of Durham. He was also temporal and spiritual chancellor of that diocese, and receiver of the bishop's revenues. He was installed prebendary of Heydour-cum-Walton in the church of Lincoln 12 Feb. 1517-18; occurs as rector of Houghton-le-spring in the county of Durham 1522, and held the prebend of Eveston in the collegiate church of Lanchester in the same county. He was one of the counsellors appointed to be resident with Henry Fitzroy duke of Richmond the natural son of Henry VIII., was collated to the prebend of Stillington in the church of York 15 Feb. 1525-6, and about 1527 was elected president of Queens' college,

which office he held about a year and a half. He occurs in a commission to treat for peace with the king of Scots 1 Oct. 1528, and we find him recorded as being present at Holyrood 31 July 1534, when the king of Scots swore to observe a peace then concluded. He was installed dean of Windsor 19 Dec. 1536, and became rector of Chalfont St Giles in his native county 15 Nov. 1540, in exchange for his prebend at Lincoln. His signature both as dean of Windsor and archdeacon of Durham is affixed to the decree of 9 July 1540 declaratory of the invalidity of the marriage of Henry VIII. and Anne of Cleves. On the dissolution of the college of Lanchester he had a pension of £1. 3s. 8d. per annum. He held also the prebend of Auckland in the collegiate church of Auckland, and on its dissolution obtained a pension of £3 per annum. On 14 Jan. 1544-5 he surrendered to the crown the hospital of Kepyner. As dean of Windsor he alienated some of the revenues of that church, and in consequence of the complaints against him on that account was obliged to resign the deanery about the close of 1553. He died Jan. 1555-6, and was buried at Chalfont S. Giles. By his will he bequeathed goods and money for uses then deemed pious, but soon afterwards adjudged superstitious. On one occasion, the date of which is not specified, he recovered the castle of Norham from the hands of the Scots, and for his prowess and policy had a grant of the following arms: A. on a pale between two saltires engrailed coupe G. a dolphin in pale A. on a chief Az. a lion rampant A. langued G. between 2 birds O collared G. There is extant a curious letter from him to cardinal Wolsey respecting coal-pits and other temporal rights of the bishopric of Durham.

‘(MS. Cole, xiii. 125, xlvi. 257. Rymer, xiv. 282, 541, xv. 67, 169. Le Neve’s *Fasti*. Lemon’s *Cal. State Papers*, 233. Hutchinson’s *Durham*, i. 498, 500, ii. 282, 388, 692. Lipscombe’s *Bucks*. ii. 69, iii. 232. Nichols’ *Mem. of Duke of Richmond*, xxiii, xxiv, xxix, xxx. Fiddes’s *Wolsey, Collect.* 206. *Borderers’ Table-Book*, i. 189, 191. *Archæologia*, xv. 202. *State Papers*, Hen. VIII. i. 633, 635; iv. 37, 135, 393, 407, 462, 473; v. 166. Surtees’ *Durham*, ii. 311; Bishop Barnes’s *Injunctions*, lxxv, lxxiii. Willis’s *Abbies*, ii. 73, 74).’

Hardly any notices of him are to be found in the college books.

Petit allocari...de v^s. 1^d. ob. pro communiis dⁿⁱ. Smith famuli m^{ri} Frankelyn.

‘Computus finalis’ of J. Taylor bursar 1528-29. Misc. B. fo. 53. b.



VIII. *Simon Heynes.*

... Jan. 1528-9—... June 1537.

20—29 Hen. VIII.



IMON HEYNES was B.A. 1515-6, M.A. 1519. He was elected fellow of Queens' college about the feast of St Edward 18 March 1518-9, and continued 'socius non sacerdos' till 1522; his title for orders, addressed to Nicholas [West] bishop of Ely is dated 24 Feb. 1521-2, Heynes being then an acolyte and of the diocese of Norwich.

As a specimen of the form of the college title for orders, that of Simon Heynes is transcribed from Misc. A. fo. 33 b.:

Titulus Simonis Heynes.

Reverendo in Christo patri et domino domino Nicholao miseratione divina Eliensi episcopo aliive cuicunque episcopo catholico sui officii pontificalis executionem obtinenti, sui humiles et devoti Johannes Jenyn sacre theologie professor collegii Reginalis sanctorum Margarete et Bernardi in Cantabrigia presidens et ejusdem loci socii universi, omnimodas reverentias tanto venerabili patri debitas omnium cum honore. Quia pium et meritorium Deoque placitum esse dinoscitur clericos ad sacros ordines promoveri quos tam morum gravitas quam litterarum scientia commendat, hinc est quod dilectum nobis in Christo Simonem Heynys in artibus magistrum ac nostri collegii antedicti socium perpetuum Norwic. diocesis accolitum latorem presentium vestre paternitati reverende presentamus, humiliter devoteque supplicantes quatenus eundem Simonem ad omnes sacros ordines quos nondum est assecutus per vestrarum sacrarum manuum impositionem ad titulum nostri collegii antedicti promoveri digne-

mini cum favore et caritatis intuitu. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune presentibus apposuimus. Datum Cantabrigie in nostro collegio predicto, vicesimo quarto die mensis Februarii anno Domini m^occcc^oxxj^o.

He was bursar of the college 1519-20, and dean 1520-21, though then only in minor orders.

He continued fellow till Lady day, 1528, when his name disappears from the bursar's books.

In 1528 he proceeded B.D., and on 28 Nov. 1528, was instituted to the rectory of Barrow Suffolk (near Bury St Edmunds), on the presentation of the abbot of Bury and Stephen Gardiner as assignees of sir Richard Wentworth, kt. deceased.

He had been the chief agent employed in the complaints made by the society against Dr Jenyn, and when William Frankelyn ceased to be president he was elected his successor about Jan. 1528-9.

II. M. J. 1528-29, fo. 111 b. (accounts of John Taylour, afterwards master of St John's College and bishop of Lincoln.)

Item eidem Ricardo [Bikerstaff] accersenti me et m^{rum} Carlton a Lyntonia ad electionem presidentis iiij^a.

fo. 115 b. Item pro v fasciculis straminis in primo adventu novi presidentis pro lectis et equis ipsius v^a.

Both these entries seem to belong to Jan. 1528-9.

The president resided partly in the college and partly at his living of Barrow.

II. M. J. 1528-29, fo. 118. Item Roberto Nunne [bible-clerk 1528-31] equitanti ad presidentem ad Barrow cum evidentiis concernentibus M. Bardwell..... xij^a.

HENRY VIII. being desirous of obtaining the opinion of the universities as to the legality of his marriage with queen Catharine, on 16 Feb. 1529-30 ordered the university of Cambridge to give their decision under their common seal, and sent Dr Stephen Gardiner, his secretary, and Edward Fox, provost of King's college, his almoner, to use their utmost exertions to procure a determination in accordance with his views. The matter was referred by the Senate to 29 syndics, and the

decision of the majority of them was to be taken for the determination of the university. The list of delegates, including the name of Mr Heynes, was sent up to the king by Gardiner and Fox, those who were already of his grace's opinion in the matter being marked with A. Mr Heynes was one of these. (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 337-9.)

In 1531 the president commenced D.D. and was vice-chancellor of the university in the two years 1532-33 and 1533-34.

On 23 May, 1533, he attested archbishop Cranmer's instrument, whereby he as archbishop and legate of the apostolic see pronounced the king's marriage with Catharine of Aragon to have been null and void from the beginning. This sentence was given at the priory of Dunstable, near to which place at Ampthill queen Catharine was living.

On the morrow of St Edward, 14 Oct. 1533, Dr Heynes, V.C. went to London with letters from the university to the king and other high personages, and authority to sue to the king for the confirmation of the privileges of the university. He continued there all the winter, Dr Buckmaster being his deputy, and on 29 Jan. 1533-4, was admitted vicar of Stepney, Middlesex, on the presentation of Richard Layton, LL.D., sinecure rector, afterwards an active agent in the suppression of the monasteries. (This preferment he resigned before 29 May, 1537. Newcourt, i. 740.) In the same year (1534) he was with Dr Skip sent from the court to Cambridge to preach in favour of the king's supremacy and against the authority of the pope. On 2 May, 1534, the university formally declared that the Roman pontiff had 'not greater authority or jurisdiction over this kingdom of England granted him by God [in the Holy Scriptures] than any other foreign bishop.' This decision was sent to the king probably by the vice-chancellor, as we find Dr Heynes in London on 9 May. (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 366-7.)

II. M. J. 1532-33, fo. 187 b. Item famulo D. Shaxton vehent
quasdam schedulas a collegio ad presidentem morantem Lon
dini in termino Michaelis viij^e

He was appointed one of the proctors of the university in the disputes between the university and the town, which were

terminated by a decision of the privy council, 24 July, 1534. (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 369.)

In Dr Lamb's *Cambridge Documents*, p. 35, is a letter, written from London by Dr Heynes apparently to Dr Buckmaster, his deputy, on 9 May, 1534, urging the university to a zealous defence of the academic privileges against the encroachments of the townspeople. (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 367-8.) In another letter of Ralph Aynsworth, master of Peterhouse, the townsmen are described as 'wonderfull maliciouse,' and as prosecuting 'ther seyde sute with vncharitable lyes.' (Lamb, 34.)

In Wright, *Letters on the suppression of the monasteries* (published by the Camden Society, 1843), we find the following mention of Dr Heynes in a letter of Thomas Dorset, written in the year 1535 or 1536 (p. 37):

Doctour Heyns prechithe before the kyng, as he is appoyntid every Wedynsday this Lent, and on Wedynsday in the Ymbre [after the first Sunday in Lent] he saide in his sermone, that God hathe brought the truthe of his worde to light, and princis be the ministeris of it to give comaundement that it shold goo forward, and yet is no thyng regarded, and make of hym but a Cristmas king.

In the 'Sermons and Remains' of bishop Latimer (Parker Soc. 1845) we find the bishop in a letter to Cromwell (p. 387) alluding to dean Heynes preaching at court: unfortunately it is undated.

In May, 1535, he was sent in great haste with Christopher Mount, 'an honest German, who was long employed by the Crown of England' (Burnet, *Ref.*), to sir John Wallop, the ambassador, for the purpose of alluring Melancthon over to England; when it was found that the German reformer was not likely to go into France, Mount was sent after him and Heynes in August 'ordered to go to Paris there to understand the opinions of the Learned and their affection, how they stood inclined both to the King's proceedings and to the Bishop of Rome's usurped power and authority.' (Strype, *Mem.* B. i. ch. 32.)

II. M. J. 1534-5, fo. 213. Item xvij^o Augusti m^{ro} Wylys pro expensis ad Londinum in causis collegii, cum magister noster ad transmarinas partes ibat xij^s.

On 24 Dec. 1535 he was installed canon of Windsor, having been appointed by patent on 21 Dec. On 27 July 1536, he was presented by Stokesley bishop of London to the rectory of Fulham, which he retained till his death (Newcourt, i. 608). In 1537, on the deprivation of Reginald Pole, he became dean of Exeter (elected 16 July and confirmed 28 July), having just before (certainly before 20 June and probably before 14 June) resigned the presidentship.

In MS. Baker, xxxvii. 394-430, are two lectures of Dr Thomas Smith, on the study of Civil Law. In the second he commends the king's reformation of religion, his encouragement of every art, and his judgment shewn in the men that he selected for preferment; among these he mentions Dr Heynes, then dean of Exeter, of whom he says (p. 404): 'At in minore ordine Decanatu affectit Exoniensi virum integritate, religione ac liberalitate in studiosos singulari Simonem Heynum.'



SOON after his election the following articles were agreed upon between him and the fellows, from which the chief articles at least of complaint against Dr Jenyn plainly appear:—

Matiers of variaunce before this tyme depending betwix the master or president of this college M. doctor Jenyn and the felowes of the same, now clerly determynd and ended for a perpetuall qwietnes within this college by thassent and consente of Mr Heynes now president of this college and all the felowes thereof, as hereafter articularly folowith. A°. Xⁱ. 1528. 20 Januarii.

First, wheras Doctor Jenyn being master, had allowid hym of his owne hed or auctorite whan and as long as he was here resident, commens for a scolar and ij servaunts and sumtyme iij servaunts and all their sisings and detriments and every dai whan he did ride in causis collegii viij^d. for the hier of his said ij servaunts, as apperith by his bills and ther commens as apperith by this present boke called the Journall, It is now fulli concluded, and bi the said M. Simon Heynes now president and the felowes at this time being determynd, that he for his tyme and all presidents of this college his successors shall have his commens whan he is present in the college, the commens of a scolar or servant to kepe his chamber as well

the said president being absent as present, and the commens of another servaunte only whan the said president is in towne and resident in the college, and the commens of this servant to be taken by hym in recompense of such charges as he and all presidents shalbe putto in fynding ij servants to ride with hym in causis collegii and to take nō other allowance of the college for his said ij servaunts wages, but only the commens of oon servant besid his scolar that kepith his chamber and that, whan he is present: and the said president and his successors to pay in the college for his owne sising and his servants at his owne coste and charge, and whan he ride in causis collegii to have only expenses for hym and his 2 servants and no wages for them.

2. Wheras Doctor Jenyn had of the college haye, litter, provonder for his horsses within the college and his horss shoing and also xij^d. every day whan he ridd in causis collegii for the hier of his horsses, It is now concludid and by the said maister and felowes fully determynd that the president now being and his successors shalbe only content to have iij horsses fownde whan he lith at this college, that is to say hay litter provonder for thre horsses and he shall not aske any other allowance of the college for his 3 horsses, which he shall bye at his owne coste and charge with sadellis, bridollis and all other things to them apperteyning.

3. That where Doctor Jenyn had of the college cost fierwood candellis and russhis sufficient for his chamber and his wassing both for hym and his servaunts, Now it is fulli agreed and determynd by the said maister and felowes that nether the said president now being nor his successors shall have theis things nor any of them at the colleges coste or charge, but he to pay for all theis things of his owne stipend like as a fellow of this college doth.

4. That where Doctor Jenyn had his costes of the college whan so ever he did cum from his benefice to do his dewti in the college, It is now determynd that whan and asoffte as the maister of this college shall resorte hither to the college he shall cum of his owne cost and charge from his benefice.

5. That wher Doctor Jenyn wolde not of late dais make a bill of his particular expenses in causis collegii but a gross bill, because the statute gyveth the maister his resonable expenses in causis collegii affter his owne conscience, It is determynd that asofften as the maister shall ride forth in causis collegii, he shall make a bill particularly of all his expenses, so as the same may appere to be reson-

able and to stonde with good conscience, not exceding a resonable sum by the daye.

6. That when Doctor Jenyn wolde every terme ride to London pretending to be occupi'd ther in causis collegii to the grett charge of this college, whan the college mani tymes had other nothing to do ther or vere litle that shuld require his presence, It is therfore by the said maister and felowes determynd, that the maister of this college shall never ride to London nor to non other farr place in causis collegii except he first counsaile with the felowes and have ther advise and consent before: so that if the materes that he wold ride or may be cumpasid well and conveniently otherwise, that than the maister to remayne at home and not to put the college to any charge.

Provided always that if herafter it shall fortune londes to be procurid or gyven to this college, wherby the stipend of the president shall be augmentid, that than theis ordinaunces now made (because the londes of the college be not now otherwise able to maynteyn the numbere of felowes according to the compositions) may not than be anything prejuditiall to the said M. Simon Heynes now president nor unto his successors maisters or presidents of this College.

Per me Symonē Heynes Presidetem hujus collegii manu propria.

(II. M. J. fo. 106 b.)

Most of the subjects of these articles were afterwards settled by statute in the manner here agreed upon.

As William Frankelyn was president on 18 Oct. 1528, the above date 20 Jan. 1528 is actually 20 Jan. 1528-9.

On 20 Sept. 1532 it was agreed to give the master £4 per annum in lieu of the hay, litter and provender referred to in § 2 for his three horses, on condition of his residing three months every year in the college. At the same time he obtained the garden or orchard opposite the college gate for his sole use (II. M. J. fo. 172).

On 24 Feb. 1534-5 this sum of £4 per ann. was granted to the master for his horse with only one month's residence, but he was to 'ask none other allowance for his expenses in causis collegii at London' (II. M. J. fo. 203 b).

III. M. J. 1535-36, p. 17.

Item pro equis magistri nostri hujus anni et pro expensis in negotiis collegii Londini iij^{li}.

Again on 12 Feb. 1528-9 the following agreement was made, conferring on the president very large powers over the estates of the college:—

M^a. that the xijth day of February in the chapell of this college it was determynd and agreid by the Maister of this college and felowes of the same that theis things following shall perteyne to the maister or president aforeseid to do by vertue of his office. A°. dñi 1528.

First it is agreid by the seid president and felowes that the president of this college now being, by vertue of his office or rowme, shall by his discretion leate or sett forth all londes of this college to ferme, which he shall think convenient to be leten, and for as many yeres as he shall think good, gyving hym full auctorite to make all covenants with fermors to be cumprised in their indentures and to cess or allevy such fynez for leates as he shall think to stond with reson, both for fermes leten by indenture and allso for londes taken up by copy: and what so ever the said president herin shall doo, the whole fellowship and college agreith to approve and ratefye: provided that the said president do rede the indentures to the company before thei be seald.

Also auctorite is gyven to the president now being to sell all woods perteyning to this college which ar convenient to be fellid and solde and by what price so ever the said president shall sell them, the felowes agreith to be content.

All bargeynes for new londes to be purchasid, the said president shall make in the college name and for the most advauntage of the same, as much as he may possible, all reparations or new buyldings to be done in the towne or contre, the president shall se done likewise for the colleges most advantage: and generalli what contracte covenant or bargeyn is to be made for the college, the doing and execution therof is committed to the president. Allso all rekenings accompts and billis of accompts as well of the bowsters and other felowes of this college as allso of all bayliffs fermors and other accowntants yerly at their audet and other tymes of the yer, shalbe oversen by the said president now being, gyving to the same full auctorite to alow and disalow that which he shall think convenient to be alowed or disallowed. And what soever the president of this college now being shall do in theis things or in any of them, the whoole college agreith to ratefye and approve.

In witnes wherof aswell the maister or president as well as also all the felowes hath setto their hands the day and yer above written :

Per me Simonem Heynes, presidentem collegii,	
per me Robertum Garrett	per me Robertum Pomell
per me Walterum Bygrave	per me Thomam Hathwey
per me Henricum Vavasor	per me Johannem Newman
per me Johannem Gough	
per me Nicholaum Saunders	

(II. M. J. fo. 107 b).

In this agreement the words 'now being' have been substituted for 'for tyme being' so as to restrict to Mr Heynes the powers hereby granted.

In the year 1529 and following years many sales of college estates took place, because they had for many years been only the source of loss to the college.

On 10 April 20 Hen. VIII. 1529 St Paul's hostel and the White hostel adjoining to it (situated in Great St Mary's and St Michael's parishes) were sold to Simon Trew, Thomasina his wife, Lawrence Bouger, Peter Cheke (father of sir John Cheke, Cooper, *Ath.* i. 39), James Haccumbleyn, Richard Lychefeld, Henry Vesey and William Bellingham of Cambridge for £80, to be paid in eight yearly payments, "ad opus et usum ipsius Simonis True." (Misc. A. fo. 36 b.) It was sold because in consequence of heavy repairs the college had been obliged to pay the stipend of Mr Syday's fellow, whose endowment this formed, out of its other revenues. With this £80 land was bought by the college of the value of £4 per annum, and the 'socius sacerdos' changed to 'socius non sacerdos'; 'neque hanc foundationem sua auctoritate tantum mutaverunt, sed auctoritate etiam summi pontificis viz. domini Clementis hujus nominis pape septimi desuper obtenta' (*Codex Chadertonianus*, p. 68).

This hostel afterwards became the Rose Inn, and stood where Rose crescent now is. Of the Rose Inn two farthing tokens are found, struck in the middle of the 17th century.

1. Obv. I. B. VNDER. THE. ROASE. The Baker's arms.

Rev. IN. CAMBRIDGE. In field ^{B.}
I. E.

A Mr Bryan died at the Rose Inn in 1652 and left a widow, who continued to 1653, when R. Allen succeeded.

2. Obv. RICHARD . ALLEN . ROSE. A rose.

Rev. TAVERNE IN CAMBRIDGE. In field ^{A.}
R. I.

In 1529 it was also decreed that the Otware and Marke fellowships should be united, as the houses in Bermondsey-street, Southwark, which had furnished the endowment of the latter, were (from their bad state of repair) no longer able to do so. The same took place in the same year with the Otware and Barby fellowships, though these would seem to have been united in 1486. Probably at this time definitely the three fellowships were reduced to two.

The estate at Prettiwell, Essex, given by John Grene in 1479 to found a fellowship, had in 1529 become of little or no value to the college for several years, in consequence of the expense they were continually put to in distraining for the rent of it. At last, wearied out, the college were glad, after wasting £60 in law expenses, to sell the estate consisting of a yearly rent of 100^s, and two weirs Ebbweir and Floodweir, issuing from and belonging to a part of a marsh called Alflood in Ash in Prettiwell and Eastwood, Essex, to the very parties who had given so much trouble, Dr John Allen, LL.D., master of the prerogative of Cardinal Wolsey (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 49) for £120. Lands to the value of the purchase-money were to be bought by the college, and the fellow of Mr Grene's foundation changed from 'sacerdos' to 'non sacerdos' (Misc. A. fo. 35 b. Misc. B. fo. 8, Statutes 1529, p. 55), 'auctoritate sanctissimi domini domini Clementis hujus nominis pape septimi' (*Codex Chadertonianus*, p. 62).

I. M. J. 1509-10, fo. 229. Item pro literis matris regie in negociis collegii Alfodnasse ij^s.

1514-15, fo. 277 b. Expense m^{ri} Pomell et Milonis Beltron et duorum equorum pro quinque dies quum secunda vice equitabant ad Alfodnasshe ad destringendum bona et catalla Johannis Heron et Ricardi Alyn pro annis suis..... x^s. vij^d.

In 1530 the college estate of Gilden Morden given in 1474 by John Raven was sold to Edward Brisley for £80, and lands at Eversden late of Dr Manfeld were purchased.

In 1534 the lands of which the college was possessed in Holbeach, Whaplode and Multon, Lincolnshire, given by Lady Alice Wyche, were sold.

In 1535, Dr Heynes sold St Bernard's hostel to Corpus Christi college, of which William Sowode was then master, for the sum of one hundred marks.

SOON after Simon Heynes' election to the presidentship in 1529 the Easter term was dissolved from to the morrow of the Visitation of the B. V. Mary (3 July) for fear of the plague (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 330).

II. M. J. 1528-29, fo. 118. Item xv^o die Septembris Roberto Nunne bibliotiste pro regardo quoniam solus erat tempore pestis v^s.

In the same year (1529) the statutes given by queen Elizabeth Wydeville in 1475 were altered and the new ones confirmed by papal authority.

The following extracts from the bursar's books refer to this change:—

II. M. J. 1528-29, fo. 117 b. Item xvj^o. die Julii m^{ro} Mey per manus m^{ri} Newman pro diplomate domini pape Clementis [VII] pro confirmatione statutorum iij^{li}. vi^s. viij^d.
Item pro vitulino in quo statuta scriberentur in duobus libris xij^s. iij^d.
fo. 119 b. Item pro nova exaratione statutorum collegii xvj^s. viij^d.
1529-30, fo. 131. Item [6^o. die Maii] m^{ro} Newman pro exaratione statutorum collegii xxxiij^s. iij^d.
Item eidem pro pargameno ejusdem libri xij^d.
fo. 131 b. Item pro jantaculo m^{ri} Payne apud Album Equum 12^o die Julii quando librum statutorum hic a Londino adduxit iij^d.
Item Cegarto bibliopolle [Sygar Nicholson] pro constructione duorum illorum librorum, in quibus statuta nostra conscri-

buntur, cum reliquo eorundem ornatu et pro stapo papyri regii, qui in eorum altero constringitur iij^s. iij^d.
 1530-31, fo. 138. Item [Guylielmo Banks] pro cathena pro libro statutorum ij^d.
 fo. 144. Item 2^o die Maji Gerardo [Goodfrey] bibliopola (sic) pro libro in quem statuta transcribuntur viij^d.

The papal 'diploma' was probably sent to London with all other papal instruments in 1535.

(For Sygar Nicholson see Cooper, *Ath.* i. 51; for Gerard Goodfrey or Garrat Godfrey's appointment as one of the stationers to the University, see Cooper, *Ann.* i. 369.)

In 1529 the college changed its seal:

II. M. J. 1528-29, fo. 116 b. Item ix die Aprilis pro insculptione novi sigilli communis vj^s. viij^d.

Dr Fawn, fellow of Queens' college 1496-1513, the friend of Erasmus, and his successor in the lady Margaret's professorship of divinity, seems to have owed the college a large debt, to recover which legal proceedings had to be taken:

II. M. J. Mids^r.-Christmas 1527, fo. 96. Item ix^o die Decembri m^{ro} Heynes pro expensis suis factis in causis collegii apud Londinum in termino sancti Michaelis, ut patet per billam suam xxvij^s. x^d.

(In margin: contra m^{ram}. Lewes, D. Fawne, M. Mordant, M. Siselden.)

1528-29, fo. 115 b. Item viij^o die Februarii M. Bowenne pro expensis in causis collegii Londini pro doctore Fawn et aliis ut patet per billam v^s. vj^d.

1530-31, fo. 144 b. Item pro expensis Johannis Smyth ad doctorem Fawne pro debito collegii iij^s. iij^d.

(He owed the college at least £16. 13s. 6d. *Forinseca Recepta*, fo. 33 b.)

1531-32. Item 16^o Septembris pro donario dato doctori Capon qui adduxit pecunias collegio a doctore Fawne ij^s.

In 1533, while Dr Heynes was vice-chancellor, some disturbances took place in connexion with the election of the proctors for the ensuing year, which took place on 10 October:—

Apon St Denys Eve [8 Oct.] was there a greate Cumpany of

Lawyers a Jettyng [rioting, 'larking'. Cooper, *Ann.* i. 160], w^{ch} came to the Quenes College, & to dyvers other Howses yn the nyght, abowte ten of the clocke, makyng a Proclamatyon at every Gate, after thys fasshyon, 'How yes, How yes, Take hede whome ye make youre Proctor, for fere of that that shall cum after yf ye do Standysshe wrong; Loke ye, make ye Stronge, &c.' The nexte nyghte after, they came agayne to every House with a greater Cumpany, by estymatyon there was 3 or 4 score, knocking likewise at the Vycechancelors Gat, byddyng them cum owte, Knavys, Cowards & Heretyks, wherupon the Cumpany drove them away with Stones, and they cried fyre, to fyer the Gats, and that nyght the' callyd a Congregatyon on thys maner, 'Congregatio Regentium tantum in Scolis publicis cum gladiis et fustibus.' That nyght also, betwen 7 and 8, they got Mr Palley of Christ's college owt of the Howse by a trayne, and so bette hym sore, and also polde of hys here, and the morrow after, at 8 of the clocke, [the] Doctors, Masters, Pryncypalls or Presydents assemblyd at the Vycechancelors commawndment & they determynd every Presydent shuld be redy wyth a certayne [number of] Men apoynted, yf they wer sent for yn the tyme of the Election of the Proctors, and the Pryncypalls were commaunded to go home & pacifye y^r cumpany, and charge y^m that they shuld make noe busynes yn the Election tyme, & so yt was don. (MS. Baker xxvi. 76. Cooper, *Ann.* i. 362.)

By the act of parliament (Stat. 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3) passed in the year 1534, the firstfruits and tenths of all ecclesiastical property was given to the crown. All bishoprics, abbeys, colleges, parsonages, chantries, &c. were valued by commissioners, and in the survey of the diocese of Ely, made by virtue of this act, the then two richest colleges, King's and St John's, were valued respectively at £751 and £507. In the valuation of the other colleges, Queens', which stands highest, was valued at £230. In consequence of this act it was decreed by the college 27 Feb. 1534-5 that the number of fellows in priests' orders should be reduced from twelve to ten. The tenths were to be paid by the college, the firstfruits by the incoming fellow (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 211, Dr Bill).

The college order is as follows :—

Md. that the xxvijth day of februarie in the xxvjth yere of kyng Henry the viij, Whereas by the kyng our soveraigne lord and his parliament it is enacted at the last session that every monasterie and colledge among other thyngs shall pay the xth part of the clere yerly valor of all ther rentes to the kyng ower soveraigne lord and his heires, so that this hows cannot susteyne the old accustomed number of prestes felows and scholers with other charges and also pay the seid' xth part, It is therfore agreed and determyned bi the seid president and felows the day and yere abovesaid, that when and as sone as the romes of prestes within the said colledge may be void, no mo prestes shalbe in wagis accordyng to the statutes of this coledg but only ten.

Provided allway that every man that is now prest shall have the stipend of a prest fellow styll as hath bene accustomed, and that sir Umfrey, because he is now subdecan, assone as he is preste shall lykewise have the wages of a prest fellow accordyng to the statutes (II. M. J. fo. 203 b. at the end of the accounts of 1533-34).

(Edmund Umfrey took priest's orders about Easter, 1535. His title for orders is dated 12 Dec. 1534.)

In the college accounts we find the following references to this matter :—

II. M. J. 1534-35, fo. 212 b. Item pro scriptione commentarii accepti et expensi collegii pro rege d^{no} Umfrey et ejusdem bis rescripti..... v^s.

Item tum in pane et potu iis qui examinabant eundem librum vj^d.

Item pro rescriptione ejusdem libri alio modo, ut volebant fidei commissarii regis et duobus exemplaribus et pro rescriptione mandatorum regis in libello statutorum..... v^s.

fo. 213 b. Item honorarium doctori Butt et m^{ro} doctori Thyrlbye..... xiiij^d.

III. M. J. 1535-36, p. 7. Item ultimo die Januarii D. Askam (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 263-4) pro scriptione duorum diplomatumvj^s. viij^d.

Item pro vino D. Askam.. ij^d.

p. 17. Item ult^o die Februarii p^o pecunia soluta D. regi...xxiiij^{li}. xix^s.

Item m^{ro}. Smythe scribenti sūmā redditus totius collegii.....viij^d.

1536-37, fo. 29 b. Item xvij^o Maji^o m^{ro} D. Day quum detulit acquietantiam a m^{ro} D. Smythe de scaccario dⁿⁱ regis..... iiiij^d.

However the two universities and the colleges of Eton and Winchester were in 1536 discharged for ever of firstfruits and tenths by Act of Parliament (Stat. 27 Henry VIII. c. 42), the king being apparently forced into this measure by the fear of ruining the universities as places of learning. With the cause the effect also contained in the above college-order no doubt ceased. Dr Crayford the vice-chancellor (master of Clare hall and formerly fellow of Queens' college), and Ralph Ainsworth of Peterhouse, the senior proctor, were the agents of the university in procuring this bill.

In 1534 Alexander Alane, or Ales, the Scotch reformer, was sent by Henry VIII. to Cambridge to read a lecture on the Holy Scriptures. He became a member of Queens' college. Writing to Martin Bucer, 1 Sept. 1550, he says: 'Audivi autem ægrotasse te et revaluisse et nunc profiteri sacras literas Cantabrigie, ubi ego olim habui jucundissimum sodalitiū in collegio Reginae. Hoc tantum molestum fuit, quod cogebar sequi Crumvellium pro stipendio, quod nondum persolutum est, sed nihil dubito quin tibi fideliter numeretur.' (MS. Parker, cxix. 215.) He began to read in the Schools on Ps. viij., but some opposition being made, and the vice-chancellor Dr John Crayford favouring his opponents, he left Cambridge and went to London; he seems never to have returned to the university. (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 238.)

In the beginning of Oct. 1535 Thomas Cromwell, the king's vice-gerent in matters ecclesiastical and chancellor of the university (successor in this office to bishop Fisher), was appointed by Henry VIII. visitor of the university with full powers. At the same time the king promulgated certain injunctions for promoting piety, and extirpating error, heresy, superstition, hypocrisy, and idolatry; and requiring the university to renounce all obedience to the pope of Rome, and that his authority be received as supreme under God.

According to these injunctions, Queens' and the other colleges were to found two daily public lectures, one in Latin and one in Greek, the divinity lectures were to be upon the Old and New Testaments, 'according to the true sense thereof, and not after the manner of Scotus, &c.;' the commentators on the Sentences

of Peter Lombard were to be abandoned altogether with all similar writers and their 'frivolous questions and obscure glosses;' and that 'students in arts should be instructed in the elements of logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geography, music, and philosophy, and should read Aristotle, Rodolphus Agricola (Reid's *Mosheim*, 1848, p. 544 b), Philip Melancthon, Trapezuntius (Reid's *Mosheim*, p. 537 b), &c. and not the frivolous questions and obscure glosses of Scotus, Burleus, Anthony Trombet, Bricot, Bruliferius, &c.'

Thomas Legh, LL.D. (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 87. 535) was appointed Cromwell's delegate. He issued other injunctions on 20 Oct., one of which directed that the university and all the colleges 'should before the feast of the Purification of the blessed Mary then next [2 Feb. 1535-6] deliver their respective charters of foundation, donation or appropriation, statutes, constitutions, pontifical bulls, and other diplomas and papistical muniments, with a rental of their immoveables and a true inventory of their moveable goods, into the hands of Master Thomas Cromwell, the king's visitor-general, to await his good pleasure.' Accordingly, on or about 25 Oct. 1535, the university and the several colleges acknowledged the king's supremacy and renounced the authority of the pope, and all papal bulls, exemptions, indulgences, and dispensations; and they soon afterwards sent up their charters, statutes, bulls, &c. with a rental of their lands and an inventory of their goods to the king's visitor. (Fuller, *Hist. Univ. of Camb.* ed. Prickett and Wright, 215 ff.; Cooper, *Ann.* i. 374 ff.)

The deed, by which the president and fellows of Queens' college made their submission to the king, has not been found; a similar deed of the society of Gonville hall, dated 25 Oct. 1535, is given in Fuller's *Hist. of the University of Cambridge* (ed. Prickett and Wright, 216).

The following items in the bursars' books refer to this visitation:—

III. M. J. 1535-36. p. 16. Item pro expensis visitationis ut patet per billam m ^{ri} Tayler	iijs. x ^d .
Item pro ala eodem tempore	i ^d .
Item visitatori d ^{ri} Lee [Legh]	xl ^s .

The parliament met on 8 June 1536, and an act was passed (Stat. 28 Hen. VIII. c. 10) for 'extinguishing the authority of the bishop of Rome,' and requiring an oath of renunciation and supremacy, to be taken by every person 'promoted or preferred to any degree of learning in any university within this realm.'

The records of the university were restored in 1537:

Cum itaque ad Henr. 8. celeberrimi regis tempora, qui omnem Pontificiam exterminavit potentiam, multæ Papales bullæ ad confirmanda Cantebrigiensis Academiæ privilegia superessent, inclitissimus ille Rex, etsi ea auferri, ne pontificum deinceps obtenderetur auctoritas, jusserit, eorum tamen beneficium Academiæ salvum, integrumque esse voluit. Proinde a Procancellario universitatis et seniore Procureto, ex edicto regio, clarissimo viro D. Thomæ Crumwello Essexiæ comiti, et Academiæ huius Cancellario, an. Dom. 1536 delatæ sunt. Posteaque rursus traditæ Thomæ Argal, et Anthonio Huseo [Hussey], viris ad ea capienda constitutis, an. dom. 1537 per Robertum Stokes juniorem procuratorem, et Johannem Mear Bedellum armigerum academiæ. (Caius, *Hist. Cant. Acad.* 1574. Lib. i. p. 105.)



ON 12 Feb. 1536-37, a difference between the college and the Carmelite friars about a stone wall between the college and the convent was composed, by the purchase of it from the friars, as appears from the following document in the college treasury:—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Georgius Legatte, clericus, prior domus et ecclesie fratrum Carmelitarum Cantebrigie in com. Cantebr. et ejusdem loci conventus, Salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Cum nuper lis et discordia mote fuerunt inter nos prefatos priorem et conventum ex una parte, et venerabilem virum Simonem Heynes in Sacra Theologia professorem, magistrum sive presidentem collegii Reginalis sancte Margarete et sancti Bernardi Cantebrigie predictæ et socios ejusdem collegii ex altera parte, de et super jure titulo et possessione cujusdam muri lapidei situati et constructi juxta collegium predictum in latere boreali ejusdem collegii—cujus unum caput dicti muri abbuttat super regiam viam vocatam the Milestret

versus orientem et aliud caput ejusdem abuttabat super communem rivolum versus occidentem,—

Sciatis nos prefatos priorem et conventum—pro certa summa pecunie nobis per prefatos venerabilem virum Simonem Heynes magistrum sive presidentem collegii predicti et socios ejusdem collegii permanentibus soluta, (de qua summa fatemur nos bene et fideliter fore solutos dictumque magistrum sive presidentem collegii predicti ac successores suos inde esse quietos et exoneratos per presentes,) et pro amicitia sua in posterum habenda—unanimi assensu et consensu nostris dedisse concessisse et hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmasse prefatis magistro sive presidenti et sociis collegii predicti et successoribus suis totum predictum murum lapideum cum pertinentiis una cum solo sive terra super quam predictus murus stat et situatur prefatis magistro sive presidenti collegii predicti et sociis ejusdem collegii et successoribus suis inperpetuum, Ita videlicet quod nec nos prefati prior et conventus domus sive ecclesie fratrum Carmelitarum predictae nec successores nostri, nec aliquis alius per nos pro nobis seu nomine nostro in jure domus sive ecclesie nostre predictae, aliquod us titulum clameum possessionem usum interesse sive demandam de et in predicto muro lapideo sive solo seu terra super quam predictus murus stat et situatur cum pertinentiis nec in aliqua inde parcella de cetero habere exigere seu vindicare nec reclamare poterimus seu debemus, sed ab omni actione juris tituli clamei usus possessionis interesse sive demande inde habenda sive petenda penitus sumus exclusi inperpetuum per presentes.

Insuper nos dicti prior et conventus promittimus per presentes, quod nec nos nec successores nostri fodient nec fossum facient, nec aliquid aliud unde dictus murus vel nutare vel inclinare vel corruere possit.

Insuper cum predictus magister sive presidens et socii dicti collegii in animo habeant, et decreverint facere tres vel quatuor fenestras sive plures sive pauciores in parte boreali cujusdam ambulatorii vocati ly Galari patentis et adjacentis fundo dictorum fratrum Carmelitarum, nos predicti prior et conventus fratrum Carmelitarum predictorum concedimus et fideliter promittimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris per presentes, quod nec nos nec successores nostri aliquod edificabimus vel extruemus nec edificare vel extruere permittemus nomine titulo juris aliquem murum vel edificium quod possit firmare vel obstruere arcere vel obumbrare lumen a dictis fenestris dictis magistro et sociis edificandis.

In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto nostro tam sigillum predicti prioris quam sigillum commune totius conventus apposimus. Datum in domo nostra capitulari duodecimo die mensis Februarii anno regni Henrici octavi Dei gratia Anglie et Francie regis, fidei defensoris, et domini Hibernie et in terra supremi capitis Anglicane ecclesie vicesimo octavo.

Per me Georgiū Legate	per me Johānē	per me Will'm Wylsone
per me Thomā Murray	Haddyngtone	per me Will'm Bulward.
per me frēm Clemētem		
Thorpe		
per me Wyllym Smythe		

To this deed are appended the seals of the prior and of the community of the friars.

The impression of the seal of the prior is very much worn; it was oblong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the centre bears a representation of the Annunciation under a canopy, below is a small shield; the inscription is very indistinct, but seems to be

SIGILLV PRIOR' ET FRM DE CARMELO CANTEBRIGIE.

The seal of the community is circular, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and represents an altar, on which stands a chalice touched by a hand from heaven, the whole being surmounted by a kind of canopy. The inscription, partly in Latin and partly in Gothic letter, is

S'. COITATIS FRM DE CARMELO CANTEBRIG'.

The following extracts from the bursars' books refer to this purchase:—

- III. M. J. 1536-37, fo. 29. Item xi^o Februarii coquo pro prandio duorum fraterculorum qui comitabantur priorem vii^d.
 Item xiiij^o Februarii m^{ro} Thurlbye pro scriptione quam a fraterculis accepimus in emptione muri lapidei xvj^d.
 fo. 30 b. Imprimis xij^o die Februarii pro muro cui collegi pars borealis imminet juxta publicas foricas usque ad armarium publicum xxiiij^s. iiij^d.
 fo. 23. Item xv^o Februarii m^{ro} Cobb pro tribus fenestris erectis e quadrato lapide in deambulatorio magistri et ferramenti omnibus ad easdem liij^s. iiij^d.

Item iiij^o Martii Laterumpositori... in... reparando muro quem
emimus a fratribus..... viij^s. iiij^d.
fo. 24. Item (ultimo Martii) Rogero Yownge vitrario pro tri-
ginta pedibus vitri in novo presidentis deambulatorio.. xij^s. vj^d.
Item Lamberto pro sex ligneis fabricis in fenestris novis in deam-
bulatorio magistri vj^s.

Soon after the date of this deed Dr Heynes resigned the
mastership. The date, which is nowhere stated, is determined
approximately by the following extracts from the college
accounts :

II. M. J. 1536-7, fo. 29*. Item xiiij^o Junii magistris Wilkes et
Glynne pro expensis suis, quum ibant ad Swapham ad exami-
nandum terminos illius acre, quam m^r D. Heynes dedit col-
legio xix^d.
Item xx^o Junii m^{ro} Glynn quum deferebat literas ad magistrum
electum xiiij^s. vj^d.

He certainly resigned before 20 June, and probably before
14 June, 1537.

Some miscellaneous extracts from the college account books
during the presidentship of Dr Heynes are here given :—

II. M. J. 1528-29, fo. 116 b. Item pro nova veste stragulata
lecti magistri cum diversis imaginibus aprorum et hominum
venatorum xxxvij^s. iiij^d.
1529-30, fo. 126. Willelmo Collyns carpentario per eundem
diem [Jan. 17] et dimidium subsequentis laboranti circa medi-
tullium Blenerhassett ix^d.
1530-31, fo. 138. Item Colyns pro factura (spheristerii) sphæri-
diorum angl. ly whylbarows..... xij^d.
1531-32, fo. 167. Item pro dono dato domino de Wentford
Londini vj^s.
Item pro j li. cere rubre..... vij^d.
1532-33, fo. 179. Item solvi pictori Warde pro depictione ly
hangings pro conclavi presidentis..... xx^s.
fo. 186 b. Item xvj^o Januarii magistro Stepleton pro magna
carta pendenti in conclavi iiij^s. iiij^d.

- 1534-35, fo. 207. Item tabella polita cui affigitur edictum
Wynchester iiij^d.
fo. 209 b. Item d^{no} Umfrey pro transcriptione edictorum Wyn-
chester viij^d.
III. M. J. 1535-36, p. 17. Item for drynkyng wyth the presi-
dent at Midsomer fayer xiiij^d.
1536-37. p. 27. Item xx^o Octobris pro quadris quum milites
aderant vj^d.
fo. 28 b. Item xx^o. Octobris (1536) pro duobus cadis zythi
militibus ij^s. ij^d.
Item pro candelis eisdem militibus vij^d.
Item xxiiij Octobris pro carta data pocillatoribus iiij^d.
Item m^{ris} Wylkes et Pomell pro expensis dⁿⁱ Edwardi Chamber-
layne et D. Walgrave ex concessu m^{ri} et sociorum xxviij^s. vj^d.
Item xxv^o Octobris Amye (pauperculæ) pro purgatione loci pro
foribus in decessu militum ij^d.
Item subcoquo pro reductione cymbæ ablatae a militibus ij^d.
(These were some of the soldiers sent under the duke of Norfolk
to suppress the rebellion in the north.)



N 16 July, 1537 (as has been stated), Dr Heynes was
elected dean of Exeter, and in that capacity attended
the baptism of prince Edward (afterwards Edward VI.),
15 Oct. 1537. (Strype, *Mem.* Vol. ii. B. i. ch. 1. p. 5.)

Being a great statesman he was sometimes employed in
weighty embassies to foreign princes, and was very successful in
most of the affairs that were committed to his charge. (Downes.)

In May, 1538, the dean and Bonner (afterwards bishop of
London) were sent into Spain, and joined in commission with
sir Thomas Wyatt, resident ambassador to the emperor. 'Im-
pressed with the conviction, that sir Thomas treated them
slightly, Bonner, in a letter to Cromwell, 2 Sept. 1538, from
Blois, charged him with traitorous correspondence with Reginald
Pole, and with using disrespectful language of the king. Crom-
well, who was a firm friend of Wyatt and could not fail to have
perceived the intense malignity of Bonner, treated the accusa-
tion with contempt'; but, after his downfall, Bonner and Heynes
renewed their accusation against Wyatt, but with no better
success; for though he was imprisoned in the Tower, and

arraigned on a charge of treason, yet he was acquitted. This was about the year 1540. (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 80.)

The act of VI. Articles was made in the parliament that began on 28 April, 1539, though not without 'great striving and struggling in the house about passing these articles,' the king coming in person into the parliament-house to force it through. While the debates were still going on, 'at Eaton . . . there was a stout Priest, that blazed abroad triumphantly, that transubstantiation is determined to be believed as an article of our faith, &c. and two other things.' Hereupon Dr Heynes wrote a letter (MS. Cotton, Cleopatra E. v. art. 9) to 'some certain men of the court, as it seems, of great authority,' admiring how the king could pretend authority of Scripture for those articles, there being not any express word of God written for them: unless men use Scripture (said he) for proving these, as the bishop of Rome quoteth the Scripture to prove his authority to be *ex jure divino*: he observed also, that if the king with the lords spiritual and temporal, &c. 'should establish these articles to be true *jure divino* without any authority of Holy Scripture, or else by authority wrong understood,' it ought to be considered that the emperor and the French king had the like power in their dominions to decree other things to be true, *jure divino*, from Scriptures likewise wrong understood; so likewise the bishop of Rome in his dominions, and all the princes of Germany and Italy in theirs, and therefore much more a general council of the legates of these princes may determine things to be institute of God in his Holy Scriptures, by Scriptures wrong understood, as the primacy of the Roman bishop, his power over kings and princes and the permanent obligation of monastic vows: which might compel him 'unawares finally to undo all that' he 'hath done heretofore against the bishop of Rome, monks, and friars, &c.' Dr Heynes was of opinion that nothing ought to 'be decreed nor made by man to be an article of our faith, except the same be manifestly grounded upon Holy Scripture written, or at the least wise manifestly and plainly deduced out of Holy Scripture written;' and though speaking his mind boldly to his correspondent, trusted that his fears might not be realized. (Strype, *Mem.* Vol. i. Book i. ch. 47, p. 352. App. cviii.)

On 17 Dec. 1540 Dr Heynes was appointed (by patent 32 Hen. VIII.) the first prebendary of the first stall in the cathedral church of Westminster upon the new foundation thereof, 'as a reward for the services he did in Embassies he was employed about by the King' (Strype, *Mem.* Vol. ii. B. ii. ch. 18, p. 386).

About the year 1541, or 1542, Dr Heynes with sir Philip Hoby and his wife and others were by Dr London, Dean of Wallingford, a busy persecutor, and some others combining together, put into a paper of complaints, which was presented to bishop Gardner, the King's great Privy Counsellor (in which Plot himself privily was), 'as Aiders and Maintainers of one Antony Persons, a good Preacher in Windsor, who was about that Time burnt.' And Heynes was moreover accused as a Common Receiver of suspected Persons (Strype, *ubi supra*).

About the year 1543 he was by Thomas Sothorn (or Sotherton) treasurer of the church of Exeter (1531-57), and Dr Brewrwood, chancellor [archdeacon of Barnstaple 1528-44, Oliver, *Exeter*, 294], accused to the council for preaching against the superstitious use of holy bread and holy water, 'and that he should say in one of his sermons (having occasion to speak of matrimony) that "marriage and hanging were destiny," whence they would have gathered treason against him, because of the king's marriage, as though he had an eye to that. But however on this accusation he was sent to the Fleet, with sir Philip Hoby accused by Bishop Gardiner' (Strype, *ubi supra*).

Dr Heynes was one of the compilers of the 'Order of the Communion' of 1548 and of the Prayer-Book of 1549, and in consequence in Samuel Downes' edition of bishop Sparrow's *Rationale upon the Book of Common-Prayer of the Church of England* (London 1722, 8^{vo}), a sketch of his life is to be found.

He was instituted to the rectory of Newton Ferrers Devonshire 25 March 1538. This living he held till his death, his successor John Pollard being instituted 19 Jan. 1552-3.

In the royal commission dated 12 Apr. 1549, he was associated with archbishop Cranmer, bishops Goodrich of Ely, Heath of Worcester, Thirlby of Westminster, Day of Chichester, Hol-

beach of Lincoln, Ridley of Rochester and others, for inquiring into heretical pravity.

In May 1549 he was placed among the commissioners for visiting and reforming the colleges and university of Oxford. In this capacity he was one of the five who presided at the public disputation held in the divinity school there for three days between Peter Martyr and Dr William Tresham, canon of Christ's church, and others, concerning Transubstantiation (Strype, *Cranmer*, B. ii. ch. 14).

DR Heynes drew up, probably soon after the dissolution of the religious houses, some articles for reforming the constitution of his cathedral: as they were never acted upon, they probably never received the approbation of the king, to whom they were submitted. They have been printed by Dr Geo. Oliver in his *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter*, &c. (Exeter 1861, 8^{vo}) pp. 477—483, from Harl. MS, No. 604. 59.

From his work they are here given, as assisting us somewhat in forming an estimate of the Dean.

CERTAIN ARTICLES NOTED FOR THE REFORMANCE OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF EXCESTER, submitting them unto the King's Majestie.

1. First, that the names of Dean and Chapter, with the names of Chaunter, Treasurer, Chauncelor, Subdean, Prebendaries, Chanons, &c., may be chaunged into names of holy scripture as pastor of the church and prechars of the gospels. And that all londs and other yerly emoliments heretofore given to the Dean and Chapter and other Dignitees by the names aforesaid maie remaine to the use of the pastor and prechars of the same Church and be employed only to such uses as hereafter ensue.

2. That the pastor having care of the church, may have to his owne use for the sustentacon of himself and his howshold all manner yerly revenewes whiche the Dean had before, with the porcion of on prechar like as the Dean had before, this office of the pastor to be evermore at the gift and disposicion of the kings majeste. The pastor to be ever a doctor of divinite lafulli admitt in an universite of this realme.

3. That there may be also eleven other prechars, doctors or ellis bachelers of divinite, lefully admitt within an universite of this realme, whiche with the pastor shall preache by cownss an sermon within the said cathedral church every Sondaie and halidaie in the yer; every of them to have yerly ffifty pownds, thes eleven prechars to be evermore at the gift of the Bushope, provided that if the Bushope do by any sinister affecon promote any unable man to the rowme of a prechar, that then he shall forfaite the giff of all the said prechars to the kyngs grace during the liff of the Bushop so offending, and the unable persone nevertheless to be deprived. And that the said pastor because he hath cure of the churche shall be bownd to preache four sermons over and besids his porcon of the prechars sermons, upon these four fests following, that is to say, an sermon upon All Hallowes daie, an sermon upon Christmas daie, an sermon upon the Epiphany daie, and an sermon upon thAssencon daie and that in his owne person, if he be present and not seike, etc., and if he be absent or lettid by sekenees or otherwise, than to provide at his owne cost and charge, that the said sermons be done by lerned and able prechars. Upon all the residew of Sondaies and halidaies, the pastor shall be non otherwise bownd to preache, but by cownss and as other prechars are bownd. Item that the said pastor and prechars and every of them may be bownd yerly to preache abroad in the diocese of Excester spetialli in churches appropriat unto the said cath. churche eight sermons, that is to saie evry quarter two upon peine, &c.

4. That the said pastor and prechars every Sondaie and halidaie as they shall be resident and present, may be bownd to sing high mass, and to execute suche divine service within the said cathedral churche, as it shall please the kyngs grace to assigne. Provided, that the pastor shall execute only upon the fests folowing if he be present upon All Hallowes daie, Christmas daie, Epiphani daie, on the Purification of our Ladies daie, Good Fridaie, Ester daie, Whitsonday and thAssencon daie, upon all other Sondaies and holidiaies, the said eleven prechars by cownss to sing high mass and to execute other divine service as they shal be present.

5. That the said pastor and prechars and evry of them may be bownde to kepe hospitalite and to be present at morow mass or ellis at high mass daily by the space of forty daies together or at several tymes, evry quarter of the yer and evry of the said forty daies, either to dyne or suppe in his owne howss. Provided

alwaie, that when so ever it shall happen the said pastor or any of the other prechars to be seke within ther own howses at Excester that during the time of ther seknes they may be discharged of the qweir provided also that if it shall happen any of the said pastor and prechars to be sent ambassadors from the kyngs majeste unto any forein prince or place beyond the see, orellis to be sent for to be present at any convocation or cownsaile within this realme, that evry of them so being absent by the kyngs graces commandement shal be accepted as present in the said churche, and have all manifold profits of a prechar resident and keping hospitalite in the same, from the daie of his knowledge of the kyngs graces pleasor in the premises, unto the daie of his retorne unto the kyngs majeste and eight daies affter. And unto thend of suche cownsaile or convocacon, and eight daies affter the same cownsaile or convocacon is ended. Provided also, that the said pastor and prechars being absent in preching ther quarter sermons in the diocese, shalbe accepted as present for so long as they ar occupied in that busyness.

6. That the pastor and prechars entering residence in the said cathedral churche, may enter frely withoute paying any money to the cathedral churche or to any other persone or persones for the same, except anly the first fruts and the tenth dew to the kyngs majeste by his lawes and the ordinari fees dew to the Bushop and pastor for institucon and induccon in the same. Ony statute or custome of the said churche hertofore made to the contrary notwithstanding.

7. That the corporacon of the churche, which was by the name of Dean and Chapter of Seint Peters Church in Excester may be changed, and to be called now the pastor and prechars of Christs Church in Excester and the comen seale which now hath graven in it the image of Seinte Peter with a triple crowne may be likewise alterid.

8. That the correcon of the priests and peple within the Closs of the church of Excester, and of all churches and parishes appropriate to the same may pertyn unto the pastor aforesaid, as of right it perteyned before unto the Dean, who hath the jurisdiccon of an Arche-decon within the church, and within all parishes appropriat to the same, as apperith by sufficient writings under seale, for now, neither the Archedecon from whom they be exempte, nor yet the Dean unto whom such correcon perteyneth, do correcte the enormitees of priests

and other within the peculiar jurisdiccon of the said Dean. Maie it therefore, please the kyngs majeste to restore unto the pastor the jurisdiccon of an Archedecon with like comoditees fees and profits within the said cathedral church and parishe churches appropriat, as Archedecons hath of churches within ther jurisdiccons, &c.

9. That ther may be in the said church a lerned man in holy scripture, that shall rede a lecture openly in the church three days evry weke (he to have forty marks for his labor) and that the said pastor and prechars may be bound daili both at dyner and supper to have som parte of holy scripture redd at ther tables, &c., the said redar to be chosen, & upon just causes to be removed by the pastor and six other prechars of the said church, and the said pastor and prechars being in towne may be bound dailie to be present when the lecture is redd.

10. That there may be in the said cathedral church a fre song scole, the scholemaster to have yerly of the said pastor & prechars twenty marks for his wages and his howss fre, to teach forty children frely to rede, to write, syng and play upon instruments of music, also to teach them ther a. b. c. in greke and hebrew and evry of the said forty childre to have wekely 12d. for ther meat and drink and yerly 6s. 8d. for a gowne, they to be bownd daili to syng and rede within the said cathedral church such divine service as it may please the kyngs majeste to alowe. The said childre to be at comons all together with three priests hereafter to be spoken of, to see them well ordered at their meat and to reform their manners.

11. That ther may be a fre gramar scole within the said cathedral church, the scholemaster to have 20l. by yer, and his howss fre, the ussher 10l. and his howss free, and that the said pastor and prechar may be bound to fynd 60 childre at the said gramar scole, giving to evry on of the children 12d. wekely to go to comons within the cite at the pleasor of ther frends, so long to contynue as the scholemaster do see them diligent to lern. The pastor to appointe eight, every prechar four, and the scholemaster four: the said childre serving in the said church and going to such scole to be preferred before strangers. Provided always, that no child be admitted to the exhibicon of the said church, whose father is knowen to be worth in goods above 300l. or ellis may dispend above 40l. yerly of enheritance.

12. That the said pastor and prechars may be bound to find

twenty-four scolers at the univesitees, twelve at Cambridge and twelve at Oxford, every of them to have five marks yerly and on of the twelve in either univesitee to be paimaster unto the residew and he to have 13s. 4d. yerly above the porcon of others, the scolers browght up in the scole of Excester to be preferred to these exhibicons before strangers. Six to be assigned by the bushop, six by the pastor, and every other prechar to assigne one.

13. To find also twenty-four poor men, maymed in the kyngs warres, blinde, lame, or aged and impotent, having no londs nor goods to live on, nor able to get ther living by labor, evry of them to have 12d. wekely, and yerly a gowne price 6s. 8d. and ther howss fre. Non of them to begg, upon peyn to be put owte of that rowme. The maier and his bretherne at evry vacacon to present unto the pastor and prechars three of the moste poore men, and the pastor and prechars to be bound to take on of three so by the maier and his bretherne named.

14. To find three honest prests daili to say morow mass in the said cathedral church and daili at the same tyme to declare unto the peple being present a parte of the Paternoster in Englishe, a parte of the ten commandments, orellis a part of the articles of Christs faithe. And all the children both of the song scole and gramar scole to be bound daili to be present thereat, with ther scolemasters. And that on of the said priests also by cowrss may be bownd to sing daily high mass and evry of thes prests to be bownd to be present at all divine service, with the master of the song scole, every of them also bownd whan nede shall require to minister all sacraments, and to visit seek men within the parishe of the said cathedral church, to be chosen by the pastor and six of the prechars and upon resonable causes by them to be put owte, evry of the said three so long as they diligentli execute ther office to have yerly for ther wages 20 marks, they to go to comons together with the scolemaster of the song scole and all the forty childre with them, to thintent they may see the good ordre of the same childre.

15. That two of the said twelve prechars may be yerly chosen at the fest of Seint Michael, to receive and pay such sumes of money as ar to be received and paid, and to make ones in the yer a trew and perfite accompte and either of them to have 4l. over and besids ther porcons above limetid.

16. To fynd also a clerk to write their rekenings and to make

ther books of accompte perfite, he to have yerly 20 nobles wages, and meat and drink with the pastor and prechars present, where he list to take it.

17. To fynd a lerned man in the lawes of the realme resident for the more parte in Devonshire to be present at all law daies and courts of the said pastor and prechars to se justice executed and peace kept among ther tenants and he to have 20 marks fee yerly.

18. To find an honest man, to be verger of the churche to se silence kept in tyme of sermons, lectures and other divine service within the same, daily to attend upon the bushop being present, and in his absence upon the pastor being present, the said verger to have 8l. yerly wages meat and drink with the bushop being present and in his absence with the pastor being present.

19. To fynd a man to kepe the gates of the closs, the clocke and chyme and to ring in dew times unto sermons lectures and other divine service, he to have 5l. wages, and meat and drink with the said pastor and prechars being present.

20. Because upon certeyn holidiaies ther be distribucons given unto the Dean and Chanons to kepe them at home in the cathedral churche, whan it were most expedient they wer abroad in the contre to preache the word of God, and ageyn at Assisis and Sessions (when it were the kyngs graces honor, and all ther honestees to be at home, to kepe hospitalite for them that resort for the execucon of justice and of their tenants, &c.) thei be absent. Therefor may it please the kyngs grace to converte the 52l. by yer given for mayntenance of hospitalite upon halidaies to the mayntenance of hospitalite, at Assisis and Sessions, that is to say, that the said pastor and every other prechar being present either at Assise or Sessions holden quarterly at Excester to have 20s. so that every of them kepe two messes of meate within their owne howses, by the space of two daies, both at dyner and supper in tyme of the said Sessions and Assisis.

21. That the said pastor and every prechar, ones begynning his quarter residence, although he deye before the same quarter residence be finished, shall have his porcon wholly for that quarter as if he had fully kept forty daies residence, and had preached his sermons, and the statute de anno post mortem to be utterly abrogate, &c.

22. That the said pastor and prechars do not diminishe the

summe of the comon tresor now remayning in the said cathedral church to pay the ministers of Godd's worde and scolers aforesaid ther wages, unto new rents certain, upon pain to be deprived of their benefices.

23. That it may be lefull to the pastor and prechars at the yeres end, all manner duties paid ordinary and extraordinari and after that the common tresor of the church provided before hand be fully restored and a perfite accompte finished what to every man shall clerly remayne of the yerly renew of the same cathedral church, that to devid equalli among the said pastor and prechars resident, according as hath ben accustomed. Provided that evry man dying before his quarter be ended, and evry man being absent upon the leffe causes before rehersed, shall have his porcon of this dividend, like as if they wer resident.

24. Finalli that it may be lefull to the said pastor and prechars and to their successors to make ordinances with the consent of ther bushop, for the good ordre of the said two scoles and ther scole-masters and of the said three prests, verger and other officers, so that suche ordinances to be made by them be no point contrary to the kyngs graces ordre taken for reformacon of the said church, by acte of parliament.

Edmund Lacy bishop of Exeter died in 1455, and was buried on the north side of the choir of the cathedral. The people had conceived the highest veneration for his memory, and after his death 'many miracles were said and devised to be done at his tomb, whereupon great pilgrimages were made by the common people to the same.' To put a stop to this, Dean Heynes removed the brass from the slab (Leland, *Itin.* iii. 45): the slab still remains. (Oliver).

Dr Heynes died in Oct. 1552 (Strype, *Mem.* Vol. ii. Book ii. ch. 18).

His canonry and prebend in Exeter cathedral were given on 28 Dec. 1552 to John Blaxton, his rectory of Newton Ferrers three weeks later to John Pollard (Oliver, *Exeter*, 276, 477), his canonry at Westminster to Dr Andrew Perne fellow of Queens' college, who was installed 8 Nov. and the rectory of

Fulham on 21 Nov. to Edmund West (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 118. Newcourt).

By his wife Joan —, he left a son, Joseph, aged above five years on 16 July 1555. His widow soon married Dr William Mey, his successor in the presidentship of Queens'.

He died before 21 Oct. when his successor was presented to the rectory of Fulham.

His arms were: Gu. crusily and a cinquefoil Or.

Some books, formerly belonging to Dr Heynes, were presented to the college library by Dr Thomas Yale. They were Tertulliani Opera, Basileæ, 1528, fo. (M. 9. 20).

Cypriani Opera, studio curaque D. Erasmi Rot. Basil. 1525, fo. (M. 9. 19).

The latter contains the dean's autograph, and the binding of both bears the inscription SALVS . MEA . DNS.

S. H.

Under pieces of thin horn fastened to the bindings of these books is the following written on parchment:

Thomas Yale Britan̄us Legū
Doctor Cancellarius Archie
piscopi Cantuariēsis quondam
Socius hujus collegii hunc
librū dedit huic bibliothecæ.
A.º. D.º. 1562. Januarii 6.º.

The following extract from the Court rolls of Mildenhall refers to the property which Dr Heynes possessed there, and to his son Joseph:—

Ad curiam generalem D. Philippi et D. Mariæ Dei gratia, &c., xvi die Julii anno regni dict. regis et reginæ primo et tertio irrotulatur sic.

Presentatum est per totum homagium, quod Simon Heynes clericus diu ante istam, curiam vid. per duos annos jam elapsos, fuit seisitus secundum consuetudinem hujus manerii in dominico suo ut de feodo, de et in duabus arabilis terræ parcellis de xxxv acris et

dimid. terræ nuper in tenura Johannis Heynes,—ac de et in uno tenemento vocato Bernardes nuper in tenura Johannis Cotton,—ac de et in lvij acris et ij rodīs terræ et pasturæ sive plus sive minus, prout jacent in campis de Myldenhall predicta in diversis peciis, ut patet in curia hic tenta die Jovis proximo post festum sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ anno regno regis Henrici viij. xxxvii^o [21. Oct. 1546],—nec non de et in xij acris terræ nativæ jacentibus in Townefield et Twamelfield in diversis peciis,—ac de et in iiij acris et dimidio terræ jacentis in Myldenhall predicta,—ac de et in quinque rodīs terræ jacentibus in Halywelfield. Quapropter præmissa idem Simon nuper habuit ex sursum redditione Wilhelmi Heynes, prout patet in curia hic tenta die Martis proximo post dominicam in Albis anno regni regis Edwardi sexti primo [19. Apr. 1547.] et sic seisitus idem Simon de omnibus supradictis præmissis inde obiit solus seisitus.

Et quod Joseph Heynes est filius et heres ejus propinquior et modo ætatis quinque annorum et amplius: qui quidem Joseph præsens hic in curia in propria persona sua petit se admitti ad omnia supradicta præmissa tanquam ad jus et hereditatem suam.

Et D. rex et D. regina ex gratia sua speciali, per Clementem Heigham militem seneschallum suum, concesserunt ei inde seisinam tenendam sibi heredibus et assignatis suis per virgam ad voluntatem dict. D. regis et D. reginæ secundum consuetudinem hujus manerii, per servitia et redditus inde debita &c. Salvo jure, &c. Et dat. D. regi et D. reginæ v^{li}. de fine pro ingressu suo habendo, et fidelitas inde respectuatur quousque &c.

Et ulterius consideratum est per curiam, quod dictus Joseph est infra ætatem ut prefertur: ideo determinatum est et concessum est quod Johanna Heynes nuper uxoris prædicti Simonis ac mater prædicti Josephi habeat custodiam ejusdem Joseph quousque idem Joseph pervenerit ad suam legitimam ætatem.

(Fox, *Acts and Mon.* ed. Townsend. v. 359.)

The manor farm of Newberry Barking, at the dissolution of Barking Abbey, to which it belonged, was granted by the king to Sir Richard Gresham. In 1578 Joseph Heynes esq. purchased it, who in 25 Eliz. got the queen's pardon for acquiring the same to himself...without her Majesty's licence (Newcourt, ii. 33, where Heynes is miscalled Harris), and Simon Heynes his son and heir conveyed it in 1625 to Th. Styck, esq. (Lysons,

Environs, iv. 80). The manor of Wangay was granted to Joseph Heynes by queen Elizabeth in 1601, and his son Simon sold it in 1623 to Thomas Fuller, esq. Joseph Heynes died 1621, and was buried in Barking church (*Lysons, Environs*, iv. 94).

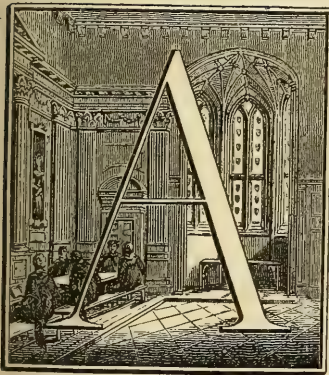
On 20 Sept. 1575, a grant of arms was made to Simon Heynes of Mildenhall Suffolk by Robert Cooke Clarenceux king of arms (*Lemon, Cal. of State Papers*, 1547-80, p. 503).



££. William Mey.

June 1537—c. Nov. 1553.

29 Hen. VIII.—1 Mariæ.



AFTER the resignation of Dr Heynes, William Mey LL.D. succeeded to the presidentship. He was a native of Suffolk, and a fellow of Trinity Hall; he proceeded bachelor of civil law 1526, ('Conceditur d^{no} Maye ut studium septem annorum in hac universitate in jure civili secundum formam statuti sufficiat sibi ad intrandum in eodem jure.' Grace book F, MS. Baker xxxi. 184) and commenced doctor in that faculty in

1530 ('1529-30. Conceditur m^{ro} Meye ut studium 3: annorum in jure civili post gradum Bac: sufficiat sibi ad incipiendum in eodem jure.' Grace book F, MS. Baker xxxi. 187).

In the notes to 'The Pilgrim,' written by William Thomas clerk of the council to Edward VI. and edited by J. A. Froude M.A. (8vo. London, 1861), we find (note A, pp. 83, 84) references to a Dr May. Inigo de Mendoza, the secret agent of Charles V. in England, writes to that king on 17 June, 1529: 'Dr May has written to me of his interview with the Pope. He has sent me a copy of the protest which he has entered in the Queen's behalf.' And M. de Praet, the king's minister at Rome, writes thence on 5 Aug. to Charles: 'Dr May has reported to your

Majesty a conversation which he has held with some of [the Cardinals] touching benefices and the like.' Mr Froude was unable to afford any information as to who 'Dr May' was, but as these letters were written in the summer of 1529, and William Mey did not take his LL.D. degree till 1530, the two cannot be the same person.

He may have been one of the early band of Gospellers mentioned under Dr Farman, as we find him executor in 1529 to Dr Richard Smith, another fellow of Trinity hall, one of those early adherents of the reformation who were accustomed to meet at the White Horse, and who is stated to have been for sometime imprisoned on the charge of heresy (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 37); he was however in July 1529 employed by the college in procuring the papal confirmation of their statutes. (See p. 188.) He was chancellor to Nicholas West bishop of Ely, after whose death in 1533 he became a great favourite with bishop Goodrich his successor: he acted as his proxy at his installation at Ely 2 May 1534.

In Nov. 1533 he brought down letters to the university from Dr Heynes the vice-chancellor, who was then in London to procure the confirmation and enlargement of the university privileges (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 362).

In 1534 archbishop Cranmer appointed him his commissary for visiting the diocese of Norwich (Strype, *Cranmer*, B. i. ch. 7); and although bishop Nikke at first disputed his authority, yet he was at last compelled to yield. On 27 March 1535 he was instituted to the rectory of Bishop's Hatfield Hertfordshire on the king's presentation, which he held by a dispensation from the archbishop, as he was not yet in priest's orders. On Trinity Eve 7 June 1536 he was after the fashion of those days (see Simon Heynes' title for orders, p. 178) ordained subdeacon, deacon, and priest all at once, by bishop Goodrich, in Holbourn chapel (Cole MS. Vol. xlvi. p. 131). As proctor for the diocese of Ely he signed the articles of 1536. In 1537 Dr Mey was appointed by archbishop Cranmer one of the commissioners for devising a wholesome and plain exposition of the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Apostle's Creed, and the Sacraments, and 'to set forth a truth of

religion purged of errors and heresies' (Strype, *Cranmer*, B. i. ch. 13). Their labours produced 'The godly and pious Institution of a Christian man' or 'the Bishops' Book,' printed in that year.

About June 1537 he was elected president of Queens' college, though by what influence is no where stated: Dr Heynes may however have procured his election as his successor to forward the opinions to which he himself was attached. Dr Mey became sinecure rector of Littlebury Essex 12 May 1538, and on 17 Oct. 1540 bishop Goodrich collated him to the rectory of Balsham Cambridgeshire.

III. M. J. 1542-43, fo. 100. Item 20 Novembris Normanno pro equo et pane eidem ante exitum, et Hugoni Glyn (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 209) portanti literas a præsidente ad magistrum ad Balsham de curiis tenendis apud Haverill viij^d.

(We find here the president termed master, and the vice-president president, according to the custom of most of the other colleges.)

On the refoundation of the church of Ely 10 Sept. 1541, he was appointed to a canonry (third stall) therein.

III. M. J. 1556-46, fo. 138 b. Item m^{ris} Hutton et Deconson missis Eli ad consulendum presidem in negotiis collegii et pro cimba et ei qui eam rexerat vj^s. j^d.

In 1545 an act of parliament was passed 'for the dissolution of colleges,' which empowered the king to appoint commissioners to enter into all such colleges, chantries, hospitals, fraternities, &c., as should be specified in their commission, and on their entry into the same, vested them in the king. This act placed all the foundations in the universities at the king's disposal; and as the courtiers were suing the king to survey their lands and possessions that they might get their share of them, certain friends of the university persuaded the king not to appoint any of his officers of state for that purpose, but Dr Matthew Parker master of Corpus Christi college then vice-chancellor, Dr John Redman master of King's hall, and Dr William Mey. These

were empowered to enquire into the possessions of the several colleges in this university, and to ascertain how the statutes were observed. The king's commission is dated 16 Jan. 1545-6. A summary of the surveys was presented by the three commissioners to the king at Hampton court, and the result was that the colleges were saved from dissolution, and even from being forced to exchange their lands for impropriations, which they feared almost as much.

On 1 Nov. 1545 Dr Mey became prebendary of Chamberlain's wood in the church of St Paul, of which on 8 Feb. 1545-6 he was elected dean (Newcourt). There was some difficulty about his election, for on 24 Jan. 1545-6 the privy council wrote to the chapter to proceed to the election of Dr William Mey, the king's chaplain, to the deanship without further delay or cautel used by them under pretence there wanted the great seal unto the king's letters in that behalf. Bonner was then bishop of London, and may have had something to do with these delays.

As dean Dr Mey continued, notwithstanding the opposition of the bishop, to further and advance the reformation to the utmost of his power.

In August 1546 he and sir William Petre were sent to Calais to treat with the commissaries of the king of France, and sir William describes Dr Mey as 'a man of the most honest sort, wise, discrete and well lernyd, and one that shall be very mete to sarve His Majesty in many wayes' (Cooper, *Ath.*).

At the time of the death of Henry VIII. and the accession of the young king Edward VI. (28 Jan. 1546-7) the reforming party was in power, and a royal visitation for all the dioceses was decreed in May 1547. Among the visitors for the western dioceses of Salisbury, Exeter, Bath, Bristol, and Gloucester, were the two deans Dr Mey and Dr Heynes.

In the same year he was (together with sir W. Paget, high steward of the university, sir Thomas Wendy the king's physician, sir Thomas Smith, sir William Cecil, and John Cheke) empowered by the university to determine all disputes between the university and the town (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 6).

In the early part of 1548 he was associated with the primate

and other 'notable learned men' in drawing up the 'Order of the Communion' published 8 March 1548 (i.e. 1547-8). The same commission afterwards brought out 'The book of the Common Prayer and administration of the Sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the church, &c.', commonly called the first Prayer-book of Edward VI, which was established by the Act of Uniformity, Stat. 2 and 3 Edw. VI. c. 1, and ordered to be used by Whitsunday 9 June 1549, though in London it was in use as early as Easter-day 21 April.

On 12 Nov. 1548 he was appointed one of the commissioners for visiting the university. This visitation began 6 May 1549 and terminated 4 July.

He was one of the commissioners for the suppression of heresy, for reforming and codifying the laws ecclesiastical, and (8 Sept. 1549) for examining his own bishop Bonner for several matters of contempt of the king's order, but the dean though present does not seem to have taken any prominent part in the latter proceedings. He was one of the judges of Georg van Parre, the Dutchman tried 4 Apr. 1551 for Arianism, for which he was burnt. (Fox, *Acts and Mon.* ed. Townsend, v. 750-800.)

Dr Mey was a friend of Dr Matthew Parker, master of Corpus Christi college, and assisted him in the revision of the statutes of that college, which was made at the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. (Masters, *C.C.C.C.* 78).

On 2 Jan. 1551-2 Dr Mey was empowered with others to assist the lord chancellor in hearing causes, and became one of the masters of requests 6 Edw. VI. 1552. In 1552 or 1553 he married Joan the widow of his predecessor Dr Heynes.

Edward VI. died 6 July 1553, and his sister Mary ascended the throne. In consequence of the change of religion which soon followed, Dr Mey lost most of his preferments, including the mastership of Queens'. His doings in queen Mary's reign and his subsequent career will be related hereafter.

We find the following references to Dr Mey as dean in the *Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London*, ed. by J. G. Nichols for the Camden Society, 1851.

'1549. The ij^{de} sonday of Lent preched Coverdalle, and whan hye masse was done the dene of Powlles, that was that

tyme William May, commandyd the sacrament at the hye autre to be pullyd downe (p. 58).

‘1550. Item on Sente Barnabes day was kepte no holiday through alle Londone at the commandment of the mayer, and at nyght was the aulter in Powlles pullyd downe, and as that day the vayelle was hongyd up benethe the steppes and the tabulle sett up there; and a sennet after there the comunion was mynysterd (p. 67).

‘Item at Chrystmas was put downe in Powlles the *Rectores Chori*, wyth all their coppys et processione, and no more to be usyd (p. 68).

‘1551. Item the xxiiij. day of the same monyth [March] after was the grattes besyde the hye alter in Powlles closyd up, that the pepulle shulde not loke in at the tyme of the comunyone tyme and the vayle hongyd up. And the xxviii. day after was Ester evyne, and then was the tabulle remevyd, and sette benethe at the vayeles northe and sowthe; and on Esterday the dene, then beyng Wylliam Maye, dyd mynyster hym-selfe (p. 69).

‘1552. Item the iiij. day of September was apone a sonday, and then the qweere of Powlles had a commandment from the dene from Cambryge at the byshoppe of Cantorberes visitation that he shulde leve the playnge of organs at the devyne servys, and soo left it (p. 75).’

Dr Mey is described as being well skilled in the constitution both of church and state, and (as has been seen) there was scarcely any considerable step taken towards the reformation of the prevailing corruptions and abuses in either, without his opinion being taken.



E turn now to the history of the college during the sixteen years of Dr Mey's first presidentship.

The chief event undoubtedly was the surrender of the neighbouring monastery of the Carmelite friars to the crown and the acquisition of their land and buildings by the college: this is therefore perhaps the best place to put together what is known of the history of that house.

The Carmelites or White Friars came over to England in the reign of Richard I. Those who settled near Cambridge lived first at Chesterton, and afterwards (since 1249) at Newnham, where Michael Malherb gave them a habitation. Here they built a number of cells ‘ecclesiamque claustrum et dormitorium et officinas satis honestas,’ covering altogether about three acres of ground. Only a portion of this was given by Malherb, the rest they had from other benefactors and by purchase. By writ directed to the mayor and bailiffs of Cambridge, tested 14 July, 1270 (Rot. Lib. 54 Hen. III. MS. Baker xxv. 20), king Henry III. required them to pay out of the farm of the town to the friars of the order of Mount Carmel dwelling in Cambridge the sum of 52 shillings, being the king’s gift for their expenses.

The following is the account of the monastery given in *Rotuli Hundredorum* of 1279 (ii. 360 b. London, 1812-18 fo.). It consists of part of the survey of Cambridge drawn up by certain jurors for the information of the Court of Exchequer :

Item fratres de Monte Carmeli habent quendam locum ubi inhabitant et ubi ecclesia eorum fundata est in Neunham, cujus vero loci quandam partem habent de dono Mich. Malerbe in perpetuam elemosinam et aliam partem de perquisito et de dono plurimorum, et continet in se tres acras terre et amplius; utrum autem habeant confirmationem de dono regis [vel] non, ignorant.

The friars only remained about 40 years in Newnham. In 1290 (18 Edw. I.) they petitioned the parliament that William de Hamelton might give them a house which he had in the town of Cambridge, where they might build their habitation anew, because they then dwelt without the town, viz. at Newnham, where in winter they suffered many and great inconveniences on account of the inundation of the waters, so that the scholars could not have access to them to hear divinity, nor could they go to the town to obtain their victuals. On this petition an inquisition was awarded (*Rot. Parl.* i. 51). Their new house was built in the parish of St John Milnestrete, many houses being destroyed to make way for their buildings, and in 1292 they removed thither, and there remained till the dissolu-

tion of religious houses. King Edward I., sir Guy de Mortimer, and Thomas de Hertford were great benefactors to them. About the same time Humphrey Necton, one of the friars, was permitted by the university, at the request of William de Ludham, bishop of Ely and chancellor of the university, to graduate in theology; afterwards he read lectures in the house of the Carmelites.

In 1291 a composition was made between Barnwell Abbey and the Carmelites 'pro indemnitate ecclesie sancti Johannis.'

By letters patent dated 16 Oct. 5 Edw. III. 1331, Joan de Caumpe had license to give to the monastery a messuage with its appurtenances contiguous to their dwelling.

The Carmelites from the different monasteries in England, who studied at Cambridge, dwelt in this house till they graduated in divinity, when they returned to their several abodes. A list of such of these as were learned writers is given in Fuller's *History of the University*, sub anno 1282 (ed. Prickett and Wright, 69).

The 'Trinity chest,' a sum of £100 given in 1348 by bishop Bateman of Norwich to be lent on pledge to members of the university, was in the custody of the Carmelites. This chest was seized by the townspeople in the great riots of 1381.

In the processions which were held to commemorate the benefactors of the university, and which took place on the first Friday in Advent, the Friday next before Palm Sunday and the Friday next before the Ascension, the Carmelite friars took the third place in the procession (Cooper *Ann.* i. 118, a. 1380).

In 1388 a parliament was held at Cambridge, and during its session Willam Courtney archbishop of Canterbury, and Edmund of Langley duke of York and earl of Cambridge, lodged in the house of the Carmelites.

No mention is made of the Carmelite friars in the visitation by archbishop Arundel in 1401, though the house of the White Canons and the nunnery of St Rhadegund were visited by the commissioners.

Lady Margery Roos bequeathed them 40*s.* in 1477 and Roger Drury of Hawstead 3*s.* 4*d.* in 1493 (Cullum's *Hawstead*, 117).

In the High Gable Rental of Cambridge we find the Carmelites assessed at 16*d.* (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 228). After the

dissolution of the friary we find this payment continued by the college.

III. M. J. 1540-41, fo. 83. Item 7^o Decembris Hawys juniori pro redditu debito oppidanis pro edibus Carmelitarum... xvj^d.

The following are the chief references to the house of the Carmelites:—

Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum*.

Tanner, *Notitia Monastica* (fo. London, 1744), pp. 48, 49.

Cooper, *Annals of Cambridge*, i. 45. 53. 62. 135. 228.

Fuller, *Hist. Univ. Cambr.* ed. Prickett and Wright, 42. ff. 67. 69. 133.

Leland, *Collect.* ed. 1770. Vol. i. Part. ii. p. 443.

Barnwell Cartulary, *MS. Harl.* 3601.

Biblioth. Topogr. Brit. Vol. v. *Hist. and Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey* (London, 1786, 4^o), 34-35.

Pat. 18 Edw. I. (1289-90), m. 16, de 3^{bus} mess. concess. per Wilhelmum Hamelton.

Pat. 20 Ed. I. (1291-92), m. 21.

Pat. 8 Edw. II. (1314-15), pat. 1, m. 8, pro quadam venella contigua domui perquirenda et claudenda.

Pat. 9 Edw. II. (1315-16), p. 1, m. 10 vel 11.

Pat. 5 Edw. III. (1331), p. 2, m. 5 vel 6.

Pat. 24 Edw. III. (1350), p. 1, m. 28.

MS. Baker xx. Harl. 7047, p. 287, xxi. Harl. 7048, p. 69.

MS. Cole, Vol. 48, Addit. 5849.

Although such near neighbours, the college accounts contain very few allusions to the friars:—

II. M. J. 1518-19, fo. 22. Item duobus laborantibus pro labore ij dierum cum dimidio circa purgationem cuiusdam venelli a tergo librarii et camere magistri versus fratres Carmelitas xx^d.

Mich^s. 1524—Mid^r. 1527, fo. 93 b. Item Richardo Bycharstaf purganti fossam inter fratres et collegium iiij^d.

1527-28, fo. 102. Item xxv die Octobris Jacobo subcoco pro repurgando aqueductu inter nos et fratres i^d.

- 1531-32, fo. 159. Item Richardo Bailly xxvj^o Julii laboranti 4^{or} dies circa purgatione venelle versus fratres et foricarum ibidem xvj^d.
 fo. 167. Item priori fratrum Carmelitarum pro x modiis calcis adusti xvij^d.
 1532-33, fo. 177. Item vj^o Novembris...Ote (fabro ferrario) pro sera et clavi ad ostium in claustro vergente ad fratres... xvj^d.
 fo. 178 b. Item xx^o marci Johanni Dowsy fabro lignario cum servo suo laborantibus per 4 dies super murum inter fratres et nobis iij^s.
 III. M. J. 1535-36, p. 8. Item pro vino presente priore Carmelitarum ij^d.
 p. 17. Item coco in presentia prioris Carmelitarum xvij^d.
 1536-37, fo. 27. Item xxij Februarii pro vectura xii plastrorum rudierum et mille tegularum que emebantur a Carmelitis xxiij^d.
 fo. 28 b. Item xii^o Martii coquo pro pisce et potu que emebat tribus Carmelitis prandentibus in collegio viij^d.
 fo. 29* b. Item ipso die Assumptionis pro capis et cuniculis et ovilla priori Carmelitarum et alteri fraterculo, uxori Wylls (the college farmer at Swaffham) et Thurylbye prandentibus in collegio xvij^d. ob.
 fo. 31 b. Item xxiij^o Septembris m^{ro} Wyllkes vicepresidenti pro expensis factis in magistrum de Savoye et priorem Carmelitarum x^d.
 1537-38, fo. 37. Item 11^o Junii prefecto fratrum Carmelitarum pro 30 antiquis asseribus ligni macerati ij^s. viij^d.

Under the presidentship of Dr Heynes is given the account of the settlement of a dispute between the college and the Carmelites about a party wall on 12 Feb. 1536-7. The latter may have hoped by timely concession to make themselves friends among that body, which in the tottering state of the monastic system in England was perhaps felt to be necessary. But the foundation of the houses was soon taken away by the parliament, and their ruin followed very rapidly. The first act of parliament, stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 28, passed in the session which began 4 Feb. and ended 14 April 1536, granted to the king all 'such monasteries, priories, and other religious houses of monks,

canons and nuns' and their property, as were not able clearly to expend above £200 a year. This act suppressed 376 of the smaller monasteries and nunneries. The 'Pilgrimage of grace,' and other risings in favour of the old form of religion in 1536 and 1537, having been put down, a new visitation was appointed 'to examine everything that related either to the conversation of the Religious or their affection to the king and the supremacy, and to discover all that was amiss in them and to report it to the lord Vicegerent.' The prospect of what this visitation might bring forth worked on the fears of the heads of some of the larger monastic bodies to induce them to surrender their foundations to the crown, while bribes and promises produced the same result in other cases. In 1539 the king procured the passing of an act of parliament (stat. 31 Hen. VIII. c. 13) not to suppress the larger monasteries, but to vest in him all such monasteries as had been surrendered since 4 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. 1535-6, or should afterwards be surrendered. And soon the whole of these houses, even those, 'wherein, thanks be to God, religion is right well kept and observed,' (praise bestowed on some by the previous act), were induced by various means to surrender or were forfeited to the crown by the attainder of their abbots for high treason.

In the survey of the diocese of Ely of 1534 (Valor Ecclesiasticus, Cooper, *Ann.* i. 370) this house of the Carmelites is not mentioned, so that its value is not known, however, 'Friars were by their profession mendicants and to have no property,' (Tanner, *Not. Mon.* 1744. p. xxviii.): it escaped dissolution under the former act, as 'Houses of *friars* not being named in this act (27 H. 8. cap. 28. [Apr. 1536] for dissolving the lesser *monasteries*) they continued to the fall of the greater houses, and it hath been argued, that if the love of money had been the only cause of putting down the religious orders, the friars would have been spared: for except the Trinitarians and some few others, they had scarce revenues enough to keep their houses in repair.' (Tanner, *Not. Mon.* Catalogue of the Greater Monasteries, note *h.*) It may also have been spared as a place for the academic education of the English Carmelites; for in this year certain general injunctions were given on the king's behalf to all monasteries and houses of religion, one of which required the abbot or presi-

dent to keep and find in some university one or two of his brothers, according to the ability and possession of the house ; who after they were learned in good and holy letters might, when they returned home, instruct and teach their brethren, and diligently teach the word of God. (Burnet, *Ref. Records*, Part. I. Book iv. no. 2.)

However, between the passing of the two acts the Carmelites surrendered their house to the president and fellows of Queens', by deed dated 8 Aug. 30 Hen. VIII. 1538.

Of the priors of this house, the following belonging to the last days of its history are recorded :

Andrew Barsham is mentioned as prior of the house of his order in the university when he proceeded B.D. in 1535 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 57).

William Watson occurs as prior on 18 Feb. 1535-6 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 162).

George Legate was prior on 12 Feb. 1536-7, and on 8 Aug. 1538 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 68).

Clement Hubberd alias Thorpe, was prior or president (according to the wording of two deeds of the same date) on 28 Aug. 1538 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 68).

On 8 Aug. 30 Hen. VIII. 1538, the Carmelites surrendered their house to Dr Mey president and the fellows of Queens' college by the following deed :—

Be it knowen to all men, that we George Legat prior of the house of friers Carmelites in Cambridge comonlie called the White friers and the covent of the same howse by these present writyng testifieth,

That we the prior and covent aforseid gladly ffrely and willynglie do give and graunt and surrender into the hands of the right worshipfull M^r William Mey doct^r in law civill master or president of the coledge of Seynet Margarette and Bernard comonlie called the Quenes coledge in Cambridge and to the ffelawes of the same coledge and ther successors all that owr howse and grownd called the White friers in Cambridge, with all and singular the appertinences therof and therunto belongyng. And we also by these presents do testifie that when we shalbe required therunto we shall depart from the seid

howse and grownd and give place unto them, and also shalbe redie at all tymes to make writyngs and seale to all such writyngs as shalbe divided by ther learned counsell to lie in us for the confirmation and assuraunce of this ovr gift and dede towards them: so that our fact and dede be nothyng prejudiciall but alowed and approved of and by our most dred and soveraigne lord the Kyng, in whose graces power and pleasure, being the supreme hed of this catholik church of England, we confesse and acknowledge that it is to allow or disallowe this ovr fact or dede.

In wittenesse wherof I the seid prior have set to my seale, and the covent aforeseid ther own proper hands wrytyns. Given in ovr chaptre howse at Cambridge aforeseid the viij day of August the yere of the reigne of o^r most soveraigne lord Kyng Henrie the eight the xxx.

Ita est per me fratrem Clementem Thorpe,
per me ffr. Wylliam Smythe,
per me frm Willelmum Wylson.

This deed has appended to it the seal of the prior.

On 17 Aug. 30 Hen. VIII. 1538, the king issued his commission to Dr George Deye provost of King's College, Dr Mey president, and Richard Wilkes and Thomas Smith, two of the fellows of Queens' College, to procure the surrender of the house of the Carmelites, then to take possession of it for the king, and to draw up a perfect inventory of all their goods, which was to be sent to him.

The king's commission is here subjoined:—

Henry the eight by the grace of God king of England and of Fraunce, defendor of the feyth, lord of Irelande, and in erth immediately under God supreme hedd of the church of Englande, To our trusty and welbeloved chapelains George Deye docto^r of dyvinitie provost of our colleadge of Cambridge, William Maye docto^r of the lawe maister of the Quenys Colledge within the same town, Richard Wilkes and Thomas Smyth M^{rs} of Arts and to two of you, greeting:

Forasmuch as we understande that the house of the White friers w^tin that our towne and universitie of Cambridge remayneth at this present in suche state, as it is neyther used to the hono^r of God nor to the benefite of o^r cōmenwealth, myndyng for the conversion of it to a better purpose to take it into o^r own handes, We latt yoⁿ witt

that having special trust in yo^r approved wisdoms and dexterities, We have named and appointed you that repaying unto the said howse immediatly upon the receipt hereof, ye shall receive of the prio^r ther in our name and to o^r use such sufficient writing under the convent seale of the said howse, as by yo^r discretion shalbe thought mete and covenyent for the surrendre of the same; The which surrendre so made, We wooll that ye shall take possession of the said howse, and soo to kepe the same to o^r use tyll further knowlege of o^r pleaso^r, taking a true and a perfite inventory of all the goodes of the said howse, the which o^r pleaso^r is ye shall send unto us incontynently, to thentent our further mynde maye theruppon be declared unto yoⁿ w^t more speed and celeritie. And these o^r l^rēs shalbe your warraunt in this behalf. Geven under o^r privie seale at the castell of Arundell the xvijth day of August the xxxth yere of our reigne.

Thomas Cromwell.

The commissioners set to work with dexterity and celerity, and soon obtained from the friars the required writing. Ten days only elapsed between the issuing of the King's commission and the surrender of their house by the Carmelites. Of the deed of surrender, dated 28 Aug. 30 Henry VIII. 1538, two copies exist in the college treasury, varying only in some small particulars, which are noticed in the following copy of one of them:—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Clemens Hubberd alias¹ Thorpe, presidens² domus fratrum Carmelitarum Cantebrigie in comitatu Cantebrigie, alias dictus Clemens presidens² domus sive prioratus vulgariter dicte the White freres in Cantebrigia in comitatu Cantebrigie et ejusdem loci conventus, videlicet Peter Alanus, Willelmus Smyth, Willelmus Wilson, Edwardus Elisley, Thomas Mayre³, Salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Noveritis nos prefatos Priorem et conventum unanimi consensu et assensu nostris animis deliberatis certa scientia et mero motu nostris ex quibusdam causis justis et rationabilibus nos animas et conscientias nostras specialiter moventibus ultro et sponte dedisse concessisse ac per presentes damus et concedimus et reddimus liberamus et confirmamus illustrissimo principi et domino nostro Henrico octavo Dei gratia Anglie et Francie regi Fidei defensori domino Hibernie at in terris supremo capiti Anglicane ecclesie, totum dic-

¹ —Hubberd alias β.

² prior β.

³ —videlicet...Thomas Mayre β.

tum prioratum nostrum sive domum vocatam 'The White freers' in Cantebrigia predicta, necnon omnia et singula messuagia gardina curtillagia tofta terras tenementa prata pascua pasturas boscos redditus reversiones servicia molendina passagia libertates franchisesias jurisdictiones aquas piscarias vias chimina vacuos fundos ac omnia et singula emolumenta proficua possessiones hereditamenta et jura nostra quecumque tam infra dictum comitatum Cantebr. quam alibi infra regnum Anglie Wallie et marchias eorundem eidem domui sive prioratui nostro terris et tenementis nostris quoquo modo spectantia accumbentia¹ sive incumbentia, ac omnimodas chartas evidencias scripta et munimenta nostra quecumque eidem domui sive prioratui nostro terris et tenementis ac ceteris premissis cum suis pertinentiis seu alicui inde parcelle quoquo modo spectantia sive concernentia, Habendum tenendum et gaudendum dictam domum sive prioratum necnon omnia et singula predicta tenementa terras et cetera premissa cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis prefato invictissimo principi et domino nostro Regi heredibus et assignatis suis in perpetuum, cui in hac parte ad omnem juris effectum qui exinde sequi poterit aut potest nos et dictam domum sive prioratum ac omnia nostra qualitercunque acquisita ut decet subjicimus et submittimus,

dantes et concedentes (prout per presentes damus et concedimus) eidem regie majestati heredibus et assignatis suis omnem et omnimodam plenamque et liberam facultatem² et potestatem, nos et dictam domum sive prioratum una cum omnibus et singulis terris tenementis et singulis premissis cum suis juribus et pertinentiis quibuscunque disponenda et pro suo libero regie voluntatis libito ad quoscunque usus majestati sue placentes alienanda donanda convertenda et transferenda, hujusmodi dispositiones alienationes donationes conversiones et translationes predictas per dictam majestatem suam fiendas ex tunc ratificatas ratas et gratas ac perpetuo firmas nos habituros promittimus per presentes: et ut premissa omnia et singula suum debitum sortiri valeant effectum, electionibus insuper nobis et successoribus nostris necnon omnibus querelis provocationibus actionibus litibus et instantiis aliisque quibuscunque juris remediis et beneficiis (nobis forsitan et successoribus nostris in ea parte pretextu dispositionis alienationis translationis et conversionis predictarum et ceterorum premissorum qualitercunque competentibus et competituris) omnibusque doli erroris metus ignorantie vel alterius materie sive dispositionis exceptioni-

¹ appendentia β.

² auctoritatem β.

bus objectionibus et allegationibus prorsus semotis et propositis palam publice et expresse ex certa nostra scientia animis spontaneis renunciavimus et cessimus, prout per presentes renunciamus et cedimus et ab eisdem recedimus in hiis scriptis; et nos prefati prior et conventus successoresque nostri dictam domum sive prioratum ac omnia et singula predicta terras tenementa ac cetera premissa una cum suis pertinentiis universis prefato domino nostro regi heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus in perpetuum per presentes. In quorum fidem et testimonium nos prefati prior et conventus huic scripto sigillum nostrum commune apponi fecimus. Datum vicesimo octavo die Augusti, anno dicti illustrissimi domini nostri regis tricesimo.

The deed of surrender is signed in the margin:

per me Clementem Hubbard alias Thorpe
 per me fratrem Petrum Alanum
 per me fratrem Wyllym Smythe
 per me fratrem Willelmum Wilson
 per me fratrem Edwardum Elysley
 per me fratrem Thomam Meyre.

The inventory of all the moveables belonging to the friars, was taken on 6 Sept. 30 Hen. VIII. 1538.

The inventory of all and singular y^e movable goodis off the howse of the whyte ffreers in Cambrydge taken by Doctor Maye master off the Quenes college in Cambrydge & Richarde Wylkys & Thōas Smythe felows off the same colledge y^e vj day off Septēbre in y^e xxx yere off the reygne off owre sov^aaigne lord kyng Henry the viijth.

In p^rmis one chalyse off tynne

It^m one corpus case off grene sylke wth y^e corpus clothe yn

It^m one grett payer of latyn candelstyckes before y^e altor

It^m one masse booke printed

It^m one pax off latin

It^m ij antiphonars wryten

It^m one grete porteows

It^m ij worne altor clothes

It^m one fruntlett for y^e altor

It^m one grett bell & one sawnse bell

It^m one sute off vestimentes off whyte bustyā

It^m one sute off vestimentes off whyte sylke

It^m one sute off vestimentes off grene bustiā wyth byrdes

It^m one sute off vestimentes wythe strakys of velvett

It^m one sute off vestimentes off black lymon clothe brodored with
blacke sylke

It^m a single vestimente off blew sylke

It^m a single vestimente off whyte sylke

It^m a single vestimente off whyte bustiā for lente

It^m a single vestimente off redde sylke wyth flowars

It^m a single vestimente off whyte bustian

It^m a single vestimente off whyte sylke y^e albe lackynge

It^m one fruntlet for y^e altor off blew sylke with levis of gold

It^m vj coopis off whyte sylke

It^m xi coopis off sylke off dyv^rse colors

It^m one blacke coope off lymon

It^m one holy water stocke off latyn.

In the ostre off the sayde ffreers

Imprimis ij olde fetherbeddis wyth ij bolsters

It^m ij olde kev^rlettes & one olde quylte

It^m ij shyppe chestys

It^m one cupborde

It^m one table, ij trestelles & a long settell

It^m ij candelstyckes off latyn

It^m one bason & one euar off latin

It^m one olde longe hutche

It^m ij old pèses of hanginges off redde saye.

In the buttrey off the said ffreers

Inp^rmis ij olde tableclothes

It^m one olde salte It^m one ambrye

It^m one hutche that hathe noo lydde.

In the convente hall off y^e saide ffreers

Inp^rmis one table & ij trestelles

It^m one longe forme.

In the kychyn off the sayde ffreers

Inp^rmis iij brasse pottes, one grett & ij lesser

It^m one posnett It^m one kettell

It^m one trevett It^m ij spyttes & ij cobbardes

It^m ij pannis It^m one payer of pothookes

It^m iiij platers v dysshes iiij sawsars & vj potingers of peut^r

It^m one chafinge dysshe

It^m one tubbe and one payle

per me Wylhelmū Mey

per me Richardū Wylkes

per me Thomam Smyth.

From this meagre inventory we must conjecture either that the Carmelites were a very poor community, which after an existence of 250 years seems hardly possible to this extent, or that they had made away with their more valuable effects before this date, seeing their destruction resolved upon.

The following extracts from the college accounts refer to the above :—

III. M. J. 1537-38, fo. 40. Item 7 Augusti [1538] m^{ris} Wylkes et Smythe pro expensis Londini in negotiis Carmelitarum per manus m^{ri} Burbank v^{li}.

fo. 41. Item alia vice in expensis magistrorum Wylkes et Smythe circa negotia collegii Londini pro Carmelitis ultra C^s prius allocatos iiij^{li}.

Item expense Charmelitarum ut patet per syngraphum... iiij^s. vij^d.

1538-39, fo. 51. b. Item 14^o Septembris duobus fratribus pro solutione summe quam magister noster illis concessit presente vicepresidente xij^d.

fo. 52. Item matrone coquisse Carmelitarum pro stipendio huius trimestris ij^s. iiij^d.

Item D. Pargatto [famulo magistri] pro exscriptione resignationis fratrum, inventorio, atque memoriale d^{no} Engelsthorp, proque pelle membranea xxiij^d.

fo. 52. b. Item [Oct.] pro facultatibus fratrum Carmelitarum m^{ro} Barnardo Sandiforth v^s.

The Carmelite friars once gone, the college did not wait long before they began to pull the house to pieces, as the following extracts from the bursars' accounts shew.

III. M. J. 1538-39, fo. 51. b. Item [end of Sept.] Kingo et Geor. Cagell pro deiectione fenestrarum vitrearum apud Carmelitas..... viij^d.

fo. 52. b. Item [Jan. 1538-9] G^o. Carter et Georgio Cagell in deji-
ciendis fenestris vitreis et tollendo ferrum apud Carmelitas et
conferendo res alias ad thesaurarium iiij^s.

(There are many other notices of workmen at the Friary).

fo. 56. Item pro ij li. ferri et sera pensili ad concludendas januas
maiores fratrum viij^d.

1539-40, fo. 62. b. Item 11^o Martii Grene et Kinge deferentibus
scalam magnam a fratribus ex jussu presidis i^d.

fo. 63. b. Item (10 Apr.) Dowseo operanti dimidio die sartiendo
magnam januam fratrum dejectam vento in sep. Pasche ...vj^d.

1540-41, fo. 73. b. Item (23 Sept.) Nicholao Ott pro nova sera
et clavi ad ostium vestiarii apud Carmelitas, ubi reponuntur
materies que erant in coro vj^d.

Item 26^o Septembris Joan. Dowseo cum 2 suis famulis quinque
dies demolientibus res illas que erant in coro apud Carme-
litas vj^s. viij^d.

fo. 74. Item 5^o Octobris Kyngo et Andree Younge...ad portan-
tibus domum vitrum et ferrum dejectum apud Carme-
litas xvj^d.

fo. 74. b. Item 13^o die (Nov.) Dowseo cum duobus famulis deji-
cientibus asseres et alias materies que erant in dormitorio
Carmelitarum quadriduo iiij^d.

fo. 76. b. Item Richardo Strong cum famulo...purgantibus et
parantibus tegulas veteres apud Carmelitas pro Folborne... x^d.

fo. 80. b. Item Johanni Frost cum aliis demetentibus urticas
apud Carmelitas viij^d.

1544-45, 12 Apr. Men working at the chapel and storehouse of
the Carmelites.

fo. 116. b. Building a wall 'in fratribus' surrounding the master's
garden.

fo. 117. b. Item...accepit Andreas Bannock mason pro opere vj
dierum in fratribus circa gradus qui descendunt a cubiculo
magistri in hortum ejusdem vj^s.

fo. 118. b. Item (end of July) Willelmo Wallys pro conductione
cymbe sue ad extruendum le scaffolde in aquis ad edificandum
parietem occidentem versus in fratribus v^d.

(This wall was soon afterwards finished).

1545-46. A wall built 'in fratribus' opposite St Catherine's Hall.

1548-49, fo. 164. b. Demolition of walls.

fo. 165. Item (13^o Januarii) J. Frost et T. Barber...demolientibus campanile in Carmelitisv^a.

Demolition of 'le butteris ultra murum' (buttresses).

fo. 166. (March). The 'fundamenta columnarum templi' dug up.

fo. 168. (May). A wall built between King's college and the Carmelites.

On 28 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII. 1541 William Legh, esq. and Thomas Myldemay, the king's officers of the revenues of the augmentation of his crown in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, sold to Dr Mey master of Queens' college for £20 all the stone, slate, tile, timber, iron and glass, of the late house of the Carmelites.

The grant is as follows:—

Memorandum that we William Legh esquier and Thomas Myldemaye the Kings officers of the revenues of the augmentacōns of his crowne w^tin the counties of Camebrige and Hunt. have barganed and sold and by these p^rsentes do bargayne and sell to William Maye doctor of the lawe and master of the Quenes college w^tin the univ^rsitye of Camebrige for the sōme of xxⁱⁱ poundis sterlinge to be payed to the Kinges use at the ffeaste of Saint Michell tharchūngell next comyng after the date of this p^rsent bill, all the stone, slate, tyle tymber yorne and glasse of the late howse of the white ffriers w^tin the sayd univ^rsitye of Camebrige as the same nowe at this p^rsens standithe and remaynyth. In witnes wherof we the sayd officers to this p^rsent bill have putte to o^r seale the xxvijth day of November in the xxxiiijth yere of the reigne of o^r sov^raigne Lord Kinge Henry the viijth.

per nos { Willelmum Legh Res
Thomā Mildemaie

In the *Forinseca Receipta* of 1540-1 and following years (Misc. B. fo. 39 ff.), we find the account of the different sums of money received by the college for the old building materials of the Friary. They amounted to more than £60, which afforded the college a reasonable profit on the £20 that they

had paid the king. Some of the items are here given: from them we learn, that there were a church and cloister, chapter house and bell tower, hall, dormitory and kitchen.

For. Rec. 1540-41, fo. 39. b. Item (c. 2. Jan.) a m^{ro} Meeres et [Ric.] Nox pro ferro et vitro in edibus preter magnam fenestram orientalem (30s.)

Item 5 Januarii a m^{ro} Chapman pro pavimento graduum in choro xij^s.

Item eodem die a Tunstallo pro parva ede a capitulari campanile versus..... (23s. 4d.)

Item m^{ro} Cooke...Januarii pro dormitorio culina et cenaculo (16^{li} et angeletus.)

Item 14^o Januarii a m^{ro} Hynde...pro nave ecclesie (£12.)

1541-42, fo. 40. pro edificiis venditis ex domo Carmelitarum ix^{li}. xj^s. i^d. ob.

1543-44, fo. 41. Item solut. per manus m^{ri} Stokes pro edibus Carmelit. m^{ro} Alynton venditis x^{li}.

Item pro particula orient. claustris vendit. m^{ro} Gill.....xl^s.

Item a m^{ro} Stokes pro rebus venditis apud Carmelitas primo Decembris iij^{li}. xv^s.

Item (xv^o) die Januarii recepi a m^{ro} Leete pro boriali parte claustris nuper fratrum Carmelitarum..... lx^s.

III. M. J. 1545-46, fo. 138. b. (March or April). Item pro cœna magistrorum Perne et Hutton, quo tempore missi sunt Madingley petendum pecunias a m^{ro} Hynde quas debet pro lapidibus in fratribus venditis viij^d.

(Sir John Hynde, justice of the common pleas, built Madingley hall. Cooper, *Ath.* i. 100; Lysons, *Cambr.* 232.)

On 1 April 33 Hen. VIII. 1542 the king leased the site of the Carmelite friary to William Mey, clerk, from 21 years from Michaelmas, 1541, for 13s. 4d. per ann., payable half-yearly, excepting that part of it which had been granted to the provost and fellows of King's college.

On 26 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. 1542 William Legh gave a receipt to Dr Mey (described as chancellor to the bishop of Ely) for £20. 13s. 4d., £20 being the price of the old materials, and

13s. 4d. the rent for one year of the site of the Carmelites' house and garden.

III. M. J. 1541-42, fo. 91. Item 22° Martii expensæ factæ circa acquisitionem firmæ totius situs domicilii fratrum Carmelitarum collegio adjacentis x^{li}.

fo. 93. b. Item xxvj Novembris [1542] redditus domino Regi pro horto et situ domus Carmelitarum xiijs. iiij^d.

1544-45, fo. 126. Item allocavi magistro, ut patet per billam 2° Junii, pro reditu White Fryers soluto receptori Curæ Augmentationis dⁿⁱ regis vjs. viij^d.

On 12 Sept. 36 Hen. VIII. 1544 the king did by his letters patent grant, among other things, the site of the Carmelites' house to John Eyre, of Bury, esquire. (For John Eyre see 9th and 10th reports of the deputy keeper of the Public Records.)

On 8 Nov. of the same year John Eyre sold to Dr William Mey clerk LL.D. all the site of the Carmelite friary, to be held in free soccage of the king and not in capite, and appointed Dr Thomas Smith his attorney, to give possession of the said land.

III. M. J. 1543-44, fo. 110*. b. Item misi Londinum ad magistrum pro terra e regione collegii nuper Carmelitarum ... xxxvj^{li}.

On 30 Nov. of the same year (1544) William Mey of Cambridge, doctor of laws, did (for a certain sum received of the president and fellows of Queens' college) grant to them the site of the Carmelites or White friars in Cambridge, which he lately bought of John Eyre, of Bury, esq., with the intent (as he adds in a memorandum of 10 Dec. on the back of the deed) that the site which he had purchased with the college money of master Eyre should be made sure unto the said college.

III. M. J. 1544-45, fo. 121. b. Item (4 Dec.) accepit Marke Broghton pro scriptione le dedes de fratribus iij^s.

1546-47, fo. 148. b. Item Willelmo Harryson shryffe pro copia cujusdam brevis quod vocatur 'Distringo,' quod non certiores fecimus eos qui sunt in scaccario quando eminus terras Carmelitarum ij^s.

The following documents, referring to the Carmelites, are among the deeds of King's college :—

25 Nov. 25 H. 8 1533. Lease from the Prior and Convent of the White Friars to W. Dussing D.C.L. (fellow of King's) of a garden with a house thereon, built on the N. side of the Church of the said Friars for 12 years from Mich^s. then last.

10 July 27 H. 8 1535. Grant from the Prioress and Convent of Swaffham Bulbeck to the Provost and Scholars of King's College of a piece of ground the house of the Carmelite Friars in Cambridge and a rent of 5*s*. 4*d*. issuing thereout.

18 Feb. 27 H. 8 1535-6. Bond from John Erlich and Edw. Haynes to the Prior and Convent of the Carmelite Friars to build their wall from Mill Street to the river, by the garden purchased of the said Friars.

6 Sept. 37 [? 27] H. 8 (? 1536). Feoffment from John Erlich, M.A. to Rich. Lyne, Hy. Byssell and Roger Dalyson Masters of Arts (fellows of King's) of a parcel of ground purchased of the Carmelite Friars.

— H. 8. Petition to the King to grant letters Patent to John Erlich & Edw. Heynes.

30 June 5 E. 6 1551. Receipt from Thos. Yale, Bursar of Q. C. to the Viceprovost and Bursar of King's College for £26. 6*s*. 8*d*. in full contentation of an agreement made between the master of Queens' College and M^r. John Cheek, Esquyer, Provost of King's College, concerning a piece of ground late the garden of the Carmelite Friars.

[For. Rec. (Misc. B.) fo. 45. *Recepta pro anno m^{di}. Yale (1550-51).*

Item ultimo die Junii recepit de collegio Regis pro muro edificando xxvj^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.]

In the library of Queens' college on the north side are five windows, the glass of which seems to have come from some part of the Carmelite convent. They are each of two lights, and are glazed with quarries of various patterns, while in the upper part of each light is inserted the head of a Carmelite friar. A narrow border of red and blue glass runs round each light. There are fragments of inscriptions inserted in the border.

When the house of the Black friars within Ludgate was surrendered into the king's hands 12 Nov. 30 Hen. VIII. 1538, the

payment of £13. 6s. 8*d.* due to that convent under lady Joan Ingaldsthorp's composition, became due to the king and was sought to be redeemed by the college in 1542:

- III. M. J. 1541-2, fo. 90. Item primo Junii vicepræsidi eunti
 Londinum ad numerandum pecuniam debitam fratribus aut pro
 impetranda remissione solutionis ejusdem pecuniæ ... liiij^s. x^d.
 fo. 91. Item expensæ factæ per M. doct. Smyth circa acquisi-
 tionem pensionis olim debitæ fratribus Dominicalibus London.
 20 Januarii iiij^{li}. viij^s. viij^d.
 fo. 93. b. Item x^o Augusti D. Smyth persolventi arreragia
 pensionis debitæ fratribus Dñicalibus Londini xxx^{li}.

(The sum is erased, and the following note written in the margin, 'Vacat hic, quia in titulo caus' collegii.')

The pension continued to be paid to the Crown for many subsequent years:

- III. M. J. 1553-54, fo. 222. b. Dominæ reginæ pro reditu
 Le fratrum..... xiiij^{li}. vi^s. viij^d.
 1558-9, Dec. fo. 258. b. Domine reginæ pro reditu le fratrum
 quat. ann. liij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.

In September 1542 the university was assessed at £24, to provide ten soldiers to go with the duke of Norfolk, the high steward, into Scotland. King's college was assessed at £4, St John's at £3, Christ's and Queens' at £2. 6s. 8*d.*, and the other colleges at smaller sums.

- M. J. 1541-2, fo. 91. Item 6 Septembris m^{ro} Meerys precon-
 pro expensis militum comitantium ducem Norfolciæ adversus
 Scotos xlvj^s. viij^d.

The duke entered Scotland on 21 Oct. with 20,000 men; but as the lateness of the season forbad any long campaign, he contented himself with destroying the fruits of the harvest then just gathered in, and devastating the Border for 15 miles from the Tweed for nine days. The Scotch nobles refused to risk a battle, and when the English army retired to Berwick, they too returned to their own homes. The greater part of the English troops were soon disbanded. (Froude, *Hist. of England*, iv. 185, 186.)

In the session of Parliament, which began 14 Jan. 1543-4,

an act was passed for paving Cambridge, ordering the street before every house to be paved by the owner of the house. Accordingly, the college paved all the roads running round the college and in front of their almshouses in Smallbridges-street, now Silver street. The accounts of this work we find in III. M. J. 1543-44, fo. 107-8. Part of the paving-stones came from the old Carmelite friary. The total expense was about £18. (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 409 ff.)

Dr Thomas Smith fellow of Queens' college was vice-chancellor in the year 1543-44, and during his term of office on 11 May 1544 a statute was made by the university for the due registration or matriculation of its members. (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 413-5.) It is from this year only that we possess any approach to a list of the students of the college, as before that time all that is known is the names of the presidents and fellows, of some of the bible-clerks, and of a few graduate members, the amount of whose college bills has now and then been entered as received by the bursar.

In 1544 the goods of the college were inventoried. (Misc. A. fo. 43 ff.)

The duke of Norfolk having been appointed to command the vanguard of the army intended to act in France, wrote to the university on Shrove Tuesday 25 Feb. 1543-4 to know how many archers on foot and how many bill-men they could furnish to serve the king. (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 412.) In the college accounts we find:—

III. M. J. 1543-44, fo. 110. Item m^{ro} Mere pro militibus Academicæ xxij^s.

In the campaign of the summer of 1544 Boulogne was taken by the English, 14 Sept.

On 4 May 1544 an English army of 10,000 men, under the earl of Hertford, landed at Leith, and the next day, strengthened by 4000 horse under lord Evers, took Edinburgh. They soon returned into England, and thence the main part were transported to Calais; but a considerable body of men, under lords Evers and Wharton, remained on the border, and burnt and ravaged and plundered the Scottish territory through the summer and autumn. (Froude, iv. 321 ff. Cooper, *Ann.* i. 413.)

III. M. J. 1544-45. fo. 121. Item xxv° Septembris (1544) pro vino quod habuimus quando ubique struebantur ignes pro rebus feliciter gestis in Scotia viij^d.
Item eodem tempore pro caseo cerevisia et zitho vj^d.

To meet the great expense of the war in Scotland and France, the privy council decided in Jan. 1544-5 that, instead of a war-tax, a benevolence should be levied exclusively from the richer classes. The college contributed £18.

III. M. J. 1544-45, fo. 123. b. Item 4 Marcii solvi m^{ro} Meyres bedello pro sumptibus dⁿⁱ vicecancellarii pro rata nostra portione, quum profectus est Londinum pro benevolentia quam solverunt collegia regi iij^s. viij^d.
fo. 126. Item pro benevolentia quam solvit collegium Regiæ majestati xvijij^{li}.

In Feb. 1545-6, the report of the income and expenditure of the colleges was laid before the king by the three commissioners, Dr Parker, Dr Redman, and Dr Mey.

The whole is printed in 'Documents relating to the University and Colleges of Cambridge' (published by direction of the University commission, 3 Vols. 8vo, 1852), Vol. i. pp. 105-292; the part relating to Queens' college is on pp. 212-226.

The total income of the college is given as £272. 2s. 7½^d. The president's stipend was £3. 6s. 8^d.: he had besides for his commons £3. 16s. 8^d. and was allowed £6 for his three horses. The 17 fellows in priests' orders received £6. 13s. 4^d., the fellows not priests £3. 18s., while the scholars or bible clerks had each £2. 12s. The total expenditure of the college is represented as £273. 4s. 7^d. exceeding the receipts by £1. 1s. 11¾^d. As this excess of expenditure over income was found to be the case with all the colleges except St Mary Magdalene, the King asked the commissioners the reason, and they answered 'that it rose partly of fynes for leases and indentures of the fermours renewing their lessys, partly of wood salys.' At Peterhouse the excess was nearly £50, the income being £138; in no case were the accounts so nicely balanced as at Queens' and Michaelhouse.

On 19 Dec. 1546, king Henry VIII. united King's hall,

Michael house, and Physwick hostel into one college: in the college accounts we find the following notices of the erection of the new buildings:—

- III. M. J. 1546-7, fo. 148. b. Item 7^o Aprili dedi m^{ro} Cooke pro ejus consilio quando Jacobus regis famulus cupiebat succindere nostras arbores apud Bumpstede pro structura novi collegii Trinitatis xx^d.
 Item 13 Maii pro vino pro Jacobo regis famulo tum in cubiculo præsidis tum in aula viij^d.
 Item 16^o Maji pro expensis meis et m^{ri} presidis cum vendidimus lx arbores apud Bumpstede pro xj^{li} viij^s. x^d.
 Forinseca Recepta 1547, fo. 42. It. a Willelmo Pettet pro lignis venditis collegio Trinitatis vj^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d.
 1549, fo. 43. b. It. 20 Oct. a Pettet de Hadstoc in plenam solutionem undecim librarum pro 63 quercis apud Bumsted... xxxviij^s. iiij^d.

Henry VIII. died 28 Jan. 1546-7, and was succeeded by his son, Edward VI.

On 13 June 1547 Mr Yale, one of the fellows, took up the charter of confirmation of 25 Nov. 2 Hen. VIII. 1510, to be confirmed by the new king. The confirmation, which recites that earlier deed, is dated 7 May 3 Edw. VI. 1549. The expenses attending this confirmation were £5. 14s.

- III. M. J. 1546-7, fo. 148. b. Item 13^o Junii m^{ro} Yale quando deferebat Londinum diploma nostrum ut confirmaretur a regia majestate xx^d.
 1548-49, fo. 173. b. Item 16 Maii m^{ro} nostro pro expensis factis in confirmatione chartarum collegii, ut patet per billam... v^{li}. xiiij^s.

The charter is as follows:—

EDWARDUS SEXTUS DEI GRATIA Anglie Francie et Hibernie rex Fidei defensor et in terra Ecclesie Anglicane et hibernice supremum caput.

Inspeximus litteras patentes domini H. nuper regis Anglie Octavi patris nostri precarissimi de confirmatione factas in hec verba:

(*Charter of 25 Nov. 2 Hen. VIII. 1510.*)

NOS AUTEM literas predictas ac omnia et singula in eisdem contenta rata habentes et grata, ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus et approbamus ac dilectis nobis in

Christo Willelmo Maye nunc presidenti et sociis dicti collegii et successoribus suis ratificamus et confirmamus prout litere predictae rationabiliter testantur.

In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium septimo die Maii Anno regni nostri tertio.

WA. SOUTHWELL,

pro triginta solidis solutis in hanaperio.

It bears the great seal of England.

On 12 Nov. 1548 the king appointed bishops Goodrich of Ely and Ridley of London, sir William Paget, K.G. comptroller of his household, sir Thomas Smith, formerly fellow of Queens' college, one of his principal secretaries of state, sir John Cheke, his tutor, Dr William Mey, master of the requests and dean of St Paul's, and Dr Thomas Wendye, his physician, commissioners for visiting the university with power to amend and alter the statutes of the colleges. The visitation began on 6 May 1549 and ended 4 July. Queens' college was visited on 20 May, and the old statutes of 1529 were revised. In the account of the visitation in Dr Lamb's collection of documents (p. 111), we find it stated, 'on the Munday which was the xxth day thei sate at the Quenes college and made an ende and supped ther.'

The notices referring to this visitation in the college accounts are as follows:—

III. M. J. 1548-49, fo. 173. b. Item 5 Maii m^{ro} Gascoyn pro membrana et scriptione omnium eorum qui sunt in collegio ut ostenderetur commissionariis regiis ut patet per billam ejus xvj^d.

Item pro cena commissariorum ut patet per billam ... iiij^{li}. xij^s. j^d.

Item m^{ro} Rogers in regia visitatione xxiiij^s. iiij^d.

(Part of a sum of 20 marks that the visitors ordered to be given to the registry by the university. Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 32.)

1549-50, fo. 188. b. Item Weldysshe pro scriptura statutorum ij^s. viij^d.

1551-52, fo. 207. Item D. Perne pro scriptione statutorum collegii x^s.

On 2 May 2 Edw. VI. 1548 the hostel of St Nicholas, in

the parish of St Andrew without Barnwell gates, was sold for £40 to John Mere.

Among the divines who assisted in the compilation of the 'Order of the Communion' of 1548, and the first Prayer book of Edward VI. (1549), we find besides Dr Mey, the president, two members of Queens' college, viz. Dr Simon Heynes, the late president, now dean of Exeter, and Dr John Taylor, formerly fellow of Queens' and (since 1538) master of St John's college, and afterwards bishop of Lincoln.

The commissioners who brought out the second Prayer book of Edward VI. (1552) seem not to be known.

EDWARD VI. died 6 July, 1553. The lady Mary was on her way from Hunsdon Hertfordshire to London, to attend her dying brother, but hearing of his death and the proclamation of lady Jane Grey, she turned back and went first to Sawston Cambridgeshire, and then to Kenninghall Norfolk, where the nobility and gentry of the eastern counties gathered themselves round her. The opposition which the council at first intended to make to Mary's accession soon seemed hopeless, and they accordingly yielded, and she was proclaimed queen at London on 19 July, and at Cambridge the day after.

The queen reached London 3 Aug., and immediately released Stephen Gardiner bishop of Winchester, and Thomas duke of Norfolk, who soon afterwards resumed their old offices in the university, the former as chancellor, the latter as high steward. On 13 Aug. the university sent Gardiner a letter of congratulation, in which they deeply deplored the proceedings of the last reign, and begged him to undo all that had been done by the reforming party. The answer was not long in coming. On 20 Aug. the queen sent a letter to the chancellor and the heads of houses, directing them to restore the ancient statutes both of the university and the colleges.

The chancellor, unable himself to go to Cambridge, deputed his chaplain Thomas Watson (afterwards bishop of Lincoln) to act on his behalf. Accordingly, Mr Watson visited Queens' college about 28 Aug. The records of this visitation do not

seem to exist; but about 30 Aug. Mr J. Stokes, the vice-president, and Mr Bernard, were sent by the society to the president to inquire about the old statutes of 1529.

III. M. J. 1552-53, fo. 216. Item [c. 28 Aug.] in vino zitho et aliis rebus quando m^r Watson cum assessoribus suis visitabat collegium pro summo nostro cancellario xiiij^d.

Item [c. 30 Aug.] in expensis magistrorum Stokes propresidis et Bernard equitantium ad magistrum quando a sociis mittebantur ad perquirenda antiqua statuta collegii ut patet..... xxviiij^s. iiij^d.

Dr Mey was then at London, as on 27 Aug. he (together with archbishop Cranmer and sir Thomas Smith) was brought before the queen's commissioners in the consistory of St Paul's. (Strype, *Life of Cranmer*, B. iii. ch. 1, *Life of sir Th. Smith*, ch. vi.) It is of the result of this interview probably that bishop Bonner wrote on 6 Sept., the day after his restoration to his bishopric, whence he had been expelled in the previous reign, 'This day is looked that Mr Canterbury must be placed where is meet for him; he is become very humble and ready to submit himself in all things, but that will not serve; in the same predicament is Dr Smith my friend and the dean of St Pauls [Dr Mey] with others.' (Burnet, *Hist. Ref.* Part ii. B. ii. Records, No. 7.)


The public use of the Latin mass was restored very soon after Mary's accession, and altars were set up again 'faster than ever they were put down.' By 1 Sept. 'all the altares at Poules are up and all the ould service sayd in Latin and almoste throughout London the same.' And a letter of 8 Sept. says, 'Heare is no newese but candelsticks, books, bells, censores, crosses and pixes... The high aulter in Poules church is up again elevated 5 or 6 steps above the nayve; but for makinge haste the worke fell. I hope it wilbe a token of some ill chaunce to come again, which God send quickly.' (MS. Harl. 353, fo. 143, Fox, ed. Townsend, vi. 767.)

In Cambridge the mass was celebrated again in September, and till 20 Dec. the old and new service-books were used by different clergymen according to their several tendencies; but

from that date such divine service, as was commonly used in the last year of Henry VIII., and none other, was (by 1 Mariæ, stat. 2, c. 3, which repealed nearly all the reforming statutes of Edward VI.) to be used.

Towards the end of 1553 Dr Mey vacated the 'presidentship, but whether he did so voluntarily, or whether (like Dr Aynsworth of Peterhouse) he was deprived by the chancellor for being married, does not appear.

His deanery was not filled up till 10 March, 1553-4, when John de Feckenham was appointed dean. On his removal (Nov. 1556) to be abbot of Westminster, he was succeeded by Dr Henry Cole, who was elected 11 December.

 HE college account books furnish us with the following items belonging to this presidentship:—

III. M. J. 1537-38, fo. 37. b. Item 20 Octobris (1537) famulo regis pro munere nuncianti principis Edwardi natalem diem...iij^s. iv^d.

(Edward was born 12 Oct. and baptized 15 Oct. 1537.)

fo. 38. b. [c. End of March]. Item (m^{ro} presidi) cum expectaret D. Heynes Londini xii^d.

1539-40, fo. 61. b. Item (17 Dec.) Roberto Lymosyn pro solario quod appenditur turri et coloribus albi rubri et æruginis per manus M. Smyth vij^s. ix^d.

fo. 63. b. Item 17. die (Aprilis) m^{ro} Smythe pro pictore pingenti omnia solaria et pro coloribus et ejus labore xiiij^s. i^d.

Item 21 Aprilis Georgeo Ray pro ferramento lato affixo solario per sacellum per manus m^{ri} Smythe xviiij^d.

Thomas Smith was elected fellow of Queens' college on 25 Jan. 1529-30, and soon became one of the leaders of the revival of learning in the university. In 1533, in which year he commenced M.A., he was appointed by the university to read the Greek lecture; in 1538 he was chosen public orator, and in 1540 appointed the first regius professor of civil law. 'His oratory and learning intermixed was so admirable, and beyond the common strain, that Queens' college carried away the glory for eloquence from all the colleges besides and was rendered so famous by this her

scholar, that it had like to have changed her name from Queens' to Smith's college.

Unius eloquio sic jam Reginea tecta
Florebant, quasi quæ vellent Smithea vocari.
Sic reliquos inter socios caput extulit unus.

As Gabriel Harvey, Smith's townsman, and one who knew him well, writes upon his death.' (Strype, *Life*, ch. ii.)

- fo. 67. b. Item 18 Februarii Thome Whytchurche pro 12 talpis captis in pomario xij^d.
(There are several other similar payments, 35 moles altogether being caught.)
- fo. 69. b. Item 21 die (Oct.) pro prandio et cena magistri nostri et magistri presidentis et thesaurarii atque aliorum tempore curiarum v^s. iij^d.
- 1540-41, fo. 80. Item 7^o die (Maji) vicecancellario pro literis illis conficiendis quas vocant Wrytts, quibus liberarentur a solutione subsidii firmarii et collegium vj^s. viij^d.
- 1541-42, fo. 90. Item 9^o Maji m^{ro} Meerys preconii pro ejus expensis qui ibat Londinum pro multa et quindena remittenda collegiis x^d.
- fo. 90. b. Item xv^o Junii Laurentio Charlys pro pane equino duobus temporibus presenti episcopo (sc. Eliensi) ij^s.
- 1544-45, fo. 121. Item 6 Februarii solvi m^{ro} Hathwaye pro itinere suo Londinium secunda vice pro sacerdotio nostro ut patet per billam suam xvij^s. viij^d. ob.
- Item pro cirpis in cubiculo magistri quando venerat huc episcopus Eliensis iij^d.
- Item Nicholao Pylgrym pro statutis quibusdam domini regis quæ tradidit doctori Glynn tunc temporis presidi xvij^d.
- fo. 124. b. Item 18 Junii Roberto Joyner pro adjunctione le presse in turre in quo reconduntur nostra scripta et rotule viij^d.
- fo. 125. Item (4^o Julii) solvi presidi preter summam quam collegit a sociis ut daretur mimis regine xvij^d.
- 1545-46, fo. 130 (Oct.). Item mulieri verrenti et purganti promptuarium in adventum m^{ri} cancellarii et magistrorum Legh et Pope iij^d.
- Item Richardo Ashe pictori pingenti postes in conclavi rubro colore... xiiij^d.

- Item Richardo Wood fabricanti li wanescot in conclavi juxta pactum suum x^s.
 fo. 138 b. (March). Item solvi m^{ro} Meeres bedello pro expensis m^{ri} D. Smyth et Horne missorum Londinum in negotiis academiciæ x^s. ij^d.
 1546-47, fo. 147. Item 8 Novembris pro pacto quod contraxi cum Roberto Rowell pro horto magistri ornando et importando fimum equinum jubente D. Smyth preside ... ix^s. viij^d.
 Item x^o. Januarii pro amerciamiento quod non purgabatur plateæ semel in hebdomada juxta decretum vicecancellarii viij^d.
 fo. 148. Item solvi Johanni Chase pro le canvas ad tegendum le salletts quando m^r Perne erat procurator jussu D. Smith vij^s. iiij^d.
 fo. 148. b. Item (Apr.) dedi m^{ro} presidi ut emeret munus aliquod quod efferret nomine collegii m^{ro} Pagett quando fuit hic Cantabrigie xx^s.
 fo. 149. b. Item pro meis expensis et m^{ri} presidis quando equitavimus apud Saynt Nedes ad auditores regis in collegii negotiis xij^d.
 1547-48. fo. 152. b. Item 30 Novembri Willelmo Kelly pictori pro horologio in horto magistri nostri xx^d.
 fo. 157. Item 22 Septembris pro vino et zitho pro victoria habita in Scotlande apud le bone fyre viij^d.

(The battle of Pinkie was fought 10 Sept.)

- Item 13^o Octobris pro caseo et duplici birria quum officarii eligebantur ij^d.
 fo. 157. b. Item solvi pro le sukket, marmaled, caraweys et pro vino, quando episcopus Eliensis huc veniebat 3^o Decembris, ut patet per billam m^{ri} presidis iiij^s. iiij^d.
 fo. 159. Item (29 Aug.) pro vino et piris pro episcopo Eliensi xxiij^d.
 1548-49. fo. 173. Item domino Matravers in vino pomis et suket jussu presidis iiij^s. ix^d.
 Item 9 Aprilis famulo D. Perker pro allatione pecuniæ Londino post mutationem solidorum jussu presidis viij^d.
 1549-50, fo. 189. Item 15 Aprilis expensa apud le bonefyare pro pace ut patet, &c. vj^s.

(Peace with France was signed in March.)

- Item (24 Maji) fabro erario pro refectione picie argenteæ...ij^s. iiij^d.

- 1550-51. fo. 197. Isto die (videlicet duodecimo die mensis Julii) mutatus fuit valor numismatis, unde peto mihi allocari iij^d. in quolibet sheling in expensis sequentibus prout sequuntur...
- fo. 108. b. Isto die (viz. 17^o die mensis Augusti 1551) secundo mutatus fuit valor numismatis, unde peto mihi allocari in quolibet sheling vi^d. pro rata mutationis.

(The base testoons of Edward VI. were on these two dates cried down respectively to 9*d*. and 6*d*. Froude, v. 348-350.)

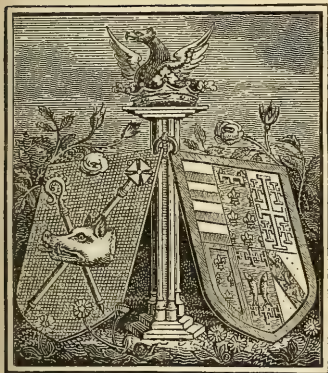
- 1552-53. fo. 215 b. Item 10^o (Julii) in fæno stramine et pane equino pro equis comitis Huntingdonie, quum hic diversabatur in itinere ad Mariam reginam in Northfolk jussu magistri Stokys propresidis v^s. viij^d.
- fo. 216. Item quando Dr Thomas Smyth, eques auratus quondam socius hujus collegii, in oppidum venit solutum pro prandio (Aug. 27 or 28.) ij^s. vi^d.



£. William Glynn.

5 Dec. 1553—c. Oct. 1557.

1 Mariæ—4 et 5 Ph. et Mar.



It has been already stated, that on the revival of the old forms and doctrines of religion the presidentship of Queens' college became vacant: the post was soon filled up by the election of Dr William Glynn.

He was the son of John Glynn of Glynn in the commot of Maltraeth in Heneglwys Anglesey (who is said to have been rector of Heneglwys), by Joannet daughter

of Meredith ap Gwilim, and was born about the year 1504, according to the date on his monument in Bangor cathedral. In Fox's *Acts and Monuments* (ed. Townsend), vi. 212, he is described as being of the age of 41 years in 1551: however, the ages of other persons examined at that time concerning Stephen Gardiner bishop of Winchester, as given by Fox, differ much from the dates received in Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*: though in this case the date of his first degree seems to support the statement of Fox. He was B.A. 1526-7, M.A. 1530. In 1530 he was elected fellow of Queens' college, was junior bursar in 1532-33; senior bursar in 1533-34, and dean in 1539-40.

He proceeded B.D. in 1538, and commenced D.D. in 1544, about which time he was elected lady Margaret's professor of divinity, vacating his fellowship about May 1544.

On the foundation of Trinity college, 19 Dec. 1546, he was appointed a fellow, and became the first vice-master. Under Edward VI. he was inhibited from acting as lady Margaret's professor, and in June 1549 resigned this office. In that month he took a leading part in the dispute on the Holy Eucharist, held at Cambridge before the royal commissioners for the visitation of the university (Fox, *Acts*, ed. Townsend, vi. 305-335). Though he here took the roman catholic side of the arguments, yet he seems to have conformed to the alterations in religion, as on 7 March 1549-50, he was, in succession to another fellow of Queens' Bernard Sandiforth who resigned, instituted to the rectory of St Martin Ludgate London, on the presentation of Thomas Thirlby bishop of Westminster (which preferment he resigned before 22 May, 1553), and to that of Heneglwys on 3 Feb. 1551-2. He was also rector of Rhoscolyn near Holyhead. (Newcourt, *Rep.*, Rowland, *Mona antiqua*, 374.)

In 1551 he was chaplain to Dr Thirlby, who was then bishop of Norwich.

The date of his election to the presidentship of Queens' college is approximately fixed by the following extract from the bursar's accounts :—

III. M. J. 1553-54, fo. 219. b. (Dec. 1553). Billa expensi facti
per magistros Bewmont et Yale Londinum proficiscentes ad
D. Glynn in presidem collegii noviter electum lij^s. ix^d.

In Dr Walker's MS. copy of the statutes the date of Dr Mey's ceasing to be president and Dr Glynn's election, is given as 5 December; the date is probably correct, and seems to shew that Mey was deprived. It was in December also that Dr Parker was constrained to resign the mastership of Corpus Christi college.

Gulielmus Maie legum doctor fuit nonus Presidens per annos 14, viz. ab anno Dom: 1539 usque ad annum 1553, i.e. ab anno 30^o Henr: oct: usque ad primum Mariæ et quint: decembris.

Gulielmus Glyn sacræ theologiæ professor et Episcopus Bangoriensis fuit decimus presidens per annos tres, viz: ab anno Dom: 1553 et 5^o decembr. usque ad annum 1556 et 16 Novemb. i.e. ab anno 1^{mo} Mariæ usque ad 4. ejusdem. (MS. Walker, fo. 93. b. 94.)

This account was written 7 May 1565.



R Glynn was one of the six delegates who were sent by the university of Cambridge to Oxford to assist at the disputation held there 16-20 Apr. 1554 with archbishop Cranmer and bishops Ridley and Latimer (Fox's *Acts and Mon.* ed. Townsend, vi. 439 ff.). The following grace appointing them was passed 7 April 1554, by the senate:—

Conceditur ut Dominus Procan., Doctores Glyn, Atkynson, Scot, Watson et Mr Segiswick vestro nomine Oxoniam proficiscantur ad propugnandam veram et catholicam fidem et contrariam doctrinam impugnandam, et literæ ea de re ad Oxonienses conscriptæ sigillo vestro communi consignentur.

On this visit to Oxford he was incorporated D.D. there.

Though an old friend of bishop Ridley he is described as having behaved very contumeliously towards him. 'After this,' says Fox (vi. 491), 'Dr Glyn began to reason, who (notwithstanding master Ridley had always taken him for his old friend,) made a very contumelious preface against him. This preface master Ridley therefore took the more to heart, because it proceeded from him. Howbeit he thought, that Dr Glyn's mind was to serve the turn; for afterwards he came to the house wherein master Ridley was kept, and, as far as master Ridley could call to remembrance, before Dr Young (the vicechancellor of the university of Cambridge) and Dr Oglethorp, he desired him to pardon his words. The which master Ridley did even from the very heart, and wished earnestly that God would give not only to him but unto all others the true and evident knowledge of God's evangelical sincerity, that, all offences put apart, they being perfectly and fully reconciled might agree and meet together in the house of the heavenly Father.' Glynn's words were these: 'I see that you elude or shift away all scriptures

and fathers: I will go to work with you after another sort:—Christ hath here his church known in earth, of which you were once a child, though you now speak contumeliously of the sacraments.’ To this the bishop replied: ‘This is a grievous contumely, that you call me a shifter-away of the scripture and of the doctors. As touching the sacraments I never yet spake contumeliously of them...’

Dr Glynn took no part in the disputations with Cranmer and Latimer, and but a very small one in that with Ridley.

He was chosen vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge for the year 1554-55, but only served part of his term of office, being sent in Feb. 1554-5, to Rome with bishop Thirlby of Ely, Anthony Browne, viscount Montacute, sir Edward Carne, and others, on an embassy to the Pope, to make the queen’s obedience to his holiness, and to obtain a confirmation of all those graces, which cardinal Pole had granted in his name. They arrived there 24 May, and returning, reached London 24 August. The journal of this embassy is printed in Hardwicke, *State Papers*, i. 62—102. (Strype *Mem.* Vol. iii. (Mary) ch. xxviii. p. 227.)

In the same year he was elected bishop of Bangor, and was consecrated 8 Sept. 1555 at London House by Edmund Bonner bishop of London, Thomas Thirlby bishop of Ely, and Maurice Griffin bishop of Rochester, and received the temporalities 25 September.

On 15 Aug. 1557, he assisted at the consecration of bishops David Pole of Peterborough, and Thomas Watson of Lincoln. (Strype, *Mem.* Vol. iii. (Mary), ch. li. p. 390.)

When he ceased to be president is stated in Dr Walker’s copy of the statutes to have been 15 Nov. 1556; but this must be wrong, as we find him mentioned as president in Dec. of that year (p. 253).

He is also mentioned as bishop and president on 3 Feb. 1556-7, in the return of the college property of that date.

No reason is given for his vacating his office, which he did in 1557 after 1 Sept. and before 1 Dec.: his bishopric can hardly have been the cause, as we find John Christopherson, master of Trinity college, consecrated bishop of Chichester 21 Nov. 1557,

and yet retaining the mastership, from which he was only dispossessed by the return of his predecessor, Dr W. Bill; bishop Ridley also retained the mastership of Pembroke college, till he was deprived in the beginning of queen Mary's reign.

He is mentioned as bishop but not as president in Oct. 1557:

III. M. J. 1557-8, fo. 248 b. [Oct.] Imprimis pro itinere Ottes ad
episcopum Bangoriensem xl^s.

Item ei pro pane equino ij^d.

At this time he was probably in Wales, as he held a diocesan synod at Bangor on 4 Nov. 1557.

Dr Glynn died 21 May 1558, and was buried in his cathedral on the north side of the choir in the place where the Easter sepulchre used to stand. His tomb has the following inscription on a brass plate:

Gulielmus Glyn natus in insula Mona, Cantebrig. Doctor Theologiae, episcopus Bangor, Romam vidit, concionator egregius, sua lingua valde doctus. Vixit integerrime annos 54. Moritur anno 1558 et Regni Mariae quinti. Duw adigon.

(Browne Willis *Bangor Cathedral* (London, 1721, 8°), p. 30.)

In *Thomæ Caii Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Academicæ Oxoniensis* published by Th. Hearne, Oxf. 1730, we find (Vol. ii. pp. 647—650,) the following account of the bishop from the pen of his successor bishop Humphreys:—

Papers original MSS. sent by Bp. Humphreys, then of Bangor, to Mr. A. Wood, now in the hands of the Reverend Dr. Kennet, Bp. of Peterborough.

William Glyn the Bishop was the Son of John Glyn, Rector of Heneglwys in Anglesey (descended paternally from Eneonap Gwalchmay) and of Joanett the daughter of Meredyth ap Gwilim. This John Glyn, who himself was the Son of one Sr. Griffith ap Evan ap Tudur a Priest, had a great many children by severall women (of which I conceive, John Glyn the Dean of Bangor to be one, tho' I am not not certain of it) but he names many of them in his last Will (which is dated *Junii* 6^{to} 1534.) as Geoffrey Glyn (after LL.D. founder of the free School at Bangor), David Glyn, Hugh Glyn, Owen Glyn (afterwards M.D.) and two Daughters, and makes his Son William Glyn then A.M. his Executor and Overseer. 1551. Febr. 3. this

William Glyn then D.D. was instituted to Heneglwys (his Father's Preferment, but a very mean one, scarce worth 40 *lib. per an.* at this day). We have no more of him in our Register, till his being made Bishop. But in Fox Vol. 3. in 1554, you find he was one of them, that disputed with Bp. Ridley at Cambridge [at Oxford] and thô he was Ridley's old Friend, yet made a contumelious Preface against him, which Bp. Ridley took ill, and for which Glyn afterwards begg'd pardon.

After the See of Bangor had continued void near 3. years (from Bp. Bulkeley's death) 1555. Sept. 8. William Glyn S.T.P. was consecrated Bishop. Upon his first coming to Bangor, he held there a Diocesan Synod or Convocation, which began on Munday next after Trinity Sunday 1556. and wherein after a Solemn Procession, and the Masse of the Holy Ghost, he preached, and then ordered the Decrees and Canons of the last Provinciaall and Legatine Synod to be read, and admonished the Clergy to obey them. I suppose, these were Cardinal Pool's Decrees and Canons which passt in the Convocation that began Nov. 2. 1555. and are inserted in the 14th. Vol. of the Councils (Edit. Labbe) Fol. 1733. Then was read the Pope's Bull of plenary Indulgence, and a Mandate from the Bishop of London (Bonner) to observe the Contents. After this, and Conference with the Clergy about severall matters relating to the public State of the Diocese: It was unanimously decreed, there should be two Diocesan Synods at Bangor every year; one the next Court day *post Festum Omnium Sanctorum*; the other next Court day after *Dominicam in Albis*, at which all the Clergy in the Diocese were to be present, to appear in their Surplices for Procession, and to bring their Boxes, to have consecrated Oyle for the Chrisme. And lastly the Clergy presented the Bishop with a Benevolence of 100. Marks, according to the antient and laudable custome of the said Diocese, upon the coming of a new Bishop.

At the next Diocesan Synod, held at Bangor Nov. 4. the same year, he ordered the aforesaid Decrees of the Legatine Synod to be read again, and strictly admonished the Clergy to observe them, under the Penalties therein contained.

At another Diocesan Synod at Bangor Nov. 4. 1557 he monished the Clergy to pay their Arrears of Subsidies, to exhibite Terriers and Inventaries of their Church goods by the next Synod, under pain of Deprivation, and enjoyned Residence and Hospitality. He was a zealous Papist, but no Persecutor, that I can finde. On the contrary,

tho' he deprived many of the married Clergy, he generally gave them some other Living instead of that, they were deprived of, and often permitted them to exchange.

1558. 21 die Maii, dictus Reverendus Pater Willim^{us}, Episcopus Bangor, summo diluculo, diem claudebat extremum, sedit annis duobus, mensibus octo, et diebus tredecim. He was buried before the High Altar, and hath this Inscription on his Grave.

Guylihamus Glyn natus in Insulâ Monâ, Cantabrigiæ Doctor Theologiæ, Episcopus Bangor Romam vidit, Concionator Egregius suâ linguâ et valde doctus. Vixit integerrime annos 54. Moritur anno 1558. Regni Mariæ quinto.

Duw a Digon.

His arms were: Barry of 6, Arg. and Az. three sea-horses naiant Or, two and one.

Fuller (*Worthies of Anglesea*) gives bishop Glynn the following character: 'An excellent scholar, and as I have been assured by judicious persons, who have seriously perused the solemn disputations (printed in Master Fox) betwixt the Papists and Protestants, that of the former none pressed his arguments with more strength and less passion than Doctor Glynn: though constant to his own, he was not cruel to opposite judgments, as appeareth by the appearing of no persecution in his diocese; and his mild nature must be allowed to be at least *causa socia* or the fellow cause thereof.'

IN consequence of the restoration of the roman catholic religion the statutes of 1529 were again put in force and many other changes took place in the college. Those concerning the chapel will be found under that head: some others are here given from the bursars' account books.

III. M. J. 1553-54, fo. 220. [June] Mutuo accepit academia ad solvendum pro argentea et inaurata cruce liij^s. iiij^d.

In 1548 during Dr Parker's vice-chancellorship, the university had sold their great silver processional cross, weighing 336 oz., for £92. 13s. On 4 April 1554, the chancellor bishop Gardiner wrote to them, stating that he had willed master Yonge the vice-chancellor to provide a

seemly cross of silver, to be used in their processions among them as in times past; it cost £30. 0s. 8*d.*, towards which Trinity college contributed £5. 6s. 8*d.*, King's college £4, St John's college £3. 4s., Christ's college £2. 15s., and the other houses smaller sums than the share of Queens' college. (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 9. 85.)

1554-55, fo. 230. [June]. Item pro sex fasciculis exustis in atrio
vesperiis sancti Johannis ix^d.
Item pro vino caseo et duplici zitho eodem tempore..... xx^d.
Item pro igne potu et vino in vesperiis sancti Petri in
atrio ij^s. ij^d.
fo. 230. b. [July] Imprimis pro igne in atrio in vesperiis sancti
Thome (Translation of St Thomas of Canterbury, 6 July.) ix^d.
Pro vino, duplici zitho et caseo eodem tempore xix^d.

During the years 1556 and 1557 we find these eves of the festivals of St John Baptist, St Peter, St Thomas of Canterbury, and St James, kept in a similar manner.

Mary was married 25 July, 1554, to Philip, prince of Spain and king of Naples; the event was thus celebrated at Queens':—

III. M. J. 1553-54, fo. 221. July. Pro novem fascibus ligni ad
constructionem 3 pyrarum in atrio ij^s. iiij^d.
Compotatio sociorum simul sedentium ad pyram viij^d.

The alleged pregnancy and rumoured delivery of the queen caused much rejoicing.

III. M. J. 1554-55. fo. 225 b. [Nov.] Item pro igne in atrio et
aliis expensis ibi factis cum renunciatum fuit Reginam fuisse
conceptam ij^s.
fo. 228. [April]. Item pro 6 fasciculis exustis in atrio cum con-
clamatum est Reginam peperisse ix^d.
Pro vino caseo et duplici zitho eodem tempore..... xx^d.

In 1555, at the instance of bishop Gardiner, the university imposed on all graduates the subscription to certain articles, affirming the leading doctrines of the mediæval church. The names of the greater part of the fellows of Queens' college are in the list of subscribers given in Dr Lamb's *Cambridge Docu-*

ments, 175, 176. It includes Thomas Yale afterwards dean of the arches to archbishop Parker (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 379, 566), Nicholas Robinson afterwards bishop of Bangor (Cooper, i. 503), John Mey brother of the late president and afterwards bishop of Carlisle (Cooper, ii. 233, 549), John Josselyn afterwards archbishop Parker's secretary (Cooper, ii. 366), Richard Worme afterwards counsellor and solicitor to the dean and chapter of Peterborough (Cooper, ii. 50, 544), and William Harward, who played a somewhat conspicuous part in the visitation of 1556-7, but afterwards was made canon of Windsor (Cooper, ii. 51, 544).

DURING the months of January and February, 1556-7, a general visitation of the university and colleges took place under the authority of the chancellor cardinal Pole as the pope's legate. In Dec. the chancellor cited all graduates to appear before the visitors at St Mary's church on 11 Jan. and his citation was made known to all persons concerned by the vicechancellor Dr Perne. (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 112.) The visitation was accordingly opened on that day at King's college chapel with mass of the Holy Ghost, and a Latin sermon at St Mary's against heresies and heretics, by Thomas Peacock, B.D., afterwards president of Queens' college. The trial and condemnation of Martin Bucer and Paul Fagius lasted from 12 Jan. to 1 Feb. Burning their remains and a cartload of heretical books in the market-place, reconciling Great St Mary's church, and a procession with the Eucharistic bread, occupied the 6th, 7th, and 8th of February; and on the 16 Feb. the new statutes were promulgated after mass at St Mary's, and the next day the visitors left the university. The visitation of the colleges went on meanwhile, beginning at King's college on 14 Jan.

Dr Glynn was not present at the visitation, although the college had informed him of the arrival of the visitors, as on 13 Feb. the visitors mention 'the absence of the master.'

III. M. J. 1556-57, fo. 243 [Dec.] Ejus expensa qui proficisceretur ad magistrum nostrum episcopum Bangoriensem significandi gratia visitatorum adventum xxiiijs. ij^d.

The proceedings at Queens' college are thus described in John Mere's diary (MS. Parker cvi. Art. 330; Dr Lamb, *Camb. Doc.* 184 ff.): the expression 'the president' there used means (as it often does) the vice-president, John Dale:—

xviii Januar. On Monday as before with some snow. It. the visyters came to the Quenes college di. houre before vij, and in the gate howse a forme sett with carpet and cussghyns, where first the president receyved them with holy water and sensing in a cope, and all the company in surplusses with crosses and candlestycks. After that thei went to the chapell processionaliter and had masse of the Holy Gost songe, which don they sitting styll in the stalles the president delivered the certificat of all the companyes names and I called them, and then thei wente upp to the awlter and so to the vestrye perusinge all thinge as they did at the kings college. Then thei wente to the master's lodgyngs and there sate in examination untill x, at what tyme the Vic. came and fet them to S. Maryes, but Dr Thomas Watson the bishop of Lincoln, and Dr Cole provost of Eton and dean of St Pauls, two of the visitors, remayned styll at the Quenes college and there dynded and continued tyll affter iiij of the clocke.

The following account of this dinner is taken from Fox's *Acts and Monuments* (ed. Townsend), viii. 273 (see App. p. 769):—

The commissioners (for they were marvellous conscionable men in all their doings) had great regard of the expenses of every college where they should make inquisition. Wherefore, to the intent that none of them should stretch their liberality beyond measure, or above their power, they gave charge at the beginning, that there should not in any place be prepared for their repast above three kinds of meat at the most... Thereupon when they came to Queenes college the 18th day to sit upon inquiry, and one capon chanced to be served to the table more than was prescribed by the order taken, they thrust it away in great displeasure. These thriving men, that were so sore moved for the preparing of one capon, within little more than one month, beside their private refections, wasted in their daily diet well nigh a hundred pounds (£82. 10s. 4d.) of the common charges of the colleges, so that the university may worthily allege against them this saying of our Saviour, 'Woe unto you that strain out a gnat and swallow up a camel.'

The expense of this dinner is stated in the bursars' books to have been £1. 18s. 10½*d*.

Of the further proceedings at Queens' we find the following particulars in Mere's diary:—

xx Jan...It. M^{rs}. Cosyn, Morley, both the proctors, Gwyn, Bronstead and I supped with M^r Yale at the Q. Coll.

xxij Januar....It. dirge at Botulphe church [exequiæ of D^r J. Drewell] where the Vic. had ij^s and the proctors xij^d a pece. The parson was fayne to execute, for no priest of the Quenes Coll. was present, but M^r Harwarde.

xxiii Januar....It. the Vic. D. Yonge, D. Gryffythe, bothe the proctors and ij bedells dyned at the Quenes college...It. D. Harvyne, M^{rs}. Taylor etc. supped at the Quenes college.

On 6 Feb. Dale, Robinson, Meye, Joscelyn, and Thorpe, fellows of the college, were sent for by the visitors; and 'M^{rs} Hale (?), Harwarde and Hawsoppe came unsent for.'

On 8 Feb. they sent for the president of Queens' college and all the fellows.

Feb. xii...It. betwyxte i and ij my L. of Lynkolne and D. Cole wente to the Quenes college and called the company togeyther into the chappell and ther contynued an houre.

xiii Februar....It. the visitors sent for M^{rs}. Harwarde and Hawsop to brynge in bookes, and thei with M^{rs}. Dale and Mey were commanded to make none electyon in the absens of the master excepte it was otherwyse seene by my L. Cardynalles grace, under payne of bothe frustratyng the election and losinge ther voices for after, and thereof syr Baley and I were called and taken as wytnesses, and the visitors willed the company to be good to W. Lamas the cooke and to give that the statute apoynted hym.

xiv. Februar....It. M^{rs}. Dale and Yale willed me to deliver to the Datarye in the name of the felows a byll with these names: M^{rs}. Shaw, Ketleston and syrs Robinson, Brysko and Newell, whom thei meant to chose fellowes of ther howse.

Of these only John Newell was elected fellow about Mich. 1557: he died however in about 18 days.

Primo Martii. It. The Quenes college entered questions.

The visitors investigated the way in which the statutes of 1529, (which had been brought back in the previous November,)

had been observed by the society. The answers of the fellow to the questions put by the visitors have been preserved. They are here transcribed from MS. Parker, cxviii. p. 395—400, where however the paper containing them stands in the midst of documents belonging to the year 1559:—

Collegium Reginale, prima inquisitio
ex prima depositione primi testis,
viz. Johannis Dale.

- Ad primum. In collegio Regine presidens et xj socii sunt, quorum tres exi-
unt sacerdotes viz. Johannes Dale, Johannes Stokes et Guilielmus
Harwarde.
- Ad eundem. Sunt in eodem collegio tres scholares, duo coci et duo servientes.
- Ad eundem. In eodem collegio ultra fundationes sunt sex scholares, quibus
solvuntur singulis hebdomadis octo denarii, estque inibi organista cui
solvuntur singulis hebdomadis sedecim denarii.
- Ad 3. Presidens et septem socii absunt de consensu tamen majoris par-
tis sociorum.
- Ad eundem. Numerus sociorum et sacerdotum non est completus prout statu-
tū requirunt.
- Ad 4. Statutum superiore anno violatum fuit.
- Ad 6. Nicholaus Robinson et Johannes Josselin non fuerant electi jux-
ta formam statuti, sed impositi per visitatores regis Edwardi sexti.
- Ad eundem. Omnes non observant juramentum de observandis statutis ipsius
collegii.
- Ad 7. Duo socii sunt ex Wallia, nomine Thomas Yale et Nicholaus
Robinson.
- Ad 8. Presente vicepreside missæ et horæ canonicæ celebrantur, ipsæ
vero absente aliquando omittuntur.
- Ad eundem. Plures sunt qui tarde veniunt in celebratione anniversariorum
exequiarum, et maxime magister Josselin qui semper tarde venit.
- Ad 10. Anno preterito Johannes Maye thesaurarius remansit debitor
collegio in quadraginta libris, et tamen obligatus.
- Ad 13. Multi absunt in disputationibus, absunt et maxime magistri Yale
et Robinson.
- Ad 14. Magistri Joslyn, Thorpe et Maye diverterunt studia a Theologia
ad eruditionem.
- Ad 17. Non utuntur sermone latino nec loquuntur de rebus spectantibus
ad eruditionem.
- Ad 19. Non intrant horis debitis in collegio.

Mulieres tamen honeste nec suspecte accedunt intra septa collegii Ad 23.
et quando aliquos oppidanos invitant, habent illas cum eorum maritis
in mensa.

Magister Maye aliquando ludit. Ad 24.

Nonnulli eorum amici cubant et dormiunt in collegio. Ad 25.

Magistri Dale et Yale non portant caputium. Ad 28.

Magistri Yale et Josselyn claves cistarum penes se habent et illas vicepresidi reddere nolunt. Ad 30.

Magister Harwarde solet sæpissime rixare cum vicepreside et aliis Ad 32.
dicti collegii sociis necnon eidem vicepresidi (sic) ac erga ipsum verba
injuriosa proferre.

Ex depositione 2ⁱ testis,
viz. Georgii Hausoppe.

In eodem collegio sunt tantum undecim socii, ex quibus sunt tan- Ad 1.
tum tres sacerdotes.

Presidens est absens sine consensu sociorum qui non satisfacit Ad 3.
officio suo in executione statutorum. Propterea quod semel et iterum
monitus ex senioribus sociis ut cogeret iuniores esse sacerdotes juxta
formam statuti, quod non fecit.

Magister Yale omnia fere collegii monumenta in sua potestate Ad eun-
dem.
habet contra statutum, servatque quasdam claves, non observato man-
dato presidis, qui illas jussit magistrum Dale vicepresidem servare.

Nulla fuit lustratio maneriorum et principalium tenementorum Ad 4.
dicti collegii in a^o. ult. preterito.

Magistri Robinson et Josselin non fuerunt electi juxta formam Ad 6.
statuti, sed per visitatores Edwardi sexti impositi.

Magister Josselyn non pauper sed aureati militis filius est. Ad eun-
dem.

Sunt duo socii de Wallia contra manifestum statutum. Ad 7.

Missæ matutinæ et horæ canonicæ juxta statutum non servantur. Ad 8.

Absentes a rebus divinis non puniuntur, propterea quod habent At eun-
dem.
nullum decanum qui illud faciet.

Unus scholaris nuper decessit a collegio, in cujus locum alium Ad 9.
sunt electuri.

Electiones thesaurariorum fuerunt observatæ præter quandam elec- Ad 10.
tionem quæ non secundum consuetudinem laudabilem hactenus in
collegio observatam (sic).

Magister Maye est debitor collegio in quadraginta libris, de con- Ad eun-
sensu tamen omnium sociorum et sub ea conditione, ut singulis annis dem.
debeat solvere quatuor libras usque ad accomplementum summæ.

- Ad 11. Nullus est decanus qui faciat contenta in articulo.
- Ad 12. Dubitatur de altero censore Theologo an recte satisfaciat officio suo.
- Ad 14. Magister Josselyn adhuc non divertit studium ad Theologiam, tametsi jam per quadriennium fuerit magister in artibus.
- Ad 15. De Jurista civili dubitatur, quia iste deponens nescit an fuerit dispensatum per dictum collegium, et an collegium potuit secum dispensari. Iste jurista est magister Yale, qui per decem annos fuit magister in artibus et ultra decem annos jam elapsos non suscepit gradum doctoratus.
- Ad 17. Statutum de modeste se gerendo in mensa et usu sermone latino (sic) in prandiis et cenis non observatur.
- Ad 20. Ignoratur quomodo publicum ærarium et sigillum custodiantur, propterea quod magister Josselyn habet claves in sua custodia, quas habere non potest ante finitum computum.
- Ad 23. Magistri Yale, Robinson et Josselyn sunt singulis fere noctibus in oppido usque ad horam octavam vel nonam.
- Ad 25. Aliquando viri honesti pernoctant in collegio cum eorum amicis.
- Ad 27. Socii non sacerdotes plus habent tam in communiis quam stipendiis quam sacerdotes, quod estimandum fieri contra intentiones fundatorum.
- Ad 30. Magister Yale noluit dare quasdam claves magistro Dale vicepresidi juxta assignationem præfecti hinc recedentis.
- Ad 32. Sunt qui alunt partes et seminant discordias non solum in collegio sed etiam in oppido, et maxime magistri Yale, Robinson et Josselyn.
- Ad eundem. Magister Yale nuper minatus est se velle tractaturum magistrum Georgium Hawsoppe indignis modis, presentibus tunc magistris Thorpe et Josselyn.

Ex depositione 3ⁱ. testis, viz. Ricardi
Thorpe.

- Ad 8. Missæ non celebrantur singulis diebus festis.
- Ad 10. Johannes Maye de computo suo tempore officii bursarii debet collegio quadraginta libras et tamen obligavit se illas solvere infra quadriennium.
- Ad 24. Multi comedunt in tabernis, cum amici illis accedunt.
- Ad 30. Magister Josselyn noluit restituere claves turris magistro Dale antiquo thesaurario.
- Ad 32. Multi sunt contentiosi, et maxime magister Yale qui omnibus aliis sociis velit imperare.

Ex inquisitione secunda et primo
ex depositione primi testis, viz.
Thome Yale.

Sunt tantum undecim socii in collegio Regine, quorum duntaxat Ad 1.
tres sunt sacerdotes.

Præsident collegii abfuit a collegio per totum istum annum, viz. a Ad eun-
desto sancti Michaelis hucusque. dem.

Magister Robinson non est electus socius secundum statuta, sed Ad eun-
per visitatores Edwardi sexti intrusus. dem.

Magister Thorpe non electus erat socius, sed per eosdem visitatores Ad eun-
intrusus. dem.

Præsident aderat tantum per triginta dies in anno. Ad 3.

Nulla est lustratio maneriorum et tenementorum pertinentium Ad 4.
dicto collegio per præsidentem.

Sunt plures socii de Wallia quam debent, qui per visitatores Ad 7.
intrudebantur.

Sunt tantum tres pauperes scholares. Ad 9.

Computa ipsius anni nondum sunt finita. Ad 10.

Magister Dale nondum reddidit computum de iis pecuniis, quas Ad eun-
accepit pro expensis in capella dicti collegii. dem.

Magister Maye bursarius anni superioris nondum plene reddidit Ad eun-
computum suum. dem.

Nullus decanus sacelli est electus in hoc collegio. Ad 11.

Non utuntur sermone latino tempore prandii et cœnæ. Ad 17.

Ideo adhibeatur remedium ut statutum in hoc observetur. Ad eun-
dem.

Admoneantur ut post hac diligentius operam dent literis. Ad 24.

Extranei tempore nundinarum Sturbrigien, admittuntur ad per- Ad 25.
noctandum in collegio.

Multi sunt qui nutriunt comam et barbam et non deferunt coro- Ad 28.
nam ordini suo convenientem.

Adhibeatur admonitio generalis, ut juniores debitum honorem Ad 31.
superioribus suis exhibeant. Et ut loquantur sermone latino.

Advertatur ut omnia concordata inter eos et concessa per presi- Ad 32.
dentem et socios mandentur scriptis in registro.

Multæ inimicitiae et discordiae inter socios exortæ sunt et quotidie Ad eun-
exoriuntur, quia non manifeste constat quid inter ipsos concordam- dem.
tum aut non concordatum est.

Ex inquisitione secunda, ex
depositione secundi testis, viz. Nicolai Robinson.

Ad 10. Magister Maye habet in manibus suis quadraginta libras de bonis collegii, necdum plene fecit computum suum pro exercitio officii bursarii.

Ad eundem. Nulla sunt antiqua inventaria rerum aut mobilium aut immobilium in hoc collegio.

Ad 12. Socii bacchalaurei et scholares in hoc collegio non habent repetitiones lectionum, nisi ad arbitrium decani.

Ex inquisitione secunda et
ex depositione tertii testis, viz. Johannis
Josselyn.

3. testis.

Ex interrogatorio. In hoc collegio nullum habent auditorem nec faciunt computa sua juxta morem istius regni sed inter seipsos.

Ex interrogatorio. Magister Josselyn non divertit studium ad Theologiam, contra formam statuti.

Ex interrogatorio. Nicholaus Robinson et Johannes Josselyn non fuerunt socii electi secundum formam statutorum sed impositi per visitatores regis Edwardi sexti.

Ex interrogatorio. Magister Hawsoppe est debitor collegio pro uno pupillo ejusdem in quatuor libris.

It would seem that John Josselyn and Richard Longworth afterwards master of St John's college (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 399), were expelled by the visitors. Nicholas Robinson, John Mey, and John Igulden took priest's orders in the course of the year.

In Fox's *Acts and Mon.* (viii. 274) we find the following, referring to this visitation:—

As Ormanet the pope's datary was sitting at Trinity college, John Dale one of Queens' college came to him whom he had commanded before to bring with him the pix, wherein the bishop of Rome's god of bread was wont to be enclosed. For Ormanet told them he had a precious jewel, the same was a linen clout that the pope had consecrated with his own hands, which he promised to

bestow on them for a gift. But Dale misunderstanding Ormanet, instead of the pix brought a chalice and a singing cake called the host, which he wrapt up and put in his bosom. When he was come Ormanet spake him courteously, demanding if he had brought him the thing he sent him for : to whom he answered he had brought it : “then give it me” (quoth he) : Dale pulled out the chalice and the singing cake. When Ormanet saw that, he stepped somewhat back, as it had been in a wonder, calling him blockhead and little better than a madman, demanding what he meant by those things, saying he willed him to bring none of that gear, and that he was unworthy to enjoy so high a benefit : yet notwithstanding for as much as he had promised before to give it them, he would perform his promise. Whereupon with great reverence he pulled out the linen cloth and laid it in the chalice and the bread with it, commanding them, both for the holiness of the thing, and also for the author of it, to keep it among them with such due reverence as belonged to so holy a relic.

The following extracts from the college account refer to this visitation:—

III. M. J. 1556-57, fo. 242. b. [Nov.] Dedit Mr Dale famulo	
D. Mey perferenti vetera statuta	vi ^d .
fo. 243. [Dec. (sic)] Item pro le perfumes ad cubiculum magistri	
in quo sedebant visitatores	iiij ^d .
Pro sirpis ad idem cubiculum	ij ^d .
Pro thure ad sacellum	ij ^d .
Prandium visitorum et eorundem famulorum ...	xxxviiij ^s . x ^d . ob.
fo. 243. b. [Feb.] Expositum a collegio pro expensis factis	
tempore visitationis, sicut visum sit omnibus collegiorum pre-	
fectis	iiij ^{li} . x ^s .

The charges of the visitors amounted to £82.10s.4*d*., which was defrayed by an assessment on the colleges at the rate of 4*d*. in the pound. (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 120.)

D ^{no} Igulden pro scribendis libris quos secum deferebant visitatores	
ex consensu sociorum.....	vi ^s . viij ^d .
fo. 244. [Maii] Tradita m ^{ro} Dale charta, in qua scribuntur leges	
latæ a visitoribus	ij ^d .
1557-58, fo. 249. b. Item pro expensis ejus qui equitavit ad dñm	
Cardinalem cum literis	xj ^s .
Item expensæ m ^{ri} Dale ad D. Cardinalem	xiiij ^s . iiij ^d .
fo. 250. Item expensæ m ^{ri} Dale ad D. Cardinalem ...	xxiiij ^s . ob.

The visitors of the university 'sent out a commandment that the master of every college by the advice of his house should cause to be put in writing, how much every house had of ready money, how much of yearly revenues, how much thereof had been bestowed about necessary uses of the college, how much went to the stipends of the fellows, and the daily diet of the house, how much was allowed for other extraordinary expenses, how much remained from year to year, what was done with the overplus, with a due account of all things belonging to that purpose.' (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 120-1.) The date of this decree was 11 Jan. 3 & 4 Phil. et Mar. 1556-7. The return from Queens' is still preserved in the college, and is dated 3 Feb. 1556 (i. e. 1556-7).

In 1557 pope Paul IV., out of dislike to cardinal Pole, recalled him to Rome, and on 14 June appointed a Franciscan, William Peyto, who had been (1506-11) fellow of Queens' and whom the pope had formerly known at Rome, Legate a latere of England and Ireland. The queen fearing the result of the appointment of a mendicant friar of great age, and who 'had neither birth, nor abilities, nor a reputation equal to the post he was designed for, especially after such a predecessor, kept the papal decree in her possession, and the whole affair a secret to Peyto, who never exercised the functions of the position to which he had been nominated. The queen remonstrated with the pope, and either he gave way and reinstated cardinal Pole or the negotiations were not finished when Mary died.' (Th. Phillips, *Life of Pole*, ii. 184—204.)

The queen being in want of money issued commissions for raising money by way of loan; the university on being summoned by the commissioners for the county of Cambridge, on 8 Oct. to appear before them, complained to the privy council and obtained an order to the commissioners 'to forbear to meddle' with the university or any person or member of the same. (Strype, *Ecccl. Mem.* iii. ch. 55.)

The following items in the college accounts probably refer to this:—

III. M. J. 1556-57, fo. 245. [Sept. 1557] *Expensi commissariorum domine regine, ut patet per billam* xvij^s. vi^d. ob.

M^{ro} Harward ex mandato domini vicecancellarii ad citandos magistros Dale et Mey ut comparerent coram commissionariis domine regine in collegio iij^s.

The following miscellaneous extracts from the college accounts belong to Dr Glynn's presidency:—

III. M. J. 1553-54, fo. 219. b. [Jan.] to the waytes singulis auro-
ris circumeuntibus ij^s.

fo. 220. [Jan.] Item Wallys οἰκοδόμῳ pro abaco ad cubiculum
magistri (? sideboard)..... xxxvj^s. viij^d.

fo. 221. [May] Propresidi pedibus eunti Bumstedium ad procu-
randum quernas trabes et lignorum codices, et assignandum
arbores excidendas ad ignem conclavi..... xvij^d.

1554-55, fo. 227. b. [March]. A new wooden bridge was built,
the old one having broken down.

1555-56, fo. 238. [Apr.]. Each fellow in orders had 20s. extra 'in
subsidiū stipendii sui ex consensu magistri et sociorum.'

1556-57, fo. 245. b. The fellows in priests orders had 27s. 9½d.
each, 'in subsidio stipendii sui tempore caritatis (ex decreto
visitatorum).'

fo. 245. [Sept.] In expensis pyræ pro victoria regis in Francia
(the battle of St Quintin was fought 10 Aug.)..... ix^d.



Æ. Thomas Pecocke.

... Oct. 1557.—c. May 1559.

4 et 5 Ph. et Mar.—1 Eliz.



HE next president was Thomas Pecocke. He was a native of Cambridge, and probably son of Thomas Pecocke, burgess of that town, whose will (dated 1528, and proved in the court of the archdeacon of Ely in 1541) contains the following clause: 'Item I bequethe to my sone Thomas Pecocke x^{li} to be payd to hym at xx^{ti} yeres of age, yf that he be a mane of the world, and yf that he wyl be prieste, yt to be payd to hym when the same day that he schall syng hys fyrste masse.'

He was admitted fellow of St John's in the 25th year of Henry VIII. (22 Apr. 1533—21 Apr. 1534), took the degree of B.A. in 1533-4, and commenced M.A. 1537. He was afterwards chantry priest in St Lawrence's church in Ipswich, and rector of Nacton Suffolk.

On 23 Apr. 1554, he was installed a canon of Norwich, in which year also he proceeded B.D. His name is subscribed to the Roman Catholic articles of 1555. He was one of the chaplains of Thirlby bishop of Ely, and as such was present at Ely when Wolsey and Pigot were condemned to be burnt for heresy 9 Oct. 1555.

On 25 Oct. 1555 the bishop collated him to the rectory of Downham in the isle of Ely, and on 30 Nov. 1556 to a canonry

(7th stall) in the church of Ely, for which he had exchanged his canonry at Norwich. (Bentham, *Ely*, 260.)

At the visitation of the university in January 1556-7, Mr Pecocke preached the opening sermon ad Clerum on 11 Jan. in St Mary's church before the whole university and the visitors, inveighing against heresies and heretics, as Bilney, Latimer, Cranmer, Ridley, &c. The service itself, 'a masse of the Holy Ghost,' had been previously sung in King's college chapel, as on account of the interdict divine service could not be performed in the university church.

Mr Pecocke is mentioned among the contributors towards 'the lone to y^e quene 1557' in MS. Parker cvi. 339.

It is uncertain how he became president of Queens' college, whether by free election or otherwise. The exact date is also uncertain. The list of presidents in Dr Walker's MS. copy of the statutes (written 7 May 1565) puts his election on 23 Nov. 1556, bishop Glynn's resignation being put on 16 Nov. 'Thomas Pecocke sacrae Theologiae baccal: fuit undecimus praesidens per annos...viz: ab anno dom: 1556 et 23 Nov: usque ad annum 1559 Julii primo. ab anno 4 Mariae usque ad 1^{um} Elizabethae.' These dates are wrong, as appears from the following item in the bursars' accounts already quoted:

III. M. J. 1556-57, fo. 243 [December 1556]. Ejus expensa qui proficiscebatur ad magistrum nostrum episcopum Bangoriensem significandi gratia visitorum adventum xxiiij^s. ij^d.

The date is approximately given by two leases, one of which is dated 1 Sept. 4 et 5 Phil. et Mar. [1557] granted during the mastership of Bishop Wm. Glynn, the other being dated 1 Dec. 4 et 5 Phil. et Mar. [1557] during that of Mr Pecocke: so that Mr Pecocke became president in the autumn of 1557. (II Lease-book 1530-1613, pp. 28, 30.)

III. M. J. 1557-58, fo. 249 [Oct.]. Item pro expensis m^{ri} Stokes equitantis pro m^{ro}..... iiij^s.

Towards the end of the reign of queen Mary, bishop Thirlby of Ely presented Thomas Pecocke to the rectory of Barley Herts. The date of institution is given by Newcourt (i. 798-800) as

31 Jan. 1558. He resigned this living, and his successor, Thomas Dobyson, M. A., was instituted, according to the same authority, on 7 March 1559. As however the latter was instituted by bishop Grindal, who was not consecrated till 21 Dec. 1559, in succession to Bonner, who was displaced 30 May 1559, the date of that event must really be 7 March 1559-60. So that Mr Pecocke was instituted to the rectory of Barley on 31 Jan. 1558-9, and resigned it before 7 March 1559-60.

On 17 Nov. 1558, queen Mary died, and queen Elizabeth ascended the throne:

III. M. J. 1558-59, fo. 258. a. Expensæ pyræ in proclamatione
reginæ ii^s. ij^d

In consequence of the changes in religion which soon afterwards followed (the act of uniformity coming into operation on 24 June 1559), Mr Pecocke lost all his preferments. He resigned the presidentship not long after 5 May 1559. From that time lived in retirement.

On his resignation the college made him a present:

III. M. J. 1558-59, fo. 260. b. [June] Mro Pecoke ex consensu
mri et sociorum iii)^{li}

On 1 May 1563, he gave to the churchwardens of Trinity parish in Cambridge (in which he appears to have been born), and their successors, an annuity of 20s., payable out of the messuage or inn called the Crane.

On 23 Oct. 1581, he gave £20 to the corporation of Cambridge, they covenanting to distribute 16*d.* a month among the prisoners in the Tolbooth. No notice of him later than this has been found. (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 388, *Athenæ*, i. 460.)

His arms were: Or a chevron gu. between three peacocks heads erased Az.



WE will now turn to the events of Mr Pecocke's short
presidentship, and the dispute which arose between
him and part of the fellows respecting an election to
the then vacant fellowships.

The society of Queens' college was divided into two parties,

the one holding with the master, the minority being opposed to him, and claiming to favour the reformed opinions. Among the former it is surprising to find John Mey, the brother of the late president Dr William Mey. The exact circumstances of the dispute have not come down to us. It would seem that the minority was opposed to the election of three bachelors of arts of that year as fellows, John Hendmare or Hyndmer, B.A. (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 180. matr. Nov. 1552) who was already fellow of Christ's college, John Welles, B.A. of Pembroke hall (Cooper, i. 284?), and Edward Harnesse, B.A. of St John's college. Both parties wrote to sir William Cecil the chancellor of the university, and certain persons, apparently John Dale, William Harwarde the senior bursar, and George Gardiner, were deputed by the president to go to London and explain the case to him, and lay a copy of the college statutes before him.

Cecil, who as secretary of state resided at London, not feeling able to do even justice at so great a distance from Cambridge, wrote to Pecocke, directing him to proceed no further in the election or admission to fellowships until he should have decided what course to pursue, and deputed Dr Pory the vicechancellor and master of Corpus Christi college, Dr Parker afterwards archbishop of Canterbury and Mr Edward Leedes afterwards master of Clare hall (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 320, 327, ii. 65) to investigate the complaints, and adjudicate between the two parties. The commissioners seem to have been satisfied with two of the recently elected fellows, and Cecil wrote to Pecocke authorizing him to admit them, although they are mentioned as having been admitted by him at the time of the election. John Hendmare only appears among the 'socii non sacerdotes' for the year Michaelmas 1558-59, while Edward Harnesse continued fellow till about Michaelmas 1560, and John Welles till about January 1563-4.

The MS. Parker cxviii. in the library of Corpus Christi college Cambridge contains (pp. 335-415) a set of documents referring to this subject including the copy of the statutes which had been sent up to Cecil; from the Public Record Office in London another set (Elizabeth, Domestic series, vol. iii. no. 29-31, 36-38. Lemon, *Cal.* 1547-80, pp. 125-6) has been obtained; these two sets are here arranged in proper order.

1.

The president and part of the fellows of Queens' college to
sir William Cecil, chancellor of the university, 16 March
1558-9.

(Public Record Office, Domestic Elizabeth, vol. iii. no. 29.)

Facit incredibilis humanitas tua, illustrissime Vir, æquitas, prudentia, amor in omnes nos, ut quem communem patronum cuncta Academia communi iudicio adoptarit, eum nobis dari iudicem in causa quadam nostra sic vehementer lætemur ut disceptatorem alium aut arbitrum si optaremus non haberemus. Sed accidit perincommode ut hoc præsertim tempore gravissimas tuas occupationes interpellare cogeremur, qui enim assiduus de summa Republica deliberationibus distineris, veremur ut possis aliquid tribuere temporis nostris controversiis. Quare rem omnem et causam brevi complectemur, et quæ præterea sunt dicenda, qui has ad te literas perferunt, coram explicabunt. Præsides (sic enim appellatur a nobis, qui gubernat, et regit domum nostram) quum non ita pridem advocarat omnes socios, communicaratque nobiscum de conquirendis et seligendis adolescentibus quos in socios cooptare poteramus; visum est nobis omnibus rectissimum, et e re nostra publica magnopere fore, ut hoc potissimum tempus præfinitum huic haberemus negotio. Est equidem jam aliqua copia et delectus adolescentium, consequuntur enim (ut fortasse meministi) his proximis diebus infimum apud nos doctrinæ gradum juvenes, quibus fere supplentur inanes in collegiis loci. Quum ventum ad locum et pene ad suffragia 'esset, presidensque recitaret eorum nomina qui peterent, succlamatum est a nonnullis nostris, jura et domesticas leges violari, si de iis qui nominarentur quispiam in numerum nostrum adscriberetur, et nisi sacerdotes, ut se res tum haberet, per statuta neminem legi potuisse. Sed cum et præsides ipse et nos etiam id non vere sed calumniandi animo dictum videremus, eosque quorum nomina pronunciarentur et jure et more institutoque majorum et privatis legibus, beneficio nostro et suffragatione frui potuisse constaret, non sensimus committendum ut propter eos qui offendebantur sine causa repudiaremus (præsertim in tam orba Academia) adolescentes et indole et doctrina præstantes. Illi quum non proficerent, injustis querimoniis se tum appellare certis verbis, et ad tuam auctoritatem confugere professi sunt. Nos ut ceperamus progressi sumus, et quosdam in numerum sociorum nos-

trorum jure ascivimus sententiis nostris. Jam petimus a te, illustrissime vir, ut quo illi jure pugnarunt, quibus autem ipsi nitimur rationibus, requiras ab iis quos ad te cum literis misimus, qui et perscripta afferunt ea statuta quæ hoc dissidium excitarunt, et omnia commodius demonstrare possunt. Non tenebimus te pluribus verbis. Dominus te quam diutissime et Reginae nostræ serenissimum consiliarium et Academiae huic cancellarium, et nobis omnibus qui literas colimus summum patronum conservet incolumem. Datum e Collegio Reginali decimo sexto Martii anno 1558.

Tui honoris studiosissimi præsident
et socii prædicti Collegii, infrascripti.

THOMAS PECOCKE.

JOHANNES MEY.

GEORGIUS ALSOPPE.

GEORGIUS GARDYNER.

EDMUNDUS SHERBROKE.

NICOLAUS HUET.

GULIHELMUS CRAGG.

Ornatissimo clarissimoque
viro Gulielmo Cecillo Summo Aca-
demiæ Cantabrigiensis Cancellario
et Literarum patrono maximo.

(Indorsed) 6 (sic) Martii 1558

The president and certain of the fellows
of the Queenes colledge in Cam-
bridg to Mr Secretarie.

2.

The other part of the fellows of Queens' college to sir
William Cecil, 17 March 1558-9.

(Public Record Office, Domestic Elizabeth, vol. iii. no. 30.)

Occupationes salutare tuas, quibus ad universæ Reipublicæ salu-
tem invigilas, non perturbavissemus hoc tempore (Vir honorate) si vel
scelere caruisset reticentia nostra, vel tam honorarium arbitrum nan-
scisci potuissemus, qui aut propter auctoritatem valeret, aut propter
charitatem vellet, hominum in bonarum litterarum studiis delites-

centium controversias æquo jure tollere. Cujus æquitatis certissima spe cum universa adducta Academia se suosque et omnem politiorum litteraturam tibi commendavit, tum etiam nos quasi parentis vestigiis insistentes, Reginei collegii alumni, iniquo presidentis et intollerabili sociorum quorundam dominatu ad collegii calamitatem et perniciem pressi, ad Dominationem tuam, ne prorsus obruamur, confugimus, qui violentiæ injurias et sensimus sæpe et pertulimus moderate, dum aliqua vel specula illuxerat emendationis vitæ in illis, quos vel Religio ad pietatem, vel fides ad officium revocare debuit. Verum cum omnem quam statutis collegii debuerant abjecissent obedientiam, sibi que putavissent licere quicquid fuit libitum, impunitasque fuisset tanta proposita quantam et sperabant iniquiores, et æqui vix cogitabant, diutius profecto tantam improborum hominum conspiracy ad lacerandum collegii statum, ad agendas prædas ex ejusdem bonorum direptione ferre non potuimus, nec tamen præter Dominationem tuam habuimus quenquam, qui æquo amore esset tam florens litterarum domicillium, tam amabilem pietatis sedem complexurus, quæ quibus rationibus deformata jaceat, quibusque de causis jam perturbetur, etsi ad referrendum esset facile, ad otii tamen tui rationem foret perlongum; illud vero caput est, in quo universa continentur, quod superioribus diebus præsidens, animo nescimus quo pestifero, certe suorum suasu, electionem sociorum absolverit quandam, nec ex more et consuetudine nostra, nec statutorum observantia præstita, nec ad collegii decus seu litterarum incrementum futurum, verum vel metu quodam Reformationis expectatæ, vel conscientia rerum perverse et nequiter gestarum, vel quadam innata malitia in eos, qui visitorum iniquitate pulsi suis sedibus olim videbantur. Hæc ille nuperrime cum sua aleatorum et obætorum hominum cohorte summis viribus et contentione egit, nobis interim et rogantibus, ut memor officii collegii dignitatem tueretur et suam, et tandem appellando nomen invocantibus tuum (ut in scriptis latius apparet), cujus privilegio sperabamus collegium tutius futurum: verum ille nec rogationes tulit nostras, et nominis tui appellationem contempsit. Quapropter contendimus vehementius a Dominatione tua, ut vel certi probique delegantur homines, quorum judicii hoc quicquid est litium terminetur, vel alio transigatur res tota modo, quo et collegio provideatur et litterarum quies non interrumpatur, totumque hoc extingatur confusionis incendium. In hac causa nihil nobis erit tua prudentia antiquius, et quicquid statueris nobis erit sacrosanctum. Dominus Jesus Dominationem tuam ad Reipublicæ

decus et bonarum litterarum incrementum quam diutissime conservet incolumem. E Collegio Regineo Cantabrigiæ 17^o Martii.

Honoris tui studiosi	{	JOANNES STOKES.
		NIC. ROBYNSON.
		JOHANNES IGULDEN.
		EDOUERDUS RAYMOND.
		GULIELMUS PAGETUS.

Honorato Viro Domino Gulielmo
Cicello Summo Cantabrigiensis
Academiæ Cancellario.

(Indorsed) 17 Martii 1558. The
fellowes of the Quenes colledge
Cambridge to Mr Secretarie.

3.

Protest of the minority of the society of Queens' college against
the election of sirs Hendmare, Welles and Harnesse as
fellows. Undated.

(MS. Parker cxviii. no. 17, p. 385-90.)

Beynge unjustlye greved by the manyfolde prejudiciall doyings of
Mr Peacocke Master of our Colledge, and often gentlye desyring
redresse therof at his hande, and offerynge the case of M^r Mey his
fellowshippe touchinge the yeare of promotion to be compromitted to
M^r Doctor Maye, and further to give our voyces to theme that the
master would have, upon knowledge of theme by small differringe of
the election, which we might better do than to suffre so manye to be
voyde, which offre the M^r touchinge M^r Meye his case wolde not
suffre to be done, and touchinge the other matter ones he wolde have
taken yt and thought yt resonable to differre the electyon and put
yt to voyces and founde the greter parte contentid so to differre yt,
the which beynge graunted, he perceyvid M^r Meye and M^r Haussope
and Gardyner beynge capita factionum myscontentid, goeth over theme
agane, reclaiminge two of theme againe which were content to differ
yt, for what purpose this inconstant earnestnesse shoulde be, your
wysdome judge: thus finding no hope of redresse or amendement
at his hand, but ever the longer the further of, were compellid to

require justyce at hygher pours, and to y^{em} for that effecte to appeale speciallye frome a late pretensid election attemptid by him and others whiche ys comytted to your wysdome to be consydered how of no force yt ys, because the saide M^r al the tyme of his beyng with us wold never suffre us to nominate nor electe none bud preastes or at the least within holye orders, beringe himself so to do upon the statute, and that at this tyme he gave suche answers to honest men makinge sute for very fytt yonge men beyng no prestes to be fellowes, that he wolde not consent to choise anye non-sacerdos, yet procedinge contrarye to the accomplishinge of the purpose of certan evell dysposed persons, and elected three by common fame most unworthie in all the townne, not knowen or sene ever before to us, where boythe the custome and the statute dothe will 'eligendos' to be nominate and knowen before, and that everye one of theme to go sevearallye to everye fellowe to be examined yf yt please anye fellowe so to do, which beyng not observed arguythe evidentlye what was ment by suche unordynate doynges, that ys the maineteyninge of sectes, disapoynting of all reformacōns of visitors or restoringe of suche as without juste cause were put out, keaping always the greater parte of unlerned and unthriftye and such as God amende, wherof we desyre your worshippe to make a profe; for these causes and others that followethe we appealid for reformacōn to have the saide pretensid election disanullid or rather pronounced as yt ys of no force, as we shall thus declare,

First, because the said electionn was attemptit contrarye to the statute, as apperethe by the statutes capite 2^o viz. 'Volumus quod in eodem collegio sint octodecim socii quorum quatuordecim volumus esse sacerdotes, juxta ultimas voluntates fundatorum eorundem, reliquos socios non-sacerdotes esse permittimus etc,' the same statute so pleadid and alledgid to this effecte by theme that nowe dothe against yt before the late visitours so takin interpretid and declared and ever since hathe bene so practysed without contradiction untill this late attempte.

The seconde cause, that the said M^r and others wold not procede to electe so manye as shoulde fulfill the voyde rowmes of the hole numbre but so many as belyke was for ther purpose, seyng there wantid and wantythe seven fellowes and hathe so done al the tyme of the incumbence of this master, what time M^r Josselyne, M^r Langworthe and others verye honest and lerned men were unjustlye expelled and handlid cruellye, surmysinge al thinges to be lawfull that

they dyd borne by the late visitors as principall champyons of ther doyngs at that tyme and everye tyme since the M^r might have furnished the said voyde roumes yf he wolde have consentid to the election of anye non-sacerdos and some preistes to honest and lerned boythe at this tyme and afore.

The statute dothe expresslye prohibite anye felowshippe to be voyde above a yeare Capite 8^o, whiche ys not observed as their appeareth. Bud the colledge unfornishid with fellowes or rather deformed with y^e same and the treasure y^t shoulde be bestowed that wayes suffred in there handes that be y^e doers of these busynesses ministers of complayntes and lyes to the late visitors by unlawfull meanes and as rewarde of there suche well doynges made officers, who have the colledge moneye in ther handes as M^r Meye—xlviij^{li}. and more, M^r Harward xxij^{li}. and above, M^r Haussope now boucer as we beleve xl^{li}. or therabouts, besides that he hathe lett out the colledge treasure upon his private authorytye upon gages, so that the store of the colledge lyethe in pawnys takin in not all (or noethinge) withoute usurye.

The thirde causse, y^t wher our statutes dothe require the M^r to injoyne ‘in virtute juramenti singulis sociis etc’ Capite 8^o to nominate him or theme that they knowe most fytttest, which injunction the M^r pretermitted which thinge arguythe as before.

The fourthe causse, for that the M^r himselff alone receyvid the voyces of suche as gave anye, the statute requiringe a scrutyn of him and two of the seniours.

The fyfte, for y^t y^e M^r pronounced suche as before by us declared in this forme, ‘Ego Thomas Peacocke etc pronuncio hos vobis in socios’ not nameinge theme severallye, whereof one of theme viz. Hyndmer was bothe fellowe and scoller of Christ colledge borne in Westmerlande of whiche countreye they have chosen before one Cragge to y^e colledge and ys there yet for the same countreye; and two cannot be by the statute of one contreye, capite nono.

The sixt, for y^t y^e master suffred theme to be present and to geve voyces, that had no interest so to do; as first M^r Meye ys no fellow which we do thus declare:

The saide M^r Meye about Aprill 1557 freelye resigned his fellowshippe or rowme in the colledge and the same was declared to the fellowes and acceptid of them, and so he counted and reputid himsellfe no fellowe and came nether to y^e colledge nor commins a certan tyme; yet, contrarye to this, intrudid and intrude himselffe

without sufficient authoritye to be fellowe in the same place and rounge beinge once no fellowe.

Item the statute byndethe all the fellowes to departe ther fellowshipe imperpetuum post annum suæ promotionis capite 8^o: M^r Meye promoted asked had and enjoyed annum suæ promotionis, yet notwithstandinge his othe and the statute he intrudythe himself for a fellowe still.

Item the late visitors, whiche favored the said M^r Meye and his other fellowes well for their stoute accusacon as some of heresy and callinge other scismaticall and favoringe heretykes, other suspectid of heresy for not subscribinge, in whose authoritye M^r Meye in these controversies placeth all his warrantes, pronounced him no fellowe in case he shoulde plaie at cardes or dyse, which notwithstandinge he hath done accordinge to his used custome ever since; therefore no fellowe ipso facto by these words of there injunctions.

Item the statute capite duodecimo pronouncethe him expelled ipso facto in perpetuum, beyng bowcer and after his accompte kepithe in handes above xl^s of the colledge moneye; bud he kept after his accompte in his handes l^jⁱⁱⁱ and hathe kept the same frome the colledge these iij yeares and dothe yet kepe xlvij^{li}: therfore no fellowe.

Item the statute capite decimo saethe that he that lyethe oute of the colledge after the thirde leyng forthe shalbe no fellowe; and M^r Meye hathe leyne owte (God knoethe howe oft) bud above iij tymes: shalbe proved ergo no fellowe.

Item the statute prohibitethe the receavinge of anye privilegge or dispensacion: contrarye to the statute capito 8 M^r Meye vouchethe the late visitors not by ordre of the statute to restore him bud by privilegge or dispensacion, elles he ys no fellowe beyng once none or he ys periured receyvinge the dispensacion, and therfor no fellowe.

Item M^r Hawssope was ther presente, which is undre the same statute beforerehersid for lyinge oute of the colledge, as he dothe to ofte at M^r Gilles, as well the goodman beyng frome home as when he ys: more of his unworthye behavioure beyng impertinente to this present cause shalbe declared in tyme and place convenient, bycause by statute he ought to be for them deprivid, rather then by the wordes of the statute alreadye deprivid.

Item M^r Gardyner was there present, a notoriouse diffamer of the fellowes of Christes colledge by open libelles, he beyng scholler ther, and for suche manors most fittest for there factiouse purpose, having no good qualitye, was by theme thruste fellowe into the colledge: he

haithē so ofte leyne owte bothe at one baskett makers and other blinde and unsemelye places and plaid at cardes and dyse hole nightes, that we belyve he cannot be called a fellowe of the colledge, and we think he takethe himselfe so, for we never se him in the colledge bud against busynesse nether holyedaie nor workdaie.

And moreover he ys a comon talecarier and a shamefull slaunderer and evell reporter of men, verye unquiet to lyve withall when he ys in the colledge and for his audacitye able to be compared with the best of theme.

Item M^r Sherebroke was there present, who hathe leyne oute of the colledge above the tyme lymitted him by the statute the space off vj wekes, practisinge of himselfe in servinge of a cure, not doynge his duetye in the colledge nor at the colledge, but at a pinche to manetene sectes: therfore no fellowe.

As for Sir Huet whiche was also theire, we rather lamente his case then anye elles, because he lost all at the cardes, yet upon hope or trust he plaethe still at Katerynne Hall and other wheres; he also ought to have bene prest or this by the statute.

Item there was one Sir Cragge there present, lerned as the reast, which was undowbtlye borne in a towne called Dente in Yorkshyre and had a brother borne their and electid to the colledge before for the said shire off Yorke, yet bicause of towardenes to the purposes, contrarye to the othe and the statute electid hym fellowe, the saide Sherebroke beyng before of Yorkshire in the colledge, ergo never fellowe by the statute.

Other enormities of maners and intollerable breache of statutes by them we do not purpose nowē to trouble your wysedomes withall, because theye are not all together properlye appendent to this cause of election for tyme and place yf occasion be geven the hole evell regiment of the colledg with the breache of statutes as well by the saide m^r as by the forenamed his evell counsellours shalbe declared, and proved desyring of (these premisses beyng sufficientlye proved) justyce and reformacion at your worshippes hands.

Objections against suche as theie have chosen :

Sir Hyndmer one elected by theme a comon player at dyse or cardes and therbye the better acquainted with theme and speciallye with Gardyner, with whome he hathe bene in a maner contynuallye at cardes

or dyse at the basketmakers and other places where theye use the said exercyse.

Item the reporte of him in Christes college ys, that he ys unlerned, for that he never kept their so muche as his owne probleame nor anye other exercyse, as others do of his place and tyme.

Item the cōmon reporte ys that he hathe landes to the value off x^{li} by yeare, which cannot stande with our statute.

Item the said Hyndmer was by theme nominated and billed for Comberlande and for that shire by theme electid, wheras he hath bene bothe scoller and fellowe for Westmerlande 'in Christes colledge' (margin) and so confesse the himselfe still to be, bud that thei for there purpose wolde have him to denye his contreye.

Item one Sir Welles butler of Penbrokhal was by them elected, whiche ys reportid bothe in the said housse and otherwhere to be a verye stubbornne unquyet quarrellinge and chyinge fellowe, whiche as yt ys lyke for these his good qualytyes was preferred at the sute and request of M^r Gyrlington and m^r Yonge, beyngre grete compayons and familiers with M^r Meye M^r Haussop and M^r Gardynere.

Item one Sir Harnesse of Sant Johns was also electid lykwyse by theme, of whome as yet we have asked or lerned verye lytle, savinge that he ys reported to be unlerned and preferred by Sir Huet and Sir Cragge, whose qualytyes and affections we do well knowe.

(MS. Parker, cxviii. no. 24. p. 415. b.)

Moreover the said Mr hathe so borne with these his accomplices, that for their sake he hathe sufferid theyr muche commendid frende M^r Thomas Lete not only to have of the colleadge x^{li} more then his lande was worthe by our estimation which was apoyntid to vewe the landes he solde to the colleadge, and as the truthe is by any mans judgement that knowethe the matter, but also sufferithe the said M^r Thomas Lete to retaine in his handes of the colledge money vj^{li} which the said M^r moved us to consent to the remittinge therof, to whom allso at M^r Hawsoppes pleasure the said M^r have gyven certayn of the colleadge woode under pretence, that it is a custome to geve allways the colleadge woode to all copiholders to buylde what they would therwith.

As concerning other brechys of the statutes by our m^r and his evyll regiment, because we canne not tell whether they fully appertayne to his appellacon; we will not trouble your worships withall at this tyme, reservinge them to place and tyme more conveniant.

Draft of letter from Sir William Cecil to Mr Pecocke,
president of Queens' college...March 1558-9.

(Public Record Office, Domestic Elizabeth, vol. iii. no. 31.)

Et litteras tuas quæ mihi a tuis datæ sunt, perlegi, et reliqua tua scripta quæ ad me afferebantur, diligenter evolvi, audivi etiam eos quos misisti ad me, quorum ex sermone de tota hac causa certior fieri cupiebam. Verum neque scriptis litteris tuis neque sermone eorum sic mihi ea res exposita est, ut putarim mea sententia hoc tempore definiendam. Quamobrem ne vel statuti vestri mens et sententia lædatur, vel alius quisquam debito suo commodo careat, decrevi exemplum defuncti Episcopi Wintoniensis Cancellarii vestri hac in parte sequi (see p. 255), neque hunc hominem, de quo nunc contenditis, esse adhuc in societatem vestram admittendum, neque vobis, ad novos quoscumque eligendos, donec ego de hac re sententiam meam interponam, ulterius esse procedendum, atque hanc voluntatem meam reliquis ejus collegii consociis cupio imprimis a te significari. Cæterum si quid tibi aut illis supersit adhuc, quod mihi hætenus non exposuistis, quo hec caussa fieri potest apertior, volo id, ornatissimis viris et mihi sane charissimis, Domino Vicecancellario et Doctori Parkero, a vobis quamprimum aperiri: qui id mihi suis litteris referent, ut et mature hæc caussa et ex æquo et bono possit terminari.

Marche 1558. To the Master of
Queenes College in Cambridge
and the felowes.

To the master of Christs college

There seems to have been a controversy at Christ's college as to the qualification of fellows: this draft may from its double indorsement have been intended to serve for letters to both Queens' college and Christ's college.

Of these possible letters the one to the master of Christ's college exists in MS. Parker cxviii. p. 414 (now p. 407). It is nearly identical with the above draft and continues:

Bene vale. Ex Aula xxij^o Marcii 1558.

To my very loving ffrend
the Mr of Christes college
in Cambridge.

Collegio vestro valde addictus
Gul. Cecilius.

It is however addressed :

To the right worshipfull

M^r Doctor Parker.

5.

Sir William Cecil to Dr Porye, Dr Parker and Mr Leedes, appointing them arbitrators between the two parts of the society of Queens' college, 21 March 1558-9.

(MS. Parker cxviii. no. 22. p. 411—12, the address being p. 416. a. Draft at Public Record Office, Domestic Elizabeth, vol. iii. no. 38.)

Quoniam absum ipse Academia, neque per cæteras occupationes meas, quod vos scitis, vacare mihi his rebus licet, non putavi alienum, quæ ipse, propter absentiam, procurare non possum, vicaria in illis opera vestra qui presentes estis et diligentia uti. In quo peropportune accidit, vos mihi hoc tempore dari, quibus hanc causam committendo, academiæ curam quæ mihi credita est, non modo non negligere, sed optimam ejus rationem habere, videri possum. Contentio nescio quæ de electione quadam inter præfectum Collegii Reginæ et socios quosdam ejusdem proximis his diebus exorta est. Huic sedandæ meam operam utraque pars multis verbis imploravit. Ego vero neque per absentiam possum, neque per negotia licet mihi, de hac re cognoscere. Nolo tamen committere propter eam spem, quam academia apud me deposuit, ut aut innocentia alicujus injuste opprimatur, aut audacia videatur defendi. Quapropter optimum esse duxi, huic causæ vos dare cognitores, quos scio et propter solertiam vestram posse, et velle etiam propter bonitatem, eam ita statuere, ut et Academia sibi pacem peperisse, et hij, qui litigarunt, justitiam consecuti videantur. Dedi seorsum literas ad utramque partem quibus significavi sententiam illis in hac causa a vobis esse expectandam. A vobis igitur magnopere contendo, ut et istam litem diligenter audiat, et quid in ea decernendum putet, mihi per literas vestras mature velit renunciare. Bene valete. Ex Aula xxj°. Marcij 1558.

Amicus charis.

Gul: Cecilius.

To myn assured loving friends
Mr Doctor Porye vicechauncelor
of thuniversitie of Cambridg
[Mr] D. Parker and Mr Edward
Leeds.

6.

Sir Th. Smith to Dr Porye, Dr Parker and Mr Leedes,
21 March 1558-9.

(MS. Parker cxviii. no. 23. p. 413.)

Aegerrime quidem fero quod in eo collegio in quo primum educatus et quasi (ut ita dicam) fere natus fuerim, hæ sunt exortæ controversiæ, per quas (si quidem leges et statuta collegii fuerint non ad æquum et bonum, sed ad jus strictum exactæ) alteram necesse est partem exactum iri. Sed id me rursus consolatur, quod ad vos (ut audio) refertur causa tota, qui componere potius per æquitatem quam ad extremum eam intorquere velitis. Quid sentiam in tota causa Gasconus amicus meus, qui idem et leges ac statuta nostri collegii novit optime, potest narrare. Vos oro ut æquum bonumque sectantes, id spectetis quod collegium illud non imminuere sed auctoritate vestra possit augere. Bene valete. Londini xxj°. Martii Anno regni Elizabethæ primo.

Amicus Vester

T. Smithus

To the right worship-
full and my loyving
ffreends M^r Doctor
Porie vicechancellor of
Cambridge M^r Doctor
Parker and M^r.
Leedes.

7.

Sir William Cecil to the president and fellows of Queens' college.
Draft, undated. Answer to no. 1.

(Public Record Office, Domestic Elizabeth, vol. iii. no. 36.)

Accepi litteras vestras scriptas ad me vj° (sic) Martii, ex quibus dissentiones quasdam vobis cum reliquis illius collegii vestri consociis ortas esse, et intelligo et doleo. Quid est enim minus audiendum, quam homines bonas litteras profitentes pacem et concordiam, qua una litteræ omnes maxime florere solent, non tueri? Cum legerem

ea quæ scripsistis ad me et nuntium etiam vestrum in eadem re convenire, videbantur illi mihi, a quibus in electione vestra provocatum est, non parum certe reprehendendi. Etenim quum vestris litteris multum tribuerim, tum ita semper judicavi, pro statutis et publicis illis collegii vestri decretis, esse sentiendum. Quæ quidem si ab illis lædi, a vobis vero diligenter observari, liquere mihi his litteris vestris omnino potuisset, et vos merito laudassem, et illos ut oportuit, justa reprehensione fuisset prosecutus. Antequam stavissem apud me, quid in hac causa vobis responderem, supervenit unus ex illis, qui adversas partes tuentur, quem etiam, ut erat æquum, se suosque defendentem audire non recusavi. Is et litteris quas dedit mihi a suis, et sermone etiam suo, fecit hanc causam mihi ad cognoscendum aliquanto difficiliorem. Quamobrem tutissimum esse existimavi rem universam quorundam hominum cognitioni, qui apud me fidei sunt, apud vos vero authoritati esse debent, committere qui auditis et vestris et eorum rationibus, possint aut controversiam hanc componere aut mihi significare quid in ea sentiant faciendum. Ei rei venerabiles viros et mihi valde (sic) Doctorem Porye Academiae Vicecancellarium, Doctorem Parkar, et Edwardum Leedes, arbitros designo. Quibus vos, sicut vestri adversarii facient, causæ vestræ rationes et firmamenta ita exponetis rogo, ut illis, quid in ea re decernendum sit, certo possit constare. In quo vos, et hortor et moneo, ut quod ab illis in ista lite statuatur, in eo velitis libenter acquiescere.

8.

Sir William Cecil to the minority of the society of Queens' college.

Draft, undated. Answer to no. 2.

(Public Record Office, Domestic Elizabeth, vol. iii. no. 37.)

Legi litteras vestras quas dedistis ad me 17. Martii. In quibus collegii vestri Præfectum et consocios quosdam vestros acerbe et graviter accusatis. Utcumque enim hæc res ab illis acta est, a vobis erat aut dissimulanda injuria, aut justitia modeste et humiliter postulanda. Etenim quum tam acriter contendatis, neque adversariorum causam quidquam minuitis, et vestram interim litem pene mihi suspectam facere videmini. Quominus vos, in hac causa, contra

præfectum socios audivissem, nisi vellem et innocentiam imprimis tueri, et audaciæ si quæ forte concepta esset, occurrere. Et quoniam absum ipse vobis, neque per litteras vestras liquido mihi constat quid sit in hac controversia statuendum, dedi huic liti arbitros ornatissimos viros Doctores Porye et Parker, et Magistrum Edwardum Leedes. Quibus omnem vestram causam manifeste aperietis, ut eorum sententia tota hæc contentio quæ inter vos est tandem componatur. Quod autem illi decernendum ea in re duxerint, id a vobis imprimis et recipi et probari volo.

9.

William Day to Dr Parker, 22 March 1558-9.
(MS. Parker cxviii. no. 18. p. 393-4.)

SIR,

As I have ben a meane to procure you some busynes by my master which you shall perceyve by his lres to you, so I am bolde to trowble you my selfe with theis my lres, Desyering you most hartely in the proceding to the determinacion of this mattier committed to you with others, you will have speciall regard of the state of thuni-versitie now (as you know) sore decayed, who is like (if suche eleccōns maye go forward as the masters will now attempt) to be pestered with suche a nombre as she shall rather take harme of than honestie. I moved my m^r for a generall staye for a tyme, the which thing he liked well, but yt was somewhat to late. And therfore in this cause I have declared to him the condition of the parties on both sydes, which he partely before understode, and therefore at my motyon or rather of his owne mynde he thought good contrarie to the desyer both of M^r Smyth and the partie for whom I am enformed he wryteth to you for to take this ordre therin. As for M^r Smyth he is the rather offended for that he was not desyered on the other syde to be an help. I have talked with him in this mattier at large and have burdened him with the disorder that of late hath ben and yet remayns, wherein he cannot muche gainsaye me. I cannot wryte all that I would for lacke of tyme and multitude of busynes, wherfore breifly I commend unto you the state of thuni-versitie as I said which woule be reformed, thinclinacion of my masters mynde which yet goeth not from justice, and my small request which is

grownded not of the parties themselves, but uppon that knowledge I have of the condicion of them both. And thus I bid you most hartely fare well. From the courte the xxijth of March 1558.

Yours to command

WILLM DEY.

To the right worshipfull
M^r Doctor Parker.

10.

Sir William Cecil to Mr Pecocke, 28 April 1559.
(MS. Parker cxviii. no. 26. p. 415.)

After my hartie commendacions. Understanding by sir Thomas Smyth and Doctor May my frends somewhat more of the estate of your colledge and the statutes therof, who bothe for the good will they beare to the colledge hath ben sutors to me for the matter, and for the tyme they have ben there and the rule they have borne there, do best knowe theeffecte of your statutes, I have moved the Quenes highnes herin that for so muche as the eleccion of the fellows is past and (as I can learne by them whom I take to be best sene in the statutes of the colledge) not against your ordres there, hir highnes hath declared unto me, that it is not hir pleasur to staye their admission, partely because the inhibition did only extend to eleccions not then made, and partely because hir highnes favoring thencrease of learning wold be loth that the poore schollers elected shold be longer differred from their stipend and commons due unto them, which they shall lacke untill they be admitted. And therefore if their be no other cawse, ye shall procede to the admission of them according to your statutes, anye restraunte or inhibition to the contrarie notwithstanding. Having in mynde this that as hir highnes is so well mynded to learning as never prynce was more, se that you w^t your prayers and good conformitie do shew yourself again not unmyndfull of your duetie to God and to hir Ma^{tie}. Fare ye well. From the courte the xxvijth of Aprill 1559.

To my loving frende mr Pecocke
the mr of Quenes college in Cabrige.

11.

Sir William Cecil to Dr Parker. 5 May 1559.

(MS. Parker cxviii. no. 21. p. 409-10.)

After my very hartie commendations. Foras muche as I am credibly informed that the two young men lately chosen to be fellowes in the Quenes Colledge be both forward in learning and also well mynded in the service of God, so as by their admission into the same howse our common cause of relligion shall no whitt be impaired or hindred, and for that also I understand by Sir Thomas Smith that Mr Pecocke nowe president of the said colledg is fully mynded to gyve over his interestand title in the same to Doctor Mey, (which thing I like very well), I have therfore sent downe my letters for their admission accordingly. And to th'intent that as in the beginning of this matter I made you partaker of the paynes for the understanding therof, so finally to participate with you the determinacion of the same, I have sent you a copie of the said letters inclosed herin, whereby you shall perceyve what I have done therin. I doubt not but as the younge men by their admission shall thinke themselves benefited, so shall thother parte who moved some dowbte therin, by chaunging of the master, avoide all suche inconveniences as was supposed wold have insued, and they all together henceforth lyve in more quiet than hitherto they have don.

And thus I bid you hartely farewell. From the court the vth day of May 1559.

Youre assured loving frend

W. CECILL.

To my assured loving
frend M^r Doctor
Parker.

Mr Dale and Mr Harwarde seem to have been removed from their fellowships, the latter on the feast of St Mary Magdalene. Dale continued a recusant (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 212), but Harwarde conformed to the changes in religion: in Oct. he became rector of St Clement Danes, Westminster, and died in 1589 canon of Windsor.

The following notices in the bursars' book refer to this affair:—

1558-9. fo. 259 b. [March 1558-9]. Expensa facta per magistros

Meye et Gardiner ad Londinum pro electione et admissione sociorum ex mandato presidentis..... xlvij^s. viij^d.

Item m^{ro} Meye iterum equitanti ad Londinum pro eadem re. ex mandato magistri..... xvij^s.

Item pro expensis propriis (m^{ri} Harwarde thesaur.) Londini ex mandato magistri circa admissionem sociorum xij^s. viij^d.

The number of students matriculated from the year 1552 to 1561 inclusive was very small, viz. only 66; before 1552 the matriculations were about twice, and after 1561 nearly three times the average of those 9 years.

In the bursar's accounts of this presidentship we find the following miscellaneous items:—

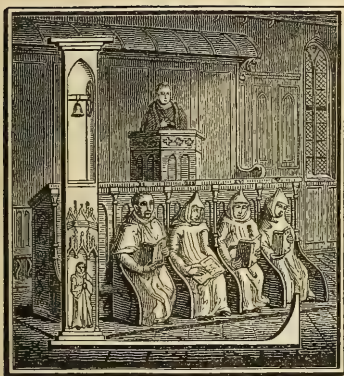
- III. M. J. 1557-58, fo. 248. b. [Oct.] Item consumptum est in vino et potu in proclamatione pro pace iij^d.
 fo. 249. b. Item m^{ro} Harwarde pro concione vj^s. viij^d.
 Item eidem pro altera concione apud Over..... vj^s. viij^d.
 fo. 250. b. Item insumptum in lectione statutorum in conversione sancti Pauli xvij^d.
 fo. 252. b. Item in sumptum apud pyras in festo S. Joannis Bapt. xvij^d.
 (Similar items for St Peter's day and St Thomas of Canterbury's day.)
 1558-59, fo. 257. b. Item m^{ro} Sherebrucke ex consensu sociorum equitanti ad magistrum x^d.
 fo. 258. Item collectori regiæ Majestatis ex consensu sociorum v^s.
 fo. 258. b. [Jan.] Insumptum post adventum præsidis a Londino in vino et cibo xxij^s.
 fo. 260. [Apr.] Item pro ligno caseo vino et pomis in proclamatione pro pace..... iij^s.



William Mey (restored)

...May (?) 1559—8 Aug. 1560.

1—2 Eliz.



LIKE as in queen Mary's reign, the reforming heads of houses elected or appointed under Edward VI. made way for adherents of the unreformed faith by resignation or expulsion, so now the principles of the reformation finding support in queen Elizabeth and her parliament, similar changes took place, though in the opposite direction, and the masterships of colleges were filled

with men well affected to the new order of things. At Queens', as we have seen, Thomas Pecocke resigned, and Dr Mey recovered quiet possession of his mastership.

He is by most authorities represented as having been forced to go abroad at the accession of queen Mary to save himself from the persecution of that reign, and as not having returned to England till her death. This was the tradition in the college as early as 1620, as Dr Mansel, then president, writes in the 'Old Parliament Register' (fo. 123. b.): 'Sæviente a pontificiis vivi-comburio, coactus est secedere in partes transmarinas, anno circiter 1553.' Downes in his life of Mey, prefixed to his edition of Sparrow's *Rationale* (8vo. 1722) says: 'In the first

year of queen Mary he was ejected out of the deanery of St Paul's, and stripped of all his other preferments. Where he concealed himself during her bloody reign, and how he escaped the dreadful persecution, I cannot find.' Neither Dr Mansell's statement, nor Downes' fears, had any foundation in fact. Strype (*Ann.* Vol. i. ch. 2) with more truth mentions Doctors Mey, Parker, and Bill, as 'all under king Edward, heads of the university of Cambridge, but cashiered by queen Mary, and remaining obscurely in England in her reign.' Dr Parker seems to have been in some danger, having to escape on one occasion by night (he says) 'from such as sought for me to my peril' (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 329), but Dr Bill 'lived in retirement at Sandey, not far from Ashwell' (in Hertfordshire, where his family was settled), 'where I find him consulted, and a civil answer returned by him to the master and fellows' (Baker, *History of St John's College*). Dr Mey would appear to have been allowed a similar peaceable retirement, though he certainly lost his deanery and the mastership. He must have conformed, to a certain extent, with the changes in religion, as he seems to have retained his canonry at Ely (Bentham, *Ely* 247), and in 1557 he became rector of Pulham Norfolk (Browne Willis, *Ely* 381), and of Stanton St Michael Cambridgeshire, on 3 Dec. 1557. In bishop Thirleby's register (MS. Baker xxx. 222) we find:

3 Dec. 1557, idem Commissarius [Tho. Yale, LL.D.] admisit venerabilem virum Magistrum Willelmum Meye, LD. ad ecclesiam de Stanton Sancti Michaelis per mortem ultimi incumbentis ejusdem vacantem, et ipsum instituit in persona Johannis Redman.

(His brother, John Meye (B.A. 1549-50, M.A. 1553, D.D. 1564), was rector of the same church on 28 Jan. 1560-1, when the bishop of Ely made a return of the clergy of his diocese to archbishop Parker (MS. Baker xxvii. 198). He continued rector till some time before 18 March 1571-2, when William Plowgrave, M.A. was instituted on his resignation. He was instituted to the rectory of Aston Sandford Bucks., on the presentation of Anne countess of Oxford, 16 Nov. 1557, and this he resigned before 9 March 1558 (1558-9) (Lipscombe, *Bucks.* i. 47), probably on his becoming master of St Catharine's hall.)

This seems partly confirmed by the fact of his not appearing among the exiles in Germany and Switzerland, since so zealous a reformer as the dean of St Paul's would scarcely have sunk there into complete obscurity. (See also Strype's *Life of Sir Thomas Smith*, ch. vii., where he is mentioned as not among the exiles in the last reign.) He could also not have resided very far from Cambridge, as the expense of a journey to him was not great.

III. M. J. 1556-57, fo. 242. b. Dedit Mr Dale famulo D. Mey proferenti vetera statuta..... vj^d.

1557-58, fo. 252 [shortly before Midsummer 1558]. Item pro expensis propriis in equitando ad D. Maye in negotiis collegii xvj^d.

Dr William Mey seems moreover to have had rooms in college in the years 1555 and 1558:

III. M. J. 1554-55, fo. 227. b. [March]. Item Jacobo de Coptehall (near Waltham, Essex) pro albifactione graduum cubiculi mri Doctoris (written in full) and whitening the chimeni xij^d.

The 'cubiculum D. Mey' is mentioned also fo. 232 [Aug.], and fo. 232. b. [Sept.].

1557-58, fo. 250. Item scopanti cubiculum D. Maye vj^d.

[Dec. or Jan.]. Item pro clavi ad cubic. D. Maye et reparatione sere xij^d.

Dr Mey was one of the seven divines, who with sir Thomas Smith were appointed to revise the Prayer-book of Edward VI. previous to its being re-enacted by the parliament. This they did in April 1559.



We have seen that, on 5 May 1559, Mr Pecocke was 'fully minded to give over his interest and title' in the college to Dr Mey, and the latter was probably soon afterwards replaced in the mastership. Dr Walker's MS. says 1 July.

III. M. J. 1558-59, fo. 260. b. Magistro Pecoke ex consensu magistri et sociorum..... iij^h.

On St John Baptist's day, 24 June 1559, the use of the Prayer-book of 1552, with a few alterations, became obligatory by the act of uniformity (Stat. 1 Eliz. c. 2).

At London, Dr Henry Cole the dean of St Paul's under

queen Mary (elected 11 Dec. 1556) gave place to Dr Mey, apparently on 11 June:

‘June the 11th being St Barnabas day [1559] the Apostles’ mass ceased, and no mass was said any more at St Paul’s... and now Dr Mey, sometime dean of St Paul’s, took possession of his place in the church as dean: and that afternoon was none of the old evensong then, and so abolished.’ (Strype, *Annals*, Vol. i. ch. xi. p. 134, ch. xv. p. 192.)

Le Neve (ed. Hardy, ii. p. 315-6) gives 23 June as the day of Mey’s restoration, but in queen Elizabeth’s commission for the visitation of the university dated 20 June 1559 he is described as dean of St Paul’s (Lamb’s *Camb. Doc.* 275-8), which seems to confirm Strype’s statement.

On 20 Sept. 1559 Dr Cole delivered over to Dr Mey several books belonging to the cathedral, among which were the following: a book of statutes and ordinances of the new grammar school of St Paul’s, a book entitled ‘Statutes used in dean Colet’s days,’ a book entitled ‘Liber visitationis Joan. Coleti, Decani Ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli, Londini, sub anno Dom. 1506,’ a book written on parchment of certain statutes collected by dean Colet, being bound in board and covered with black leather. (Dugdale, *St Paul’s*, 28 b.; Strype, *Parker*, B. ii. ch. 2.)

The visitation of the diocese of London began about 18 June, that of St Paul’s 11 Aug. (Strype, *Ann.* i. 167 ff.)

In Alex. Nowell’s sermon before the queen at the opening of parliament 11 Jan. 1563 among Nowell’s works published by the Parker Society (p. 229), he speaks of ‘your almoner’ as lately dead, and in a note we read, ‘Dr Mey archbishop of York elect.’ This seems to be wrong, as Dr Bill was appointed chief almoner very soon after the accession of Elizabeth, and held that office at Dr Mey’s death, whom he survived, dying 15 July 1561 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 211).

Dr Mey was one of the commission appointed 20 June 1559 for visiting the university, and of that issued 20 Oct. following to take the oaths of ecclesiastics.

On 6 Dec. 1559 the queen issued her commission to Anthony Kitchen bishop of Llandaff, and others, to consecrate Dr Matthew Parker as archbishop of Canterbury. This bears the at-

testation of Dr Mey and others 'of the chiefest civilians in those times,' that it was of sufficient force for that purpose (Lemon, *State Papers*, Dom. Series 1547-80, p. 143; Strype, *Parker*, B. ii. ch. 1). The archbishop elect constituted him (7 Dec.) one of his proctors to William Barlow, heretofore bishop of Bath and Wells, and the other bishops, who were the queen's commissioners, for his (Dr Parker's) consecration, to do and act all things for him before them. Dr N. Bullingham (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 350) however was the acting proxy at the confirmation at the church of St Mary-le-bow on 9 December.

In the year 1560 Dr Mey was nominated to the archbishopric of York, having been proposed for that see apparently before 6 June (Lemon, *State Papers*, 154). Sir W. Cecil wrote to sir W. Petre on 4 June 1560: 'I perceyve grete lack hereaway of a Bishopp of York. I think if yow wold move her Majesty, she wold pass the congee d'Eslyer for Dr Maye; suerly the sooner it be doone the better.' (Haynes, *State Papers* [Burghley Papers], p. 323.)

He died on the very day of his election 8 Aug. 1560. He was buried on the 12th in the choir of St Paul's cathedral, and Dr Edmund Grindal bishop of London, one of his executors, preached his funeral sermon.

Of his monument there is no description extant, the inscription on it has been preserved by Dugdale (St Paul's 63).

EN RECUBAT TUMULO GULIELMUS MEYIUS ISTO,

QUI SACRA BIS IN HAC ÆDE DECANUS ERAT.

CANTABRIAM TENERIS PETIIT STUDIOSUS AB ANNIS,

INGENIUM INGENUIS ARTIBUS EXCOLUIT.

CLARUM DOCTOREM JURIS PRUDENTIA FECIT,

PECTORE QUI MITI CHARUS UBIQUE FUIT.

FACTUS EBORACUS FORTE ARCHIEPISCOPUS IDEM EST,

QUEM FUNGI OFFICIO FATA PROTERVA VETANT.

ATTULIT HÆC MORTEM, QUÆ VIX CONCESSIT HONOREM,

MALUIT AC FIERI PRÆSUL ADIRE POLUM.

ASPICE QUAM REBUS SIT SORS INCERTA CADUCIS!

EN! PETE QUÆ NULLO SINT PERITURA DIE.

OBIIT AN. VERBI INCARNATI 1560, 8 DIE AUGUSTI.

His age is not recorded; but if he came to Cambridge young, as he had resided seven years in the university in 1526, he could not have been much more than fifty five years old.

Dr W. Mey was a married man, his wife being Joan Walron the widow of Dr Heynes, his predecessor in the mastership. She survived him also.

III. M. J. 1559-60, fo. 272, Aug. 1560. Item insumebatur in vino, zitho et aliis, cum aderat relicta doctoris Mey cum suis.....ij^s.

By her he had two children, a son William and a daughter Elizabeth, who married John Tedcastel of Barking, Essex, and by whom she had nine sons and seven daughters. She died 27 Oct. 1596, aged 43, and was buried at Barking, where is a monumental brass to the memory of her and her husband. It is engraved in 'Views by J. R. Malcom' intended as an appendix to Lysons' *Environs of London*. It represents the figures of the husband and wife standing, a coat of arms being between them. The inscription is as follows:

Here under lieth y^e bodies of John Tedcastle Gent and Elizabeth his wyfe daughter of william Mey Doctor of Laws and had issue betweene them ix sonnes and vii daughters. The said Elizabeth deceased the 27 of October AN^o 1596 at y^e 43 yeare of her age. The said John deceased y^e ... day of ... an. ... in y^e ... of his age.

Of her brother William no particulars are recorded.

Her half-brother, Joseph Heynes, was buried in the same church (Lysons, *Environs* iv. 94).

From Elizabeth Tedcastle's age, it would seem that Mrs Heynes did not long remain a widow; but when she married Dr W. Mey, what became of her during queen Mary's reign, or when she died, does not appear.

John Tedcastle bought the manor or farm of Withfield (parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Barking) in 1598, and in 1604 conveyed it to John Aston (Lysons' *Environs*, iiij. 79).

Dr Mey's arms were: Sa. a fess arg. between three lions passant regardant, Or.

His will made on 7 Aug. 1560, proved 6 May 1561, is preserved in the principal registry (London) of H. M.'s Court of Probate (Loftes 16). It is as follows:

In the name of God amen. The vijth daye of Auguste in the yere of ower Lorde God 1560 I Willm Mey Doctor of lawes deane of the cathedrall churche of Paules in London beinge ffeble and sicke in boddie but of good memory and understandinge thankes be given to God, doe make and ordaine my laste will and testamente in manner and forme followinge, ffirst cōmyttinge my soule to the infinite merce of God and my boddie yerthe to yerth. I will my funeralle to be done and executed at the discrecion of my wyef myne executors and supervisors. And I give to the pouertie to be distributed within vij dayes after my decease x^{li} and to hym that shall preache at my buryall xl^s. Item I do give to Jone my wyef xx^{li} of lawfull monney. And I give my saide wyef all the monney plate vtencill lynnyn and juells which she had when I married her or by Doctor Heynes her late husbände. And further I give her all my landes gardens howses closes and tennents in sainte Edmunds bury or any where elce within the Countie of Suff: untill my Children Willm or Elizabeth doe come to theire severell ages of xxj. yeres. Also I give to the saide Jone my wyef all my closes and landes in Stanton in the Countie of Cambridge. And I give her all my landes woodes and Tennements which I late purchased of Mr ffytzeffery in Clopton in the Countie of Bedforde. Also I give my saide wyef all my landes meddowes and pastures in Mepole Sutton and Wickham within the Ile of Elye all which saide lands I doe give to my saide wyef untill Willm Mey my sonne or Elizabeth my doughter doe come to theire severall ages of xx^{tie} yeres. And then I will my saide sonne Willm Mey to have all my saide landes to hym and to his heires for ev^r. And yf he die w^houte heires of his boddie then I doe give all my saide landes to Elizabeth my doughter and to her heires of her boddie for ever. And yf both my saide Children dye withoute lafull issue then I do give all my saide landes to Jone my wyef and her heires or assignes for ever. Provided that yf my wyef myne executors and supervisors do think best to sell my landes at Bury I will that they shall sell hit to my neighbors at Bury yf they will have hit at xij yeres purchas payenge for hit threscore poundes. Also yf my Wyfe myne Executors and Supervisors will sell my landes and wooddes boughte in Bedforde, then I will the Quenes Colledge in Cambridge to

have the prefermente of hit payenge after xviiij. yeres purchas. And yf the saide Colledge in that case doe bye hit they to have of hit tenn acres of woodes standinge and growinge ther uppon, so that they to prefer in the saide Colledge one of my wyves children or myne to a scollershipp in the saide Colledge. And yf my wyef myne executors and supervisors doe sell my landes in the Ile of Elye that Lawrence Charles have hit payenge for the saide lands xxx^{li}. Also yf my saide wyef executors and Supervisors doe sell my lands at Stanton then the trynnetie halle in Cambridge to have the prefermente thereof payinge my wyef xx^{li}. Item I do give to Jone my wyef ij. silver pottes at her ellection. And I give her a dozen spoones gilted and also one bowle of silver one standinge pece of silver gilted withe a cover. Item one goblet. Item I give her ij. smale cruses of silver at her ellecon and I doe give my saide wyef all my quicke cattall corne sheepe ridinge geldinges excepted. Item yf my saide wyef doe kepe and bringe upp my children I doe give her one hundred poundes. And further I give her a hundred pounds of that monney whiche Mr Thomas owethe my. Item I give my saide wyef thre score fiftene poundes more of the saide debte, yf she doe well bringe upp my children. The rest of the saide debtes being threscore fyf tene pounds I do give to my children Willm Mey and Elizabeth Mey equally to be divided amongst them at their age of xxi. yeres or their marriage. Item I doe give my saide sonne Willm Mey a hundreth marks more. And to Elizabeth my doughter I give a hundreth poundes which I will shalbe paied unto them at their severall age of xxi. yeres or their marriage. Item all my plate not bequeathed in this my Testamente I give equally to be divided betwixt my saide children. Item to myne olde servaunte which I have not otherwyse beniffited I give first to Willm Whitinge my servaunte xx^{li} To John Whitinge his brother xx^{li}. marks To Lawrence Charleis.....Item to Willm Mason by cause I have otherwyse preferred hym I only give vj^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d. Item to Willmson my servaunte vj^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d. To Randall my servaunte xl^s. To Steven my cooke xl^s. Item I give to Willm ffarrefax my servaunte v^{li}. I give Margaret Merbecke my wyves maide xx^{li}. marks and to Margaret Este xx^{li}. marks. Unto every one of the rest of my maides xx^s. a pece. I give Agnes Redman x^{li}. Provided that yf these legaces by me bequeathed to my servauntes cannot be performed withoute defalcacion of my wyves or my childrens porcons given them in this my will, that than at the discrecions of my wyef and myne executors I will their legaces to be defalked to the

moyety thereof. I give Willm Whitinge and Willm Mason my servaunts to either of them a geldinge. Item I give myne executors xxixⁿ. whiche John Whitinge my brother in lawe oweth me, to be given by them to Willm Whitinge and John Whiting my servauntes. Item whereas my cosen Howe oweth me xiiijⁿ, I doe forgive her the half thereof, and the other half I doe give equally to be devided betwixte her children. Item I do give all manner of righte interest tytle or state that I or myne heire have or myghte have or claime in the cittie or circute as hit is now distincted of the late suppressed house of the Whitefriars besides the quenes Colledge in Cambridge to the saide Colledge for ev^r. Item I give to Mr John Mey my nephew so mayny of my divinitie books as my wyf that thinke meete, Doctor Heynes books alwaies excepted, whiche I give to his sonnes Josef and Symon. Item I doe forgive all soche somes of monney as any of my kinsfolke doe owe me whiche I lente them at any time. Item I give all soche monney as Johnson owethe me to Josef Heynes Simon Heynes and Mary Heynes. Item the rest of my debts not bequeathed I give them equally to be divided betwixte Willm Mey and E. Mey my children at thage of xxi. yeres or their severall marriages. And I make nominate and constitute executors of this my laste will and testamente to see the same faithfully executed to the meaninge thereof the reveret father Richarde [Cox] bishopp of Elye and Mr Richarde Gooddricke esquire, either of them to have for their paines of my goodes only ten poundes a pece. And I substitute to them suche as the survivor of them and my wyf shall thinke mete. And I nominate to be Supervisors of this my will the reverente father Edmonde [Grindal] bisshoppe of London Mr John Mullens Archedeacon of london and Thomas Yale doctor of lawes. And to every of them I doe give for their paines vⁿ. These witnes beinge of thys my laste will required to testify the same John Mullens Thomas Yale and other more.

Sexto die mensis Maii Anno Domini millimo quingentesimo sexagesimo primo Ema^t cōmissio Johanne Mey als Walron Relce supradicti defuncti ad administrand. bona et credita eiusdem def. ad viam intestati deceden. eo quod Rr^{du}s patr. dñs Richus Elien. Epus et Richus Goderycke armiger ex. noiati in testamento dicti defuncti ex certis causis etc. oneri execuconis dci. testamenti expresse renunciarunt de bene administrand. etc. juxta tenorem Testamenti etc. in debita iuris forma Jurat.

The executors are mentioned in the bursars' accounts

III. M. J. 1558-59. [Aug.] Item allocatum est executoribus
doctoris Maye pro equis ejus iiij^{li}.

THE act of uniformity, which passed the two houses of parliament on 28 April 1559, prescribed the use of the Second Prayer-book of Edward VI., with certain alterations, from the feast of the Nativity of St John Baptist 24 June next following.

It does not appear that any changes in the Society were occasioned by this change in the form of divine worship. In the chapel however the altars were taken away and a communion table introduced.

The visitation of the university began 17 Sept. 1559, but no detailed account of the proceedings has been preserved. The statutes of Queens' college and some other colleges were revised, while in King's college and elsewhere the authority of the visitors was resisted, and the old statutes remained unaltered (Cooper, ii. 157-8). At Queens' the statutes as revised under Edward VI. in 1549 were again established, and Dr Mey's signature occurs to them together with those of the other visitors.

Mathæus Cantuar
Willm Byll
Walter badt
Willm Mey

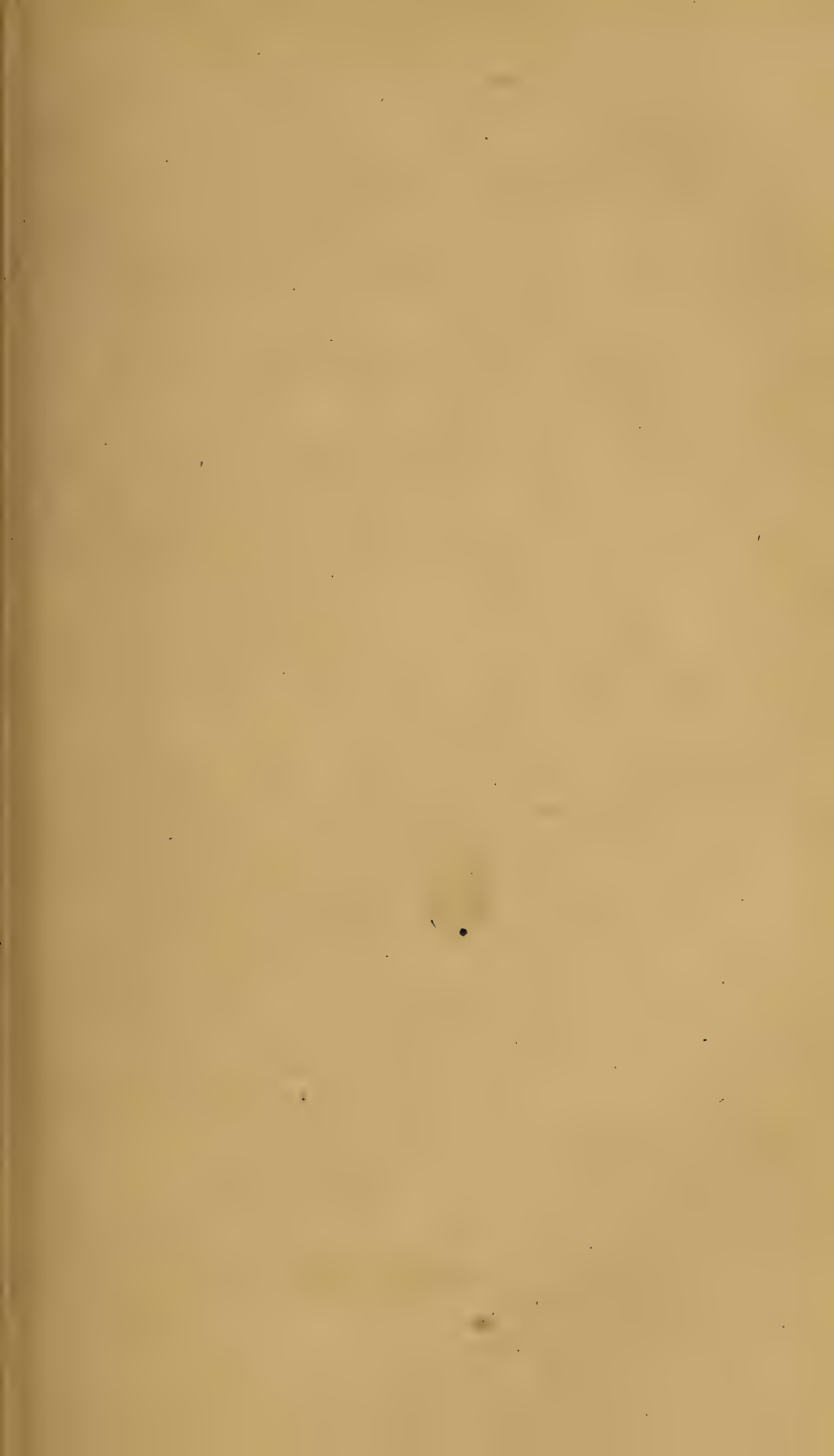
In the college accounts we find the following items referring to this visitation:—

- III. M. J. 1558-9. fo. 261. Expensa tempore visitationis iij^{li}. viij^s. vij^d. ob.
fo. 261. b. Solutum pro expensis factis tempore visitationis xxxviiij^s. ix^d.
Allocatum m^{ro} Longworth (p. 260) ex mandato visitatorum iij^{li}. v^d. ob.
1559-60, fo. 266. (Nov.) Item expensae m^{ri} Stokes equitantis Londinum ad deferendum librum statutorum a D^{no} Cardinali et in aliis negotiis collegii ad dominum Morley (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 378), jussu præsidis ut patet per billam x^s. vj^d.
fo. 267. (Jan.) Item pro descriptione novorum statutorum xv^s. iij^d.
Item pro papyro ad eundem librum statutorum conficiendum xij^d.
Item pro lineis ducendis in eundem librum xij^d.
Item pro colligando libro statutorum viij^d.
Item traditum m^{ro} Stokes vicepresidenti pro expensis factis Londini in negotiis collegii videlicet, requirenti statuta a visitatoribus et efficiendi ut describantur, ut patet per billam xiiij^s. iij^d.
fo. 270. Item m^{ro} Alsoppe pro expensis factis dum detulit Londinum ad presidem quedam collegii antiqua monumenta scripta, ut patet per billam xiiij^s. v^d.
fo. 270. b. Item pro charta et colligatione libri ad transcribenda visitatorum statuta vj^d.
Item pro colliganda alia charta in vetere libro statutorum collegii ij^d.
fo. 271. Item pro scapo cartæ regiae ad colligandum novum librum pro novis statutis xij^d.
Item pro colligatione ejusdem libri ij^d.
fo. 271. b. Item pro transcribendis visitatorum statutis dedi [Johannes Igulden thes.] Rocreo iij^s. iij^d.

The college was about this time very prosperous, and though they had recently purchased an estate at Eversden of Mr Leete for £60 (see p. 276), they had a large sum still in hand. The earl of Bedford offered some lands for sale; some of the fellows went to inspect some lands at Bozeat near Wellingborough Northamptonshire; a Mr Dabbes also was willing to sell land to the college. This was in the autumn of 1559. In Feb. 1560 Mr Anthony Pope offered to the college the manor, advowson and estate of Hockington near Cambridge, formerly belonging to Croyland Abbey, and this they soon purchased for £770.

- III. M. J. 1557-58. fo. 251. b. [Mar. ?] Item solutum mro Leete pro terris lx^{li}.
- 1559-60. fo. 265. [Oct.] Insumebatur in duplici zitho et vino cum famulus comitis Bedfordiæ aderat afferens terras venales collegio viij^d.
- Item pro expensis propresidis et mri Robynson equitantium ad supervidendas terras venales in Bozyate in comitatu North-amp. ut patet per billam xvj^s. viij^d.
- fo. 266. [Nov.] Item insumebatur in zitho cibo et vino cum mr Dabbes aderat hic per duos dies expectans responsum emendi illius terras xvij^d.
- fo. 267. b. [Jan.] Item insumebatur in vino et zitho quando mr Fitzjefferie Herfordiensis (p. 291) aderat proferens vendere sylvam collegio..... ij^s.
- 1559-60. fo. 268. (Feb.) Item expensæ magistrorum Stokes et Robynson equitantium ad Hockington bis ut supervideant mri Pope terras et manerium collegio venale, ut patet per billam..... ix^s. i^d.
- fo. 268. b. Item expensæ factæ Londini a preside pro emptione manerii de Hockyngton 12 Febr. ut patet per billam scriptam manu famuli magistri iij^{li}. xiiij^s.
- Item solutum per manus m^{ri} Stokes clericis le chauncery pro transcribenda pactione inter collegium et mrum Antonium Pope facta de manerio de Hockyngton..... xxxvij^s.
- Item pro expensis factis a nobis magistris Stokes Robynson Maye Igulden Gardiner et aliis equitantibus Londinum cum pecunia solvenda pro manerio de Hockington ut patet particulariter in billa examinata et probata viij^{li}. xiiij^s. vj^d.
- Item solutum mro Anthonio Pope in partem solutionis pro manerio de Hockington cccclxx^{li}.
- fo. 272. b. [Aug. 1560.] Item solutum executoribus doctoris Maye pro expensis et expositis in emptione manerii de Hockington ut patet particulariter per billam xvij^{li}. xij^s.
- fo. 273. Item pro emptione manerii de Hockyngton ccc^{li}.





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A HISTORY
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BY THE LATE
WILLIAM KEATINGE CLAY, B.D.

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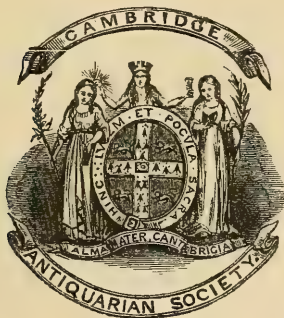
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OCTAVO PUBLICATIONS,
No. XI.

NOTICE.

MR CLAY having left the History of Milton in such a forward state as to be almost ready for press, the Cambridge Antiquarian Society thought it most desirable to print it. The Rev. W. G. Searle undertook the labour of seeing the work through the press; and a common title has now been furnished for the Four Histories, which Mr Clay contributed to the Society's publications. The following brief notice of the author furnishes the principal facts of his life.

The Rev. William Keatinge Clay was born in 1797, and having been ordained deacon in 1823 by the bishop of Salisbury, became curate of Greenwich; he was ordained priest in the following year by the bishop of London. He was curate of Paddington in 1830, and of Blunham Bedfordshire in 1834.

In 1835 he took the degree of B.D. at Jesus College as a ten-year man, became minor canon of Ely cathedral in 1837, and was appointed subsequently Prælector Theologicus and Librarian of the cathedral. In 1842 he was instituted to the perpetual curacy of Holy Trinity Ely, and was collated in 1854 by Dr Turton, bishop of Ely, to the vicarage of Waterbeach Cambridgeshire, where he died 26 April 1867.

He is the author of the following works :

Explanatory Notes on the Prayer-book Version of the Psalms. 8vo. London, 1839.

The Book of Common Prayer illustrated. 8vo. London, 1841.

A History of the Scotch, Irish, and American Prayer-books ; an article in the *British Magazine*, 1846.

A Historical Sketch of the Prayer-book. 12mo. London, 1849.

A History of the Parish of Waterbeach. 8vo. Cambridge, 1859. pp. 148.

A History of the Parish of Landbeach. 8vo. Cambridge, 1861. pp. 126.

A History of the Parish of Horningsey. 8vo. Cambridge, 1865. pp. 60.

These three histories were collected into one volume with a common title-page, as

Three Cambridgeshire Parishes, or a History of the adjoining Parishes of Waterbeach, Landbeach, and Horningsey. 8vo. Cambridge, 1865.

They were all published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and form Nos. IV, VI, VII of the octavo series of their publications.

A History of the Parish of Milton. 8vo. Cambridge, 1869. pp. 108. This is the work now published.

He edited for the Parker Society,

Liturgies and occasional Forms of Prayer set forth in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. 8vo. Cambridge, 1847.

Private Prayers put forth by authority during the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; with an Appendix. 8vo. Cambridge, 1851.

He also assisted in the edition of the Book of Common Prayer put out by the Ecclesiastical History Society in 1849—54, and in that of Wheatly's Rationale of the Book of Common Prayer, reprinted in 1858 by the Syndics of the University Press.

CAMBRIDGE,

December, 1869.

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PREFACE.

THE History of Milton now published is the last of this series. It completes the task which the writer had proposed to himself, when he commenced his labours. For his wish was to take in succession his own parish, and such other parishes in the neighbourhood, as were in more immediate connexion with it. Something has by this means been done towards setting forward a History of Cambridgeshire, a work very much wanted, and which might be at length accomplished were it entered upon with heartiness and good will by others. Every country clergyman has some portion of time at his disposal without entrenching in any way upon the performance of his proper duties to his own people: he might employ this to search out and record the circumstances of the parish over which he presides, and, if he did so, a large amount of materials would soon be collected of considerable importance. For, from the interest which each clergyman may fairly be supposed to take in it,

To the list of parish priests John Allenson must be added : he was suspended from his spiritual oversight of Horningsey in 1569, as we learn from Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, though he still continued to preach there. Also, the name of John Henry Howlett has been omitted : he became chaplain in 1838.

The writer's especial thanks are due to the members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, at whose expense his several histories have been printed ; also to the Rev Edward Ventris, M.A., and to the Rev J. E. B. Mayor, principal Librarian to the University. He was likewise assisted by the late C. H. Cooper, Esq. F.S.A.

HISTORY OF MILTON.

THE PARISH.

THE village and parish of Milton are now, and long have been, in the direct line of road from Cambridge to Ely. The name comes in its uncontracted form Middleton immediately, as will be explained hereafter, from the Anglo-Saxons. We do not read about Milton until somewhat late in the establishment of our parochial system; still we can hardly suppose but that its existence (and at length, as an integral part of Cambridgeshire) is to be assigned to a much earlier date. The *Liber Eliensis*, that storehouse of information, so far as its range extends, in matters of a similar kind, is the most ancient document, which mentions Milton; moreover, the account which it gives us is tolerably full, and by no means devoid of interest. We are thereby enabled also to see how property, in those remote times, was accustomed to be changed about, to suit the mere convenience of the different parties concerned in the transactions.

A very natural thing was it for Brihtnothus, the first abbot of Ely, and intimately connected in more ways than one with the neighbouring parish of Horningsey, to strive to become possessed of land at Milton instead of continuing

to hold what belonged to him and his clergy at Fordham. Milton was much nearer to him in reality, though not actually so in distance, what we are accustomed to call the river Cam affording an easy means of passing to and fro, as regarded the parishes situated close to, and along, its banks. Besides, Brihtnothus is distinctly stated to have been induced to fix his longing eyes on Milton *propter introitum et exitum*. His barge could readily land him, and as readily carry him away. As a necessary consequence of the facility of ingress and egress, the land there would be under the abbot's immediate supervision, and its then owner Ulf was nothing loth, for reasons of his own, to come to terms with him. The two hides were exchanged.

And now, having acquired, in his ecclesiastical and public capacity, about one third of the parish of Milton, Brihtnothus entertained a wish that his monastery should be put in possession of the remainder: this was on every account a very proper wish, and it was able to be easily gratified. By the liberality of a high-born Saxon lady, the monks of Ely then held just the requisite extent of land—four hides and a half—in the neighbourhood of Colchester. On the other hand the bishop of London with his clergy, the inmates of a monastery there dedicated to S. Paul, had become owners of a similar quantity in Milton, which made up the whole parish. Both properties were let out to farm; but, though the brethren at Ely might have no cause to complain of their tenants (certainly, none is expressed), the brethren at London were unfortunately in a very different case. These latter experienced great trouble in the management of their estate, and also great loss. Their tenants, we may suppose, were not over-punctual in paying their rents, and injured them in many other ways, as tenants sometimes will do, when their landlords live at a great distance; and in the days of the Heptarchy it was a very long, and a very difficult journey likewise, from London to Milton.

'Brihtnothus' abbas et Wine emerunt a Grimm filio Osulfi² duas hydas et xxxvij acras apud Fordham, datis xj libris pro his coram testimonis villæ et hundreti. Quæ terra cum esset cuidam viro nomine Ulf prope manus, et ille idem duas hydas habuisset apud Middletune, quarum multum indigebat abbas propter introitum et exitum, mutaverunt terras. Abbas itaque liberavit ei duas hydas de duodecies xx [acris], et xxxvij acris³ (acras?) apud Fordham, et ille e converso liberavit abbati duas hydas de duodecies xx acris apud Middletune.

'In eadem villa habuit etiam Thurketelus abbas⁴ iv hydas et dimidiam. Qui, eo tempore quo expulsus erat de Bedeford, petiit ab episcopo Lundeniensi nomine Ælfstano⁵ et a clero, ut cum eis posset habere communionem et partem in monasterio, ubi prius in præsbyteratu emerat sibi locum. Sed episcopus cum toto clero recusavit eum. Tandem tamen, usus consilio et patrocinio amicorum, hæretavit S. Paulum de iiij^{or} hydys et dimidia, quas habuit apud Middletune, ut in illorum contubernio esse posset. Quod cum factum fuerat, ipse, quamdiu vixerat, tenuit eandem terram de fratribus, hoc est, de clero, dans eis quotannis inde xx solidos: post mortem vero ipsius, utebantur ipsi clerici illa terra, sed cum injuriosa difficultate. Qui cum multas injurias paterentur ibi,

¹ *Lib. Eliens.* Lib. II. cap. 31. Brihtnothus was made abbot of Ely in 970. *Ibid.* Lib. II. cap. 6. Several persons bore the name of Wine, particularly one at Wicceforde (Wichford), and another at Ely; which last must have been intimately connected with the monastery, and is here meant.

² Osulfus was an inhabitant of Girton, as his son may also have been.

³ The abbot did not intend to throw in these thirty-seven acres, since he subsequently wished land at Chypenham to be given him in return for them, and for money which he had lent to Ulf. *Lib. Eliens.* Lib. II. cap. 11.

⁴ For Thurkytel see Saxon Chron. under 971, in which year he was abbot of Bedford. For the ending of the name see *Hist. of Horn- ingsey*, p. 25, n.

⁵ He was living in 966 and a few years later.

concupivit tandem Brihtnothus abbas eandem terram ab eis vel ad censum vel ad mutationem, si forte habuisset tantundem terræ, quæ prope esset eis infra comitatum. Interea contigit quod avia Ædgari regis, nomine Ædgyva, cum moretur, dimisit cuidam nobili matronæ, quæ dicebatur Ælftred, v hydas in Æstsexe apud Holand, quas ipsa emerat a Sprowe pro xx libris. Tunc prædicta matrona, scilicet Ælftred¹, dedit illam terram S. Ædeldrydæ: Ædelwoldus² vero episcopus, et Brihtnothus abbas, totusque cœtus monachorum de Ely, tradiderunt eandem terram S. Paulo et clero Lundo-niensi pro iiij^{or} hydīs et dimidia de Middletune. Dederunt etiam pecuniam pro pecuniâ: superabundabant tamen apud Holande c oves, et lv porci, et duo homines³, et v boves subjugales.’

We may consider, that the parish of Milton continued to belong uninterruptedly to that ecclesiastical body, which had thus by exchange become the proprietors of it. If, however, we go on to the latter half of the eleventh century, and to the testimony of *Domesday Book*, it will appear, not only that an entirely new order of things had then arisen, but that even King Edward the Confessor had previously secured to himself a small portion thereof.

‘In Middletone Ralph holds of Picot xij hides. The arable land is vij carucates. In demesne are ij carucates, and it may be ij others. There x villeins with xij bordarers and ix cottagers have iij carucates. There [are] v serfs⁴. The meadow is iiij carucates. There is pasturage for

¹ This was not her only gift to the monastery at Ely, and of property derived from the same source. *Lib. Eliens.* Lib. II. cap. 47.

² See *Hist. of Horningsey*, p. 25, n.

³ Villeins in gross, or pure villeins, were therefore of no more account than even what we esteem the lowest kind of animal; they were all equally included amongst agricultural stock (pecunia).

⁴ *Hist. of Horningsey*, p. 7. Till within the last three centuries the word *villein* retained the meaning of a *peasant*. He was the prædial *serf* of *Domesday-Book*. Taylor’s *Words and Places*, p. 443.

the cattle of the village. From the fen 650 eels and xij pence¹. They are worth altogether vij pounds. When they were received viij pounds. In the time of King Edward xij pounds. Of this manor Ailbertus², the abbot's steward, held vj hides and iij virgates, though he was not able to sell them, nor to separate them from the church, but after his death he was to restore them to the church of Ely. And iiij socmen under the abbot held iiij hides, and two virgates and a half, and they were able to sell them without the soc (soca)³. And one man of King Edward had ij virgates and a half, and he was able to sell them just as he liked (quo [modo] voluit).⁷

The *Liber Eliensis* names the abbot of Ely as at length the owner in the tenth century, on the part of his monastery, of the whole parish of Milton, on the supposition at least, and it is surely a true supposition, that the six hides and a half, which he had acquired by exchange, were, like two of them, all hides of the larger kind, or of twelve score acres. Now, viz. in 1086, we learn that Picot, the Norman sheriff of Cambridgeshire was the owner, and, of course, had been so for several years. The present is, therefore, one of those cases (and the neighbouring parish of Impington was another) where the ecclesiastical establishment at Ely had been violently pillaged by a highly unscrupulous man, which occasioned his character to be drawn in such strong and dark colours by the willing pen of the monkish chronicler⁴. The accuracy of this notion is also borne out even by the statements contained in *Domesday Book* itself, which men-

¹ The same sum of money is mentioned in reference to Waterbeach, but there it is stated to be de præsentatione, or as a present. *Hist. of Waterbeach*, p. 8.

² He is mentioned *Hist. of Landbeach*, p. 7.

³ A local court, independent of the jurisdiction of the hundred; a vestige, probably, of the ancient Scandinavian franchises. *Hist. of Landbeach*, p. 9; *Words and Places*, p. 295.

⁴ *Hist. of Landbeach*, pp. 8, 10.

tions in detail the disposal of the land in the Saxon times immediately preceding the rule of Picot.

Before this history is further proceeded with, a few words must be added in explanation of the several terms of measurement employed above.

If we go no further than to *Domesday Book*, we shall experience considerable difficulty in determining the size of the hide, 'the Saxon unit of land.' We possess however another manuscript, and to this we may likewise have recourse in the matter, a manuscript too, in respect to its writing almost as ancient, and referring with great distinctness and authority, so far as the Eastern parts of England are concerned, to transactions about land, which took place even two or three centuries before. The *Liber Eliensis* is indeed very plain as to the extent of the hide; and, whenever it is necessary to mention distinctly the number of acres contained therein it invariably names six score, or twelve score, acres, the latter being of much more frequent occurrence than the former. And a similar result will follow, if we endeavour to ascertain what the hide consisted of by employing as our guide the amount of land shewn by actual measurement to belong to a parish when in our own times it was inclosed. But the acreage, as given in the Inclosure Awards, must be taken, rather than that acted upon by the authorities of the Chesterton Union. For it will include the whole extent of the several parishes, whereas in the other case the amount of land taken up by roadways, town streets, &c. is necessarily omitted. The numbers given by the Union in the case of four neighbouring parishes are—Landbeach 2142: Waterbeach 5485: and Milton 1361. Horningsey, curiously enough, is set at 1592, being ten acres more than in the award, but the accuracy of the following calculation will not be materially lessened through this small difference.

To begin with Horningsey, *Domesday Book* assigns seven

hides for its extent, and we know the same number to have been attributed to it in 870. Now, if we divide 1582, the acreage stated in the inclosure award, by 7, we get 226 for each hide, which comes quite near enough to 240, as specified in the *Liber Eliensis*, to be considered satisfactory. For we must remember that in those remote times somewhat of inaccuracy could hardly avoid entering into the measurement, and that then, and long afterwards, the acre even was to some extent an uncertain quantity. Again, in the case of Landbeach, Picot, according to *Domesday Book*, had six hides, and the king's cartwrights five, eleven in all. But this parish was, at the inclosure, authoritatively declared to contain 2207 acres, which being divided by eleven makes the hide to consist of almost exactly 200.

As regards Waterbeach no definite number of hides is stated, nor could this well have occurred, because in the eleventh century, more even than recently, so large a part of the parish was constantly in a fenny and marshy state. Still also here the hide of twelve score acres, or thereabouts, gives a result which accords better than the smaller hide would¹ with its circumstances, inasmuch as it allots 370 acres to the southern, and 1068 to the northern part, thus making a fair division between the village with what pertained to it, and that district, which has long gone, and continues to go, by its own name of Denney. Besides, if to the above numbers are added the quantity of land brought into cultivation at the time of the inclosure together with North fen and the roadways, etc., the whole acreage of Waterbeach will be found to approximate very closely to that given in the award², and therefore to furnish a strong argument favourable to the accuracy of the present mode of calculation.

¹ Cole, with a distinct reference to the southern part of the parish, does, however, make mention of a hide of vj^{xx} acres. Vol. XLVIII. p. 114.

² *Hist. of Waterbeach*, pp. 7, 9, 24, 25.

At length we come to Milton. The extract already printed from the *Liber Eliensis* names six hides and a half in connexion with this parish, and, it is hardly possible not to suppose, as the entire extent of its land. On the contrary *Domesday Book* ascribes twelve hides to Milton; whilst the inclosure award states the acreage to be 1378. The earlier and larger hide therefore would contain exactly 212 acres; the later and smaller hide, with which we are in this case chiefly concerned, 115. Thus, when we read in one of the old field-books of Landbeach that 110 acres made a hide, the remark was applicable to Milton, rather than to that parish, to which the comparatively recent writer meant, we may presume, to apply it.

Of course, in these several calculations the hide is deemed to be a certain integral portion of each parish whatever the nature of the soil included in it might be, though some persons affirm (but without taking into consideration what a large tract of land 240 or even 120 acres are, and with no authority from the meaning of the word, which appears to refer to the thong used in measuring it off), that the hide only comprised arable land, and was termed a plough-land from being as much as one plough with its team could cultivate in a year.

The next term to be examined is the Norman carucate from caruca, *a plough*. This has also been styled, and very naturally, too, a plough-land for the reason just mentioned, a reason which is surely not justified in the case of the hide, whether we take it in its larger or its smaller dimensions; one plough with its team, however good, not being able to do the work. How much land the carucate comprised in the parishes of Cambridge-shire is best ascertained in the same way as has been pursued with respect to the hide, by following which method we shall shew it to be a small and uncertain measurement. In the instance of Horningsey $35\frac{1}{2}$ caru-

cates are made to represent half the extent of the parish, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides; supposing therefore this calculation to be correct, a carucate was only about $22\frac{1}{4}$ acres. At Landbeach, on the contrary, one hide of 200 acres seems to contain five carucates and one virgate, consequently the carucate is there raised to something like 34 acres. From the account given us by *Domesday Book* of Waterbeach and Milton, we can determine nothing respecting the size of the carucate in those parishes, inasmuch as the whole distribution of the land is not stated. It is therefore very evident, as just said, that the carucate was not only an uncertain quantity, but that it was comparatively a small quantity, so that the words of the late Mr Cooper 'in Cambridgeshire the carucate was one twelfth of the hide' are likely to be somewhat near the truth, but then we must understand them solely in relation to the hide of 240 acres.

The virgate, or yard-land, like the two other terms of measure, is uncertain in extent, nevertheless we cannot be very wrong in supposing it to consist of somewhere about 30 acres. Indeed, it has been asserted to contain a quarter of a hide (that, namely, of 120 acres); and if we thus take it, and apply it to what is said in *Domesday Book* concerning the occupation of Milton in Saxon times, we shall easily account for the twelve hides there mentioned.

Neither can the different values assigned at three several periods by *Domesday Book* to the whole property in Milton be passed by without a remark, especially, when they are compared with what is therein also asserted about a few other and neighbouring parishes. It is, of course, possible, and indeed not improbable, that the general confusion, consequent on the successful invasion of England by William I. exercised a great effect everywhere, and thus among the villages of Cambridgeshire, which effect

may have been considerably increased by the fact of the land having passed from ecclesiastical to lay hands, from the mild rule of the church, to the rule of such a man as Picot the sheriff. For after this parish had been transferred to its new lord, it is said to have become deteriorated in value to the extent of one third. Moreover, that deterioration continued to increase, since about twenty years later the value was one eighth less instead of being, as was naturally to be expected, much greater, because, as time went on, and order was in some degree re-established, a more favourable state of things ought to have arisen.

Now we find, that a different result by reason of the change of owner took place in the neighbourhood. Horningsey and the southern part of Waterbeach (though the latter, a not very valuable acquisition, fell equally to Picot,) remained, notwithstanding the invasion and its success, at exactly the same sum as they had been set at on the death of Edward the Confessor; whilst the northern part of Waterbeach, or Denney, is reported, under the same circumstances, and at the same time, to have reached twice its recent value. So, likewise, on the completion of *Domesday Book* in 1086, it appears that the northern part of Waterbeach with Landbeach and Horningsey, had since the conquest increased in value, the two last-named parishes (of which the former, in part another new possession of Picot, had been depressed nearly a half,) almost to the extent of a third.

No one cause therefore can be fixed upon capable of suiting these several places: each one was surely influenced by something peculiar to itself. As regards Milton, a parish very near to Cambridge, the great change in public affairs may have first operated, and afterwards, perhaps, the poverty of the few cultivators of the soil. And we can easily account for more than the average amount of poverty among them in the latter half of the eleventh century. For close

to the south-west corner of the parish, but just outside its bounds, at the place called King's Hedges, still exist some remains of an encampment, notwithstanding the inclosure and the action of the plough. The king meant is William I. who is believed, if he did not make it, to have occupied it during his war with the Saxons collected together for defence in the Isle of Ely. Taking this conjecture to be accurate, the second deterioration referred to before in the case of Milton and the poverty whereby it may have been partly produced, are easy to be accounted for, and may be laid to the charge of the Conqueror's soldiers, who, no doubt, did not leave the neighbouring lands or their occupiers unplundered. Three centuries later we know that the poverty of tenants did throw land out of cultivation, and therefore out of profit, as any one can ascertain for himself by referring direct to the *Nonæ Rolls*, or to an abstract of their contents in relation to this county, contained in the first volume of the *Antiquarian Communications*, by the Rev. E. Venables.

A manor existed at Milton just previous to the Norman conquest, as we learn distinctly from *Domesday Book*, and was then held by Ailbertus, steward to the Abbot of Ely. When Picot wrested the land in the parish from its ecclesiastical possessors, Ralph became the holder of it under that unscrupulous and tyrannical man¹. What became of the manor afterwards, for nearly two centuries, cannot be traced, but at the end of that time we find it in the hands of the sovereign, since in 1253 Henry III. gave a grant of it to Eubulo de Montibus², who was to hold it under him. It would appear to have been subsequently in the hands of several persons. At last, however, it became the property by marriage

¹ *Hist. of Landbeach*, p. 10.

² *Cal. Rot. Pat.* 37 Hen. III. About the same time he had custody of the manor and church of Ixening (Exning) for the king. Roberts' *Calend. Genealog.* p. 58.

of John de Somery, whose widow Joanna, in Trinity term, 4 Edw. I. [1276], publicly acknowledged in court, that she had given to John le Strange of Knockin, and his wife Alienora, her own daughter, the manor of Middleton, with the advowson of the church, for them and their heirs¹. The Messrs Lysons, in their account of the parish of Milton, suppose the same manor to have fallen to the Le Strange family by means of the marriage of the above-named John, (who died in 1307) with Maud the daughter and heir of Roger D'Egville, just as her father may have become the owner of it by an alliance with the family of Eubulo de Montibus. The chief reason, they say, for adopting this notion was, that the Christian names of Eubulo and Roger became thenceforward common in the Le Strange family for several generations.

To enter minutely into the question of the descent of the manor in those early times is not worth the trouble and labour necessarily attached to it². Two points are quite clear, and we need go no farther:—that by the end of the thirteenth century the manor belonged to the family of Le Strange, and that it came to them by marriage. The pedigree given by Dugdale, and the declaration made, as Baker records, in open court, by John de Somery's widow, do not agree together. For Dugdale asserts the same John le Strange of Knockin to have married Matilda daughter and heir of Roger D'Egville, and John his father to have married Joanna daughter and co-heir of Roger de Sumeri. He also gives the Christian name Alienora to the younger branch of the family³.

The Le Stranges continued owners of the manor, and of

¹ Baker MSS. Vol. xxviii. 213.

² There is a good deal on this subject in the Baker MSS. Vol. xxviii. pp. 213, 214; and in the Baumgartner MSS. No. 21, under Milton.

³ *Baronage*, Tom. i. pp. 593, 612, 663. *John D'Egville's* name occurs as fighting on the side of Simon de Montfort and the barons. Hearne's *Collect.* Vol. ii. p. 418.

all that pertained to it, for almost three centuries. Richard Lowe armiger was found to be the owner 19 Edw. IV. [1479]¹; but we do not learn in what way he came into possession, though it seems highly probable that it was only in the character of trustee. For another marriage is stated to have transferred the manor into the Stanley family about the year 1482 by the union of Joan, daughter and heir of John, Lord Strange of Knockin, to George², eldest son of Thomas, Lord Stanley, afterwards the first earl of Derby, and who in right of his wife was himself summoned to parliament by the title of Lord Strange of Knockin, 22 Edw. IV. and died in the lifetime of his father.

A warren was made by King John, and attached to the castle erected by William I. in Cambridge. This warren embraced a considerable extent of country towards the north, and included within it the whole parish of Milton, together with other parishes as far as the Old Ouse³.

We must now go to the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, and see what information respecting Milton and its inhabitants we can obtain therefrom; this information is connected with the year 1279, and will be found to be extremely important:

They⁴ say, that Sir John le Straunge⁵ holds and keeps in the parish (villa⁶) of Middleton two knight's fees, in lands and

¹ Cole's *MSS.* Vol. xxii. pp. 148, 259; *Calend. Inquisit. post Mortem*, Vol. iv. p. 393; Prynne's *Aurum Regine*, p. 92.

² Queen Elizabeth Woodville was his mother's aunt. Collins' *Peerage*, Vol. III. pp. 65, &c. Shakespeare mentions him several times in the fourth and fifth acts of *King Richard III.*

³ *Hist. of Landbeach*, p. 9.

⁴ The juratores, or the persons summoned to give evidence about the several parishes in the hundred of North Stow. John le Munz was present from Milton. *Rot. Hundred.* Tom. II. pp. 446, 452.

⁵ Johannes extraneus (John the stranger). So that he and his family must have come but recently into England.

⁶ "Anciently a district, when considered ecclesiastically, was called a parish; when civilly, a vil or town."

meadows, of Symon de Insula, rendering yearly to the same Symon j pair of gilt spurs at the price of vj^d [or vj^d in money]; and he gives scutage¹ to the said Symon, and the said Symon owes scutage to the Lord Bishop of Ely, and the Bishop to the King. Also he has a fishery² on the great bank of Cambridge [on the Cam] which is worth xx^s a year, of the demesne. Also he has a view of frank-pledge, and the assize [regulation] of bread and ale from ancient times, and for a long while he has had a warren within the bounds of his land. Also the same John and his men claim to be free at all feasts and markets; but they [the juratores] know not why.

Also they say, that John de Montibus holds half an acre of land of G. le Knyt, and half an acre of land of Reg' the son of Peter for ij^d yearly paid to the same John.

Also the same John de Montibus holds
 Free tenants of the lord, John le Straunge. xiiij acres of land of the same fee at ij^s vj^d, and aid to the sheriff, and scutage, &c.

Also they say, that Robert Maupudre holds xv acres of the same at ij^s iij^d with aid to the sheriff.

Also they say, that Ralph Gows holds x acres of the same at j pound of cummin³, and ij^d aid to the sheriff.

Also they say, that Robert Bercare holds j croft, which contains j acre and a half with a messuage and iij roods of land of the same, at iiij^s yearly, and iiij^s aid to the sheriff.

Also they say, that John de Burewell⁴ holds iiij acres of the same at j pair of gloves at the price of j^d halfpeny.

Also they say, that Robert de Burewell holds j virgate of land of the same at iiij^s yearly, and vj^d aid to the sheriff.

¹ *Hist. of Landbeach*, p. 11, n.

² At the spot now called Baitsbite (Basebitt)?

³ Pigeons were, it is said, 'a very favourite food of our forefathers.' Hence it may have arisen, that cummin, a warm aromatic seed, of which they are remarkably fond, became so frequently a reserved rent.

⁴ A John de Borewell was Vicar in 1348.

Also they say, that Luke Bercator holds iij roods of land of the same at j pound of cummin yearly.

Also they say, that Peter Templeman holds xv acres of land of the House of the Temple de Deneye¹ at viij^s, and does iij works at the price of iij^d.

Also they say, that Alexander le Scrutiere holds one messuage of the said John at ij^s a year, and does j work and a half for j^d and a halfpeny.

Also they say, that Henry the son of Gilbert holds j acre and iij roods of Hugh Thurgare for j^d and a halfpeny and a farthing a year.

Also they say, that Andrew Rokard holds j cottage of the same at xij^d a year, and does j work for j^d.

Also they say, that Stephen Bule, Henry But, Walter Correye hold iij messuages, which contain j rood, for ij^s and vj^d; and j work and a half at j^d and a halfpeny.

Also they say, that Alan Segyn and William Christien hold of the same one messuage, which contains j acre, for ix^d, and ij capons for iij^d.

Also they say, that Walter Faber holds j messuage for xij^d a year, and for his smithy viij^d.

Also they say, that John the son of John holds xv acres of land of the same for iiij^s a year, and iij^d aid to the sheriff.

Also they say, that Robert Anger holds j holm², which contains ij acres, for ij^s a year.

Also concerning ancient suits, and custom, and service, and other things. They say that the predecessors of the said John the son of John were wont to do suit at the county

¹ Of the manor of Denney, which in 1279 had not yet been joined to the manor of Waterbeach. See *Hist. of Waterbeach*, pp. 10, 102. Peter Templeman, from his very name, must have been in some way connected with his landlords.

² Holm is a Norse word for a *lake*, or a *river island*; here, however, it can only mean a *fen island*. But it has a more extensive signification; for of the Orkney Islands those not inhabited, and used only for pasture, are so called even now.

court in the time of King Henry [III.], the father of the king that now is, and it has been omitted for twenty years and more,—they know not why, unless it be through some connexion of his with the liberty of Ely (per libertatem Elyensem)¹.

Also they say, that John de Hardleston holds j virgate of land of Henry le Chamberleyn de Land Beche², and it is subject to taxation, and John himself owes the said John le Straunge j hen annually.

Also they say, that Geoffry Didon holds j rood of land with a messuage, rendering to John de Hardleston ij^s and ij capons a year.

Also Henry Knit holds j rood with a messuage for xvj^d a year.

Villeins.

Also they say, that the said John has in villenage Geoffry le Gardiner, who holds half a virgate of land of the same, and gives as his rent annually xiiij^s v^d and a halfpeny and a farthing, and he shall do yearly lxvij works, which come to vj^s v^d and a halfpeny.

Also they say, that Alice Kille, Hugh le Maner, Walter le Husebonde, Alice Ridel, Robert Raysun, Peter Herbert, Margaret Goding, Robert Goding, Robert Picok, Geoffry Sarpman, Henry the son of Hugh, Wymar de Hogiton, Robert de Rampton, Matilda Weilot, William de Cruce, Henry Bacon, Robert Bachun, Thomas Cosin, Peter Blakeman, Mabile Fot, Walter de Haselingfeld, Stephen Scot, Adam Scot, John de Cotenham, Roger Scarpman, Roger Kille, hold each for himself so much land as the aforesaid Geoffry, and do in all things as the aforesaid Geoffry each for himself. And they render yearly ij capons at the price of j^d and a halfpeny apiece, and liiij geese at the price of ij^d each goose, and

¹ Unless he is free of Ely.

² *Hist. of Landbeach*, pp. 15, 16.

iiij^{xx} vij hens and half [a score], at j^d a hen, and if they shall cart with their own team as far as Lynn, each of them shall have from the lord iiij^d, and they shall be relieved of their works during the same time.

Also he has in villenage Roger Scot and Richard de Rampton, who hold xx acres of land of the same, and both render yearly xvij^s, and for works by the same xij^s and a halfpeny; and all other customs and services are to be done as the aforesaid Geoffry in all things.

Also they say that the aforesaid John le Straunge has a croftman Walter de la Hythe, who holds j toft¹ containing j^r of the same, and gives as rent annually xvij^d, and he shall do xiiij works, which are worth yearly xxij^d.

Also they say, that John Langur, Alice Goding, Roger Caractare, John Frere, Richard le Port, and Alexander Scot, hold as much land as the aforesaid Walter, and do in all things as the aforesaid Walter, and one (each?) cottager of them gives to the lord yearly ij capons for iij^d.

Also they say, that Stephen Campiun holds j messuage for ij capons yearly at the price of iij^d, and viij hens for viij^d, and iij^d for his works.

Also they say that Robert Byne holds of the same j messuage with a croft, which contains j acre, for j^d a year.

Also they say, that William Bercare holds j messuage of Robert de Burewell for xij^d and a halfpeny a year: also he holds j acre of the same Burewell for j^d yearly.

Also they say that Mariere the daughter of Peter holds ij acres of land of Gilbert le Knyt for vj^d and a halfpeny, and it is liable to pay all kinds of taxes.

Also they say, that John the son of John holds ij acres of the same for vj^d and a halfpeny a year, and it is liable to taxation.

Also they say, that Johanna his sister holds ij acres, &c.

¹ A homestead or enclosure. *Words and Places*, pp. 158, 185. See *Hist. of Horningsey*, p. 13, n.; and p. 14, n.

Also they say, that Roger the son of Peter holds v acres of land and a half of the same G. for xvij^d and a halfpeny and a farthing a year, and it is liable to pay taxes.

Also they say, that Robert, the chaplain¹ of the manor chapel, holds xx acres of land in free alms of the gift and grant of the lord John de Someriis² for the souls of his ancestors—moreover [he has] two men, namely Andrew Scot and John Sarpman, who hold x̄ acres of the said Robert, and each of them does as the aforesaid Geoffry le Gardiner in all things.

Also they say that Peter de Woseri holds in Middletone xxx acres of land and j messuage in pure and free alms of the founders of the said church, whereof there is no memory. The same rector has of the gift and grant of the founders of the church—namely Alan Textor, who holds j cottage of the same, and pays for his works every year xvij^d.³

Also they say, that Agnes Frebern, John le Tayllur, Hugh le Batur, Alice Scot hold as much land as the aforesaid Alan, and will do in all things as the aforesaid Alan each for himself.

Also they say, that the heir of William Twet holds

¹ One who said mass at a small private altar, a chantry or soul-priest. Almost every parish had several chaplains. At Leverington, in 1406, there were no fewer than seven, and at Wisbech ten. Such priests, as well as the gild-priests, assisted the incumbent, and made up a choir-service on Sundays and holidays, when they used to sit in the stalls of the chancel. Blomefield's *Collect. Cantab.* pp. 199, 242, 245; Peck's *Desid. Curios.* pp. 229, 230; Rock's *Church of our Fathers*, Vol. I. p. 408; Vol. III. Part I. pp. 104, &c.

² The family of Somer held a Manor in Barton; also, as early as Stephen's reign, in Haslingfield.

³ The sense here is not very clear; but, judging from what immediately follows, it would seem that as Robert the chaplain had two tenants for his 20 acres, so Alan Textor hired the rector's land as well as the house upon it. Dr Whichcote records, that in 1656 the land belonging to his rectory contained 34½ acres, and so also does Mr Knight in 1779.

j cottage of the same for xij^d a year, and for half a pound of wax for the church of the same parish (villa).

Also they say, that Eustace de la Hythe holds j messuage for ij^s and j pound of cummin. Also, Walter le Gows holds j cottage for vj^d a year. Also, Ralph le Gows holds j cottage for vj^d a year, and both pay Roger de Berkeway.

All the before named under the title of villenage are at the will of the lord as concerns their works.

It must be borne in mind that all the before named, as well the free tenants as the villeins, who have beasts worth xxx^d, give to the aforesaid lord annually j^d by reason of a certain custom which is called Wartpeny¹.

The above extract has told us of two knight's fees held by Sir John le Strange of Simon de Insula (De Lisle). On 12 March 1288-9 these fees were given by Simon to John de Kirkeby, bishop of Ely, so that for the future John le Strange and Eleanor² his wife were to hold them of him, who represented, by reason of his ecclesiastical dignity, the former owners of the whole property. Sir William de Middleton had in his hands at that time the remainder of the parish; the advowson of the rectory however did not belong to his part, but to that in the possession of the Le Strange family, who alone were lords of the manor.

The manor was valued in the fourteenth century at xlv^{lib.}, and in the succeeding century at xlvij^{lib.}.

Before leaving the family of Le Strange it will be as well to refer to a circumstance recorded by White Kennet in his *Parochial Antiquities*³ respecting one member of it

¹ *Hist. of Landbeach*, p. 21, n.

² For the origin of this word, see Miss Yonge's *Hist. of Christian Names*, Vol. I. pp. 158, &c.

³ Vol. II. p. 233, edit. 1818. This work contains a good deal pertaining to the same family. Duck, *Life of Archb. Chichele*.

and his wife: it affords, also, a curious instance of the extent to which personal feelings were then carried in despite of religion, and even in a church. It occurred 3 Hen. V. [1415].

‘A memorable accident now happened relating to Richard l’Estrange, baron of Knokyn, lord of the manor of Burcester in Oxfordshire, whose wife Constance contended with the wife of Sir John Trussel of Warrington in Cheshire for precedency of place in the church of S. Dunstan in the east, London: upon which disturbance the two husbands and all their retinue engaged in the quarrel, and within the body of the church some were killed, and many wounded. For which profane riot several of the delinquents were committed, and the church suspended from the celebration of any divine offices. By process in the court Christian, the lord Strange and his lady were adjudged to be the criminal parties, and had this solemn penance imposed upon them by that exemplary prelate Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury. The lord Strange walked bareheaded with a wax taper lighted in his hand, and his lady barefooted, from the church of S. Paul to that of S. Dunstan, which being rehallowed, the lady with her own hands filled all the church vessels with water, and offered to the altar an ornament of the value of ten pounds, and the lord a piece of silver to the value of five pounds. A great example of the good discipline of the church, and of the obedience of these noble persons.’

When in 1340, money being wanted to sustain Edward III. in his wars with France, a tax was appointed to be levied upon the several parishes in the kingdom, £10. 6s. 8d., or fifteen marks and a half, were required from Milton. The assessment then used was very different from that at present in force, even allowing for the decrease in the value of money. For now the annual rateable value of the property in this parish is estimated at £3669.

The manor continued to be among the possessions of the earl of Derby, lord of Man and the Isles, until towards the end of the reign of Hen. VIII. It was then purchased by William Cooke, a native of Chesterton, who, from his eminence as a lawyer, became sergeant at law, and finally, under Edw. VI. one of the judges of the Common Pleas. Sir William Cooke was buried to the north of the altar in Milton Church in 1553¹. In 14 Jac. I. [1616] Edward Newman was lord of the manor. During the reign of the same sovereign, however, the manor passed into the hands of the Harris family, some members of which were buried, as the brass mural tablet still existing testifies, in the manor chapel. The father of the John Harris thereon recorded was the first lord. In 1670 Sir Paul Whichcote, Bart.², Dr Whichcote, the rector of Milton, and Simon Smith, Esq. were the lords. No doubt, they were only trustees on behalf of the representatives of the family of Harris. However, at least by 1685, they had parted with the manor (but without the advowson of the living, which had long been alienated,) and the remainder of the estate, to the celebrated lawyer, Francis Pemberton. He had been educated at Emmanuel College under Dr Whichcote, whose niece Anne, the daughter of Sir Jeremy Whichcote, Bart. he afterwards married. Chauncy, the historian of Hertfordshire, is the only author who speaks of him with unmixed commendation. His other biographers, with whatever party they are connected, almost invariably qualify the encomiums they are compelled to utter with some expressions of condemnation. He was eventually made chief justice, first of the king's bench, then of the common pleas, but was successively deprived of both offices, and went

¹ Foss' *Judges of England*, Vol. v. p. 298; *Athen. Cantab.*

² Of Quy, "who had a small but elegant chapel for his family prayers, which were twice in a day there attended." *Memoirs of the life of Mr William Whiston*, p. 370.

again on each occasion to the bar. In this inferior position he eventually passed the last portion of his life, and was the leading counsel among those who defended the seven bishops. Sir Francis Pemberton died in 1697, and was buried in the chapel of his house at Highgate; but afterwards, on that being pulled down, in the church of Trumpington¹.

The next owner of the manor was the Reverend Samuel Knight, only son of the Reverend Dr Knight, formerly Canon of Ely Cathedral². He bought the property about 1767 for the sum of £10,000 from Mr Jeremiah Pemberton of Trumpington. As advertised for sale in the Cambridge Chronicle for 7th June 1766 it was described to be the manor, three farms, quitrents, &c. In their award, when in the possession of his son, the commissioners stated the land to amount to 487 a. 1 r. 8 p. Mr Baumgartner, great grandson to Mr Knight, is at present the lord of the manor: the rest of the estate, including the modern manor house, was sold off no long time ago to different individuals.

Milton, in Cambridgeshire, as well as elsewhere, is a very common and natural contraction of a word which was anciently spelt in various ways, viz. Middeltun, Medilton, &c. Blomefield says of a village in Norfolk with the same name³—it was so called because it lay ‘on a hill surrounded with low ground, marshes, and water.’ Probably we shall not be wrong, if we suppose that in a somewhat similar manner, from the circumstances of its position, our village obtained its name, and then that such name, being extended to all the land, which adjoined it, and belonged to it, became likewise in time the name of a distinct

¹ Foss’ *Judges of England*, Vol. vii. pp. 149, &c.

² Bentham and Stevenson’s *Hist. of Ely Cathedral*, Vol. i. p. 263; Vol. ii. p. 132. Nichols’ *Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. v. pp. 354, &c.; *Memoirs of the Life of Mr. William Whiston*, pp. 192, 195.

³ *Hist. of Norfolk*, Vol. iv. p. 645.

parish. In fact what took place in Milton may have been, and most probably was, the very reverse of what took place in Horningsey, for the parish was in this instance, at least, so called from the village.

Blomefield equally points out how he imagines the word Middeltun to have been derived—Mid-Le-Ton. But in this matter he is unquestionably wrong: it consists only of two, not of three words, both of which came from the Anglo-Saxons, to whom the village therefore owed its origin and first settlement. Leaving the word *middel*, as presenting no difficulty, it may be added that *tun* is one of those terminations, which, instead of being common to many, point out infallibly a particular nation. England is, and ever has been, ‘pre-eminently the land of hedges and *inclosures*.’ What in this respect it was formerly, it is now, and thus testifies both to the seclusiveness of character distinguishing the Anglo-Saxon race, and, it is also thought, to the advanced state of agriculture which flourished among them. *Tun* seems to have been the *inclosure* for the cattle, as *barton* was the *inclosure* for the bear, or gathered crop borne by the land. Soon, however, *tun* must have come to signify a few scattered houses, and eventually what we understand by a village¹. Singularly enough, even in the present day, ‘town’ is the regular word for the village in the mouths of its inhabitants, so also on the church plate, and in the parish documents.

The parish of Milton, which is on the very edge of the fen district to the south, is bounded on the east by the Cam, on the north by Waterbeach and Landbeach, on the west by Landbeach and Impington, or rather, perhaps, by Beach Way, the modern name for the ancient Akeman Street², and on the south by Chesterton. As regards the two old encampments, each of which forms part of the

¹ *Words and Places*, pp. 117, 366, 458, 484.

² *Ibid.* p. 465; *Hist. of Landbeach*, p. 3.

boundary between Milton and Chesterton, one called Arbury, and the other being situated near King's Hedges, recourse must be had elsewhere¹. For they are both in Chesterton parish, and therefore, like the Akeman Street, do not really belong to the present compilation.

Milton is in the hundred of North Stow, the division of Cambridge, the union of Chesterton, and district of Willingham. The village stands three miles and a half to the north of Cambridge.

An Act of Parliament for the inclosure of Milton was procured in 1800, and the award of the commissioners for carrying it out is dated 8th July 1802. The parish was declared by those commissioners to contain 1378 a. 2 r. 4 p., whereof 157 a. 1 r. 32 p. were then copyhold, though 30 a. 1 r. 7 p. out of this quantity were held not of the manor of Milton, but of the manors of Waterbeach cum Denney, and Impington. The public roads and ways took up 21 a. 3 r. 24 p.

By means of a general summary placed at the end of the award we are enabled to glean some information respecting the previous, if not the ancient, condition of this parish. At the time of the inclosure it had three fens². Lug fen and Backsbite fen were both of them in the neighbourhood of the river. The third comprised a district to the north of both called simply the fen, otherwise land fen. The first fen had its name from the flags, or wild irises, wherewith it abounded, and whose flower-petals were in shape like the *ears* of a dog. It was once divided into high lug and low lug. Backsbite, or Baitsbite, the name of the second fen, will be explained hereafter. The arable land was distributed into five fields, styled severally Backsbite, South, Middle, Mill, and Island, field. The reason for the names of four of these fields is very evident; the last name we may conceive to have arisen from the

¹ Professor Cardale Babington's *Ancient Cambridgeshire*, pp. 10, 73, 74.

² The Manor Rolls for 1640 make mention of Knaves' Fen.

presence of some fen island in that north-eastern part of the parish, or from the way in which it was bounded.

Milton possessed six closes: Dovehouse, Hill, Rye, Cherry, Picked, and Camping, close. The first two were near the manor house, the former of them being intimately connected with it, and indeed, of right belonging to it: the latter might be supposed to have derived its name from an ancient barrow on it, (which, however, has been recently taken away,) but Cole, as we may see in a note to the will of Thomas Campion, deems Hill close a misnomer for Hall close, because the manor house stood there. Rye and Cherry closes adjoined each other, the one containing about six, the other about thirteen acres. Both of them recal the names of articles, which are no longer to be found at Milton as regular crops, for rye has ceased in that parish, no less than elsewhere, to be cultivated in order to make bread of, and cherry orchards, which were once not uncommon in this district, no longer exist. What Picked close may mean is far from clear: this portion of land was in the neighbourhood of the manor house, and is now included within its grounds. The Camping close contained 2 r. 26 p.: it is at present a portion of the rectorial property, and close to the parsonage. It was annexed to the rectory, 18th February, 1652-3, the rector, however, was to pay for it an annual rent of six shillings and eight pence. Such plots of ground given, and set apart, for the playing of a particularly favourite game¹ were once not uncommon among our villages: would that every one of them had its play-ground now! Pound piece may have derived its name from the existence therein of the usual place of temporary confinement for straying cattle. Northward and southward lower doles were so called, because, instead of being the property of one individual, they were jointly owned, as the word doles shews, by several. Formerly the name of the whole plot was *leverdole* furlong.

¹ Forby's *Vocabulary of East Anglia*.

The earliest mode of communication by road between Cambridge and Ely lay over the Akeman Street. When the villages of Milton and Landbeach had been formed, the land traffic, such as it was, passed through them, at least, in part, for the old Roman road continued in use through the whole distance, until the inclosure of Chesterton parish took place, as a track for carts, and occasionally for such horsemen, as were very particular about having to pay turnpike dues. By the middle of the sixteenth century the direction of the roadway had undergone a partial change, for, branching off towards the right from Milton pond, it then led over Waterbeach meadow, so that the persons who used it were no longer obliged to pass through the village of Landbeach. This alteration, however, was in reality a trespass, or, more properly, an encroachment. For in a terrier belonging to Landbeach parish, and dated so far back as 1549, we find it said—‘semitam *ex permissione* ducentem a Medilton Crosse versus Denny¹.’ Possibly it had been found by the inhabitants of Milton, that a road in such a direction was a readier means of intercourse between themselves and their neighbours. Through the lapse of time, the permission, originally granted as a favour by the owners of the soil, became looked upon as a right, and, consequently, when in 1763 an Act of Parliament was passed for improving the highway between Cambridge and Ely, this new piece of road from Milton Pond to Goose-hall² was therein authoritatively styled, (which indeed it really had been for two centuries,) ‘the Right Hand branch.’ Such however was not the opinion of Mr Masters, rector of Landbeach. For in the course of some proceed-

¹ *Hist. of Landbeach*, p. 33.

² Goose-hall, or, as it is in the maps, Goose-house, standing in Landbeach parish, was so named from a practice which, since the introduction of railways, has entirely ceased. For previously large numbers of geese were wont to be driven periodically along the highway from the northern part of the Isle of Ely to London, and here, next after Ely, they rested during the night.

ings unsuccessfully taken by himself and his parishioners to prevent the Act from being carried out, he affirmed that it was even then 'no road for carriages, only a sort of vague road (over commons and meadows) to Denney,' and therefore that they ought not to be compelled to render it fit for traffic. Subsequently, at the time of the inclosure, another, and a very short deviation from this usurped track was made through the influence of Mr Knight, the lord of the manor, who resided in the parish, and whom it chiefly concerned. The road to Ely, as we have seen, had by 1549 turned off at the pond, and begun to run close to the church, and just in front of what in recent times at least became the manor house. About 1801 a new direction was given to it at this point, the direction, in fact, which it has at present. The inclosure commissioners refer to this in the following passage of their award—'having set out in its ancient (?) direction the turnpike road called the Ely road, so far as the same leads through the parish of Milton, (except where the same passes through *the old inclosures*) of the breadth of sixty feet.'

The word Backsbite, now written Baitsbite, which has occurred as the common designation of a fen and a field in Milton, is a corruption. In the manor rolls for 1634 Basebitt furlong occurs, and in 1657 Basebitt corner. 'Base' must refer either to the low position, or to the utter worthlessness of the 'bitt' of land so called: most probably to the latter, though it might well take in both. The small house with its garden near the river, which all persons are accustomed to call by the same name, was built by, and belongs to, the Conservators of the river Cam, as a residence for one of their officers. It was an encroachment made to the detriment of the charity estate, but not at length without giving compensation.

A reference to Milton cross has been made. We hardly needed such a notice to feel assured that Milton formerly possessed one, since it would undoubtedly have been difficult,

before the establishment of the Reformation, to find any village without a similar aid to devotion. What, however, we cannot settle, is the exact spot whereon it stood (a point of inferior moment), by reason, as it would appear, of the non-occurrence of the least fragment thereof: still we know from a circumstance already mentioned, that it was somewhere in the centre of the village, and at no great distance from the church; possibly at the turn of the road leading down to it.

We need not hesitate to reckon Milton among the pretty villages of Cambridgeshire. It is very compact, and though not remarkable for any feature particularly suited to attract the attention, has an air about it which is pleasant and agreeable. The position of the church and rectory contribute much to the general effect, being just far enough removed from the main street of the village to be perfectly retired, and yet not so much so, as to become unseen or inaccessible.

The only house, which requires a remark, is what has for some time been called the manor-house. The lord of the manor of course always had a residence in the parish, though not exactly on this spot. Judge Cooke, who died in 1553, built here what Cole terms a farm house. He affirms, too, that it was built out of the ruins and spoils of Denney or some neighbouring abbey, which had recently been dissolved and sold¹: this may easily have been the case, and would account for the many pieces of worked stone to be found in various parts of the village. The present building is due to the Reverend Samuel Knight, and to the year 1772. Judge Cooke's 'farm house,' however, as it seems, was not entirely destroyed; it was only at that time substantially repaired, and rendered a fit habitation for the lord of the manor, whose residence it may indeed have been ever since the original

¹ See his remarks on the will of Thomas Campion.

and proper manor house had fallen into decay. Cole, who had come in 1770 from Waterbeach to reside at Milton, writes: 'I made choice of this place for my residence; one of its recommendations was its privacy and solitude.' Again, under the date 9th July 1772: 'I have seen no one all the time, except the squire of the parish, as they call him here, a rich clergyman, who called upon me yesterday morning. This gentleman having, about five years ago, purchased the chief part of the parish, has to my no small mortification taken it into his head to like the situation, and is now actually building a good house to reside in¹.' On his removal to Milton Mr Knight brought with him a variety of manuscripts written by Dr Patrick, bishop of Ely, by his father and others, particularly a large quantity of Strype's correspondence, now bound up in ten volumes, together with Bishop Patrick's own autobiography². These, by the kindness of Mr Baumgartner, who has been before mentioned, have lately been deposited in the University Library at Cambridge³.

The feast, which lasts a few days, used to begin on Midlent Sunday, 'being the first in the year;' that is, so long as the year was considered to commence on the 25th of March, Midlent Sunday very frequently, though not always, fell after it. Midlent, or feast, Sunday was 'vulgarly called Pease-porridge Sunday⁴;' just as at Waterbeach, the Sunday preceding the feast has always gone, and still goes, by the name of Furmety Sunday, and in both cases, of course, for a similar reason. Mr Champnes, the vicar, changed the day with the consent of the churchwardens, and it is now the second Sunday in May, because the village festivities, which

¹ Warburton's *Life of Horace Walpole*, Vol. II. p. 388.

² This had been printed for publication in 1839. There are some remarks about it in the *Memoirs of the Life of Mr William Whiston*, p. 353.

³ They are marked Add. MSS. 1 to 88.

⁴ Carter's *Hist. of Cambridgeshire*.

naturally attended upon the feast, were found to bring with them, especially from the proximity of Cambridge, too much riot and disorder.

We learn very little respecting the names of the inhabitants of Milton. Sir William de Middleton, one of the two lords of the town in 1289, no doubt, lived here. Thomas de Frebern, John Mapoudere, William Town, Stephen Herberd and Petronilla his wife, with Thomas Godechild, occur in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, as the majority of them had occurred a century before. William Foote was returned in 1433 among the resident gentry of Cambridgeshire¹. Richard Richardes is said to have lent Queen Elizabeth £25 on 29th May, 1588². Richardes is the name of a family frequently mentioned, as we shall see, in connexion with the wills and charity trusts of the parish. Some of the lords of the manor assuredly dwelt on their property, as we know Judge Cooke did and others in more modern times. Nor must the Rev. William Cole, the celebrated antiquary, be forgotten: indeed, it would not be far from the truth to add, that he was the man of chief importance among all, who had at any time made Milton their place of residence. For more than two years he had been curate to Mr Masters at Waterbeach. Not, however, liking the place because of the frequent inundations, and its many other discomforts, he 'repaired and in a manner rebuilt an old house belonging to King's College,' on the higher ground of Milton, with the intention of getting into it by Christmas, 1769, which intention he did accomplish at the following Lady day³. In this house, standing on the right hand of the road leading towards what now goes com-

¹ Fuller's *Worthies of England*, Vol. I. p. 245, edit. 1840.

² Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, Vol. II. p. 452.

³ *Hist. of Waterbeach*, p. 17.

monly by the name of Baitsbite, and which he was wont to style his hermitage¹, he lived and prosecuted his valuable labours with wonderful industry and perseverance until his death in December, 1782. He left directions for his burial in a vault under the old wooden belfry of S. Clement's church, Cambridge, and for the building of a tower over it by way of monument after the decease of his sister Jane². This was at length done in 1821, and on the west front of the tower, in remembrance of the donor, and in compliance with his express wish, were added, certainly with questionable taste, the words, **Deum Cole**. Mr Cole embedded in the walls of his house several pieces of old worked stone, which are still to be seen there; and he records that he had in his hermitage in his garden, in 1775, 'a piece of black touch [stone] evidently the top, or cover of an altar tomb, workmanship of the age of Edw. III.' being, as he conceived, a relic of the tomb of the Lady Mary de S. Paul, the foundress of Denney Abbey³.

The population of Milton has nearly doubled in the course of the last sixty years, having been, at the taking of the census in 1801, 272; whilst by 1861 it had reached 494⁴. It still goes on increasing, contrary to what is the case in some neighbouring parishes, as we may judge from the new cottages which are gradually springing up

¹ *Ibid.* p. 18. There is a view of Cole's Hermitage, by Essex, taken 25th June, 1773; and a long account of it by himself in his MSS., Vol. xxxiii. pp. 386, &c.

² *Life of Horace Walpole*, Vol. II. pp. 373, 442; Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge*, Vol. III. p. 266.

³ MSS. Vol. XIX. foll. 125, 126; Vol. XXXVI. p. 153; Vol. XLVI. p. 377; *Hist. of Waterbeach*, p. 106.

⁴ 1676—85 inhabitants, 35 (?) families, 1 popish recusant. No dissenter.

1728—170 inhabitants, 40 families, 6 dissenters.

1782—224 inhabitants, 39 families.

here and there, no less than from the small Meeting-house belonging to the Particular Baptist connexion, which has been recently erected.

The Great Eastern Railway to Norwich runs quite through the lower, or fen, part of the parish, nearly parallel with the Cam, though no station has been built for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the village.

The present owners of land are—the rector, King's College, Pembroke College, the Reverend Dr Archdall-Gratwicke, Professor C. C. Babington, Mrs Denson, and Mr Gunnell.

THE CHURCH.

THERE may have been, and was, we may feel assured, at a very early period, a church of some sort in Milton; on the same spot, too, whereon the present church stands. Since the village owed its name, and consequently its original formation, to the Anglo-Saxons, it is natural indeed to suppose that the due worship of God was not neglected by them on their conversion to Christianity. Besides, the establishment for secular canons at Horningsey, which must have been founded by the beginning of the ninth century, was sufficiently near to provoke to emulation such owners of the soil as had the means of thus benefiting in religious matters themselves and their dependents. Members of that establishment may even have been leaders in the movement, and by their assistance, no less than by their example, have contributed much towards promoting the spiritual good of the inhabitants of so inconsiderable a village, as Milton then was. Respecting the existence, however, of any such public building (which could hardly have been of any other materials than wood and thatch), we know nothing: we must content ourselves with conjecture. But, whatever was the case in those primitive times, we cannot avoid considering it certain, that the tenth century did not pass over without the erection of such a church as has just been described, or possibly, of a more costly one. For at that period Brihtnoth, the first abbot of Ely, and the second founder of its monastery, an energetic and serious-minded man, had acquired, on behalf of

himself and his Benedictine brethren, the whole of the parish, and we ought charitably to imagine them not to have been indifferent to the interests of religion.

Thus, a church of some kind or other having been erected, Brihtnoth must likewise have become the joint patron with his clergy of the living. Besides, the abbot and monks of Ely no doubt continued uninterruptedly to make presentations thereto until the latter half of the eleventh century, inasmuch as from *Domesday Book* we perceive the land with its rights to have been down to the Norman Conquest, and, it may be, a little later, in their hands. Edward the Confessor confirmed, we are told, the monastery at Ely in their possessions and privileges at Milton in the county of Cambridge, and out of the Isle of Ely.

In due time, however, after 1066, matters changed, and very considerably for the worse spiritually as well as temporally. The abbot and his monks were ousted from this property, and compelled to give way both in the parish and in the church to a man, whom among themselves they were naturally wont to believe, and whom one of their number rejoiced to have an opportunity of describing, as a monster of iniquity. Picot, the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, being a Norman, and of the conquering race, of course carried every thing with a high hand, and, having his sovereign to back him, thought more of increasing his own possessions than of consulting the feelings and interests of those, who fell under his power. He may really have deserved the language of Thomas the monkish chronicler of Ely, strong as it is, and been in some way relatively to the monastery ‘leo famelicus, lupus oberrans, vulpes subdola, sus lutulenta, canis impudens;’ still there seems to be as large a portion of abuse, as truth in the words. Without wishing to appear disposed to favour one, who, like his equals and contemporaries, shewed too much of the ‘animus Getulus’ in his dealings with the English, it ought to be mentioned to his ad-

vantage, that he built in 1092 the church of S. Giles in Cambridge, and endowed there a body of six canons regular with some church patronage, and with considerable revenues issuing out of the various demesne lands attached to his barony of Bourne, which also included the parish of Middleton¹. Still since he did this in gratitude to S. Giles, to whom he was assured and believed his wife's recovery from a dangerous illness was expressly due, he may have acted from a superstitious, rather than from a proper religious, feeling.

In 1086 Picot, we are told, had succeeded the Abbot of Ely in the ownership of all the land in the parish: thus he likewise held, as a natural consequence, the advowson of the rectory. Notwithstanding, therefore, the unfavourable character so constantly attributed to him, he may (at all events through the instigation of his wife,) have attended in some degree to the spiritual interests of his newly-acquired people.

The chancel arch of the present church, from its circular shape, is Norman, but not late in that style. Surely, the building of which it has long been the only relic, owed its foundation to him. He died at the very beginning of the twelfth century, so that there is no improbability in supposing him to have ordered its erection: in fact, no good reason exists for assigning it to any one else.

The right to present to the rectory, as just remarked, followed according to custom the possession of the manor; consequently in the middle of the thirteenth century, when we next obtain some definite knowledge about the affairs of Milton, this likewise must have passed with the manor from the sovereign to Eubulo de Montibus. Soon after 1253 it pertained to John de Somery, from whom it came by marriage

¹ *Hist. of Waterbeach*, p. 27. Queen Elizabeth, 17th June, 1560, granted to Bishop Heton all that her portion of tithes in Milton formerly belonging to the priory of Barnwell, worth £3. 6s. 8d. per annum. *Ibid.* p. 29.

to the family of Le Strange. We again read of it, 6 Ric. II. [1382], in which year Rogerus Lestrangle de Knokyn in Shropshire (who had died 26th August,) et Alicia ejus uxor, are declared to have Middleton manerium et advocacionem ecclesiæ¹.

Some time between 1291 and 1348, probably about 1300, after the Le Strange family had become patrons of the advowson, a great change in the management of the spiritual affairs of the parish was introduced. For the rector of that day applied for, and obtained, permission from proper superior authority to appoint a vicar to officiate under him; so that by this means two persons were instituted to the same church, and both, by reason of that act of institution, had cure of souls in Milton. In excuse for transactions of this kind it should be remarked, that the cure of souls was not necessarily connected anciently in the public mind with the profits of a benefice: so long as the duty was done, it mattered not who was the doer of it, the principal or his deputy. The rector was himself appointed by the lord of the manor, and he therefore henceforth put in a vicar or substitute to assist him in performing the duty, rather than to minister in his stead, to the people. Originally this vicar was little more than a stipendiary curate is now; his salary was uncertain, and he was removable at pleasure. At length 4 Hen. IV. [1402] this state of things was changed: for the future vicar was to have perpetual possession of his cure, was to be canonically instituted and inducted, as well as sufficiently endowed, and thus our vicarages, in their present form, came into existence². Of course, the natural effect in very many parishes of having a vicar in addition to the rector, was that the rector by the

¹ *Calend. Inquisit. Post Mortem*, Vol. III. p. 50; White Kennet's *Parochial Antiquities*, Vol. II. p. 165; Baker, *MSS.* Vol. xxviii. pp. 213, 214.

² Stephens' *Laws relating to the Clergy*, Vol. II. p. 1371; Hook's *Church Dictionary*.

mere force of custom at length considered himself entirely relieved from residence and from all spiritual charge. In fact, a mere sinecure, as regarded him, began to be created, an abuse which does not seem to have been originally contemplated. But such was not for a very long time the case at Milton. The rector and the vicar both lived here at the same time, and each in his own peculiar dwelling, whence it was in reality benefited, so long as such a laudable practice was continued, by having two supervisors instead of one. Moreover, it was not an unusual circumstance for the rector to omit to appoint a vicar, and to take upon himself the oversight of his flock in a double capacity, working the parish like other beneficed clergymen, and only calling in the assistance of a curate, when from ill health, or any similarly allowable cause, the presence of a fellow-labourer was rendered indispensable. The actual sinecure, therefore, as manifested by an endowed rector deeming himself free, notwithstanding his institution, from residence as well as duty, did not exist at Milton except in comparatively modern times, nor even then uninterruptedly, and in so small a parish could do little harm: the positive and unmitigated evil came when the vicar, also, as eventually happened, followed the example of the rector, and became himself equally non-resident, serving his cure from Cambridge. During more than five centuries the parish had thus two sets of clergymen officially connected more or less with it; in 1846, however, the rectory and the vicarage were consolidated¹ in obedience to a recent act of Parliament, and can never again be held by separate individuals.

‘*Ecclesia de Middletone non appropriata : est ibi rector et vicarius*², et taxatur ad xv marcas : solvit pro synodalibus ij^s

¹ At visitations the rector is required to pay also the ancient fees which were wont to be demanded of the vicar.

² The archdeacon’s book mentions a few other parishes, which had both a rector and vicar : (Dry) Drayton, Barton, Orwell, Elm, Caxton, (Long) Stow, and Bukele (Brinckley?). Of (Cherry) Hinton it is said—

iiij^d : procurationibus xvij^d : denariis sancti Petri ij^s : ornamenta sunt hæc : duo missalia¹ sufficientia : iiij gradalia : (unum menubrum² cristallinum :) duo troperia : j antiphonarium : ij legende, quarum j bona et alia in duobus voluminibus : j manuale : turribulum bonum : tria paria vestimentorum cum pertinentiis³ : j calix bonus et alius debilis : iiij rochete : vij superpellicia : crismatorium bonum : (ij candelabra ?) : iiij phiole : pixis eburnea⁴ : ij cruces : cappa chori : ij frontalia : ij turribula : lanterna : j vexillum : velum templi⁵ : item unum vestimentum cum casula alba : stola : crux argentea : manipulum⁶ cum optimis paruris : tunica dalmatica et capa chori : et unus pannus de baldekyno⁷ de dono domini Radulphi rectoris.’

The manuscript, from which the foregoing account has been extracted, and which still exists in the library of Caius College, is of great value in relation to everything, that can come within the designation of ancient church furniture, and even as to some other parochial matters. It is unques-

non appropriata, *quare* est ibi vicarius et rector; and certain larger payments than they otherwise would have been, are ascribed to Whittlesford (and Rampton) quia solebat habere vicarium, as well as a rector.

¹ For an account of these service-books recourse must be had to Maskell's *Mon. Rit. Eccles. Angl.* Vol. i. or some similar work.

² The menubrum, a word which only occurs this once in the arch-deacon's book, must be the manubrius of Du Cange, and, therefore, a thuribulum or vas in quo thus reponitur. The writers of that book, clerks though they may have been, were by no means particular as to the gender, declension, or spelling, of their Latin words.

³ Videlicet, cum tunica, dalmatica, et capa chori.

⁴ The pyx was of every kind of material,—even of silk.

⁵ Occasionally it is styled velum quadragesimale, or simply velum. Every church must have had one. *Hist. of Waterbeach*, p. 41, n.

⁶ Its other name was sudarium.

⁷ Bawdkyn or cloth of Bawdkyn was one of the richest and most precious species of stuffs, being composed of silk interwoven with threads of gold in a most sumptuous manner. The name came from the Persian city Baldac, or Babylon, whence it is reported to have been introduced into these western regions.

tionably connected, as regards the writing, only with the fourteenth century, and would seem to have been at first designed to record the results of some visitations of Ralph de Fotheringay, Archdeacon of Ely from 1292 to his death in 1316. Three of his visitations are distinctly referred to, viz. in 1305, 1309, and 1311. The earliest date mentioned in the course of the numerous entries is 1304; the latest 1386. The year 1278 does indeed occur in the case of Wilburton, a parish of which the archdeacon had the great tithes, but the account of the furniture belonging to that parish was evidently inserted, as we may judge from the mere wording, in order to supply an omission—‘*Ornamenta inventa in eadem (ecclesia) in festo sancti Michaelis anno domini m.cc.lxxviii sunt hec.*’ Moreover, Ralph de Walpole, who became bishop of Norwich in 1288, is described as lately archdeacon.

The writing is of several different periods, which are easily distinguishable from one another; but the least ancient, for a reason just given, is unable to be pronounced not to be ‘later than 1349.’ The year to be assigned as the commencement of the manuscript must be quite at the beginning of the fourteenth century. For under Wisbech we find two entries, of which the second and later one begins thus: ‘*Item, in visitatione Magistri R. de ffodr. Archidiaconi Elyensis anno domini m.ccc°.xj.*’ Probably we have in the earliest portions of the manuscript certain notices of church furniture, &c. which were the result of his visitation in 1309. This was not, as we know, actually his first visitation, but it may have been the first whose results were carefully and diligently recorded.

The suppression of altars throughout the diocese of Ely took place 7th December, 1550, toward the end of the episcopate of Bishop Goodrich. On that day a general assembly of the rectors, vicars, curates, and churchwardens was held in the church belonging to the parish of the Holy Trinity, Cam-

bridge, when a sermon was preached by Matthew Parker, at that time rector of Landbeach, and the holy scripture expounded in English. Afterwards Edward Leedys, Bishop Goodrich's commissary, and Vicar General¹, commanded that all altars existing in the various churches and chapels of the several deaneries within the diocese of Ely should be destroyed and thrown down by the approaching festival of Christmas.

Copy of a Record in the Public Record Office, entitled 'Church Goods, Cambridge, tempore Edw. VI. Exchequer, Court of Augmentations.' Miscellaneous Books, Vol. 495.

Mylton. This is a trewe and perfect Inventorie indented made and taken the iiijth day of August Anno Regni Regis E. vj. sexto [1552] by us Richarde Wylkes Clerke Henry Gooderyche and Thomas Rudston Esquyres² commyssioners emongest others assigned for the surveye and vieu of all manner of goodes, plate, jewelles, belles, and orniamentes as yet be remayninge forthecominge and belonging to y^e parochie Church there, as hereafter foloweth.

Plate. Fyrst there is one Chalyce of Sylver poids xx^{ti} ounces.

Ornam^{ts}. Item, one vestem^t deacon and subdeacon of blewe sylke, one olde Cope of redde sylke wth y^e deacon and subdeacon of y^e same sylke, one vestem^t of blacke saye, one other vestem^t of whight chamlett.

Belles. Item, in y^e steple there iij Belles, one sanctus bell³.

¹ Cooper's *Athencæ Cantab.*

² *History of Waterbeach*, pp. 42, 43, notes.

³ This seems to have been the usual number of bells. Waterbeach, Landbeach, and Horningsey, had the same. For sanctus bell see *Hist. of Landbeach*, p. 76, n.

All which parcelles above wrytton be delyvered and comytted by us the saide Commyssioners unto y^e salve kepyng of Henry Harte Richarde Foote and John Lawrence parisheoners there, to be att all tymes forthcomynge to be answered: Except and reserved and the saide chalyce, and the saide cope of redde sylke wth y^e vestem^t of blewe sylke, delyvered to John Fytzsone (Fyson?) and Richarde Barker Churchwardens there for thonlie mayntenaunce of dyvyne servyce in y^e saide paroche churche.

HENRY GODERICK. RIC. WILKES. THOMAS RUDSTONE.
THOMAS HYSSAM Vicar.

RICHARD BARKER.

JOHN FYTZSONE × his mark.

The wills made early in the sixteenth century by inhabitants of Milton are extremely useful in affording us glimpses of the state of the church, and church matters, at that period. Ten of them will be given hereafter.

Two gilds were held in the church, the gild of All Halows or All Saints, and the gild of S. Katerine¹. The high altar is mentioned, and the rood loft: bequests are likewise left to the Sepulchre light², and to the torches required for processions. The church was then thatched with reeds, as, most probably, were the great majority of country churches, and other large buildings, and as indeed some still are. The use of tiles was clearly uncommon, from the circumstance of a tenement given by Rose Cokk to her husband being called for

¹ *Hist. of Waterbeach*, p. 40.

² *Ibid.* pp. 60, 61. Wardens of the Sepulchre light, and indeed of every light appropriated to a special purpose, were wont at one time at least to be annually elected, as well as wardens of the church. Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge*, Vol. III. p. 370, n. In the *East Anglian*, Vol. III. p. 79, mention is made, under the date 1537, of the election of an Alderwoman, and Warden of the Lady's light.

distinction's sake the tiled house. 'Our lady's chapel' occurs in John Nicholson's will, who desires his executors to glaze one window therein. Was the manor chapel intended? That belonged of right to a particular family, and we might suppose that no one, except the lord would take upon himself to offer, or would be allowed, to do any thing to it either by way of reparation or improvement. But on the other hand in 1685 the lord's tenants were ordered by ecclesiastical authority to repair that chapel, and consequently John Nicholson's will may well be considered to refer to it, though surely his direction could not be carried out unless with the lord's sanction.

The right of presenting to the rectory of Milton had always been hitherto in the lord of the manor; at length, some time during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and, possibly, towards the very end of it, this right got separated from the manor, though under what circumstances does not appear¹. It became vested in the Reverend Dr Goade, provost of King's College, who may have presented himself somewhere about the year 1600. Dr Goade died in 1610, and left the advowson first to the members of his family in succession, and then to his college. The following extract from his will, dated 9 January 1608-9, is printed on the authority of Baker:—

'I appoint my second son Thomas y^e rectory of Milton, he to be thereunto presented by my eldest son Matthew in whom the interest of the parsonage is of trust. And upon vacation of the same rectory by death or otherwise from time to time, I will that y^e said presentation shall be to such other of my sons successively as shall be capable thereof. And upon default of any such my sons, then my son Matthew, his heirs or executors, shall present such capable person to the said rectory, being provost, or then fellow, of the said King's College,

¹ There may exist documents in the treasury of King's College, which can explain it.

and a minister, as he or they shall best like of pro una vice tantum. And afterwards I give the said patronage to the said King's College perpetuis futuris temporibus to be conveyed by good assurance in Lawe to the provost and schollars and their successors from my said son Matthew, his heirs or executors.'

On the restoration of Charles II. the rectory was for that turn in the patronage of the crown, wherefore Dr Whichcote, as will be mentioned more particularly hereafter, was then obliged to vacate the preferment, which he had already held for about nine years in order that the crown might exercise the privilege given to it by law. 'For the king has not only the right of presenting to churches as supreme patron, which lapse to him during his own reign, but also such as may have lapsed to any of his predecessors, who have taken no advantage therefrom. When lapse incurs to the king, it cannot be taken away by the patron or the ordinary¹.'

The vicar in later times went occasionally by the name of sequestrator, as indeed he actually was, and for a reason which admits of an easy explanation. 'Sometimes a benefice is kept under sequestration for many years together, or wholly; namely, when it is of so small value, that no clergyman fit to serve the cure will be at the charge of taking it by institution².'

Something must now be said respecting the annual value of the rectory and vicarage. And first of the rectory. The *Rotuli Hundredorum* is the earliest document to which any reference is possible, but they do not state anything definite as to the income of the rector: they merely record the fact that an endowment of land had been made to him by the founders of the church, whoever are meant by the expression. These thirty acres, with apparently a house for the tenant were at that time in the hands of a man named Alan Textor,

¹ Stephens' *Laws relating to the Clergy*, Vol. I. p. 593.

² Ibid. Vol. II. p. 1246; *Memorials of Cambridge*, Vol. III. p. 372, n.

or Alan the weaver. If, however, we go to the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, which was drawn up in 1291, twelve years later, we find the following passage :

	£.	s.	d.
Ecclia de Middelton	15	6	8
Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in eadem	3	6	8 ¹

The sum last named would seem to represent the worth of the tithes arising from his demesne land at Milton, which we have seen Pigot, who founded the abbey subsequently transferred from Cambridge to Barnwell, assigned to the head of his religious establishment there towards its support. We may now come to the King's Book, from which we learn that in 1535 the rectory was set at £4. 6s. 11d. Baker tells us that its annual value was £100, and in Adam Elliott's days it was returned at £120. Whichcote in 1656 recorded that neither the rector nor the vicar paid firstfruits, but that they both paid tenths.

The vicar is not mentioned even in the later of the two documents belonging to the thirteenth century quoted above. We first read about him in relation to temporal affairs in the book containing the transactions of the manor of Waterbeach cum Denney. There the vicar of Milton is recorded to have been presented and fined no less than five times between 2 and 19 Edw. IV. [1462-1479] for a variety of offences—for putting his cattle in the common of the manor, where he hath no common—for trespassing with his beastes in fladis domine et tenentium—for not mending and defending the hallowe from water—for digginge xvj^m turffes in the marshes beyonde his common contrary to the by lawe, and a precept to seize them to the ladies² use as forfeited—for having frequently transgressed within the demesne.

The same priest did not hold the vicarage during the whole of these eighteen years, consequently we learn from this detail of offences something respecting their being

¹ *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* (ed. 1802), p. 266.

² The abbess of Denney.

constant residents in the parish, and something too, as to the mode of improving their income, which they were obliged to adopt. The King's Book sets the vicarage at £4. 16s. 0½*d.* When Edward Johnson was vicar, the value of his living was considered by the officials of the earl of Manchester to be £18 per annum. Baker placed it at £25, whilst in Elliott's time it was thought to be worth only £15. It is singular that in 1535 the vicarage should have been valued at a higher sum than the rectory. There had been from 1699 (the first year of its existence) a land-tax of £4 on the vicarage. This was taken off, from and after 29th of September 1819, by duly appointed commissioners under the provisions of an Act of Parliament 57 Geo. III. cap. 100. About 1776, the sum of £400 was granted to the vicar by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty: when Mr Chapman became rector, he declined the receipt of the dividends accruing therefrom, and caused the grant to be cancelled.

Milton is in the deanery of Chesterton, and Archdeaconry of Ely. The church of Milton, like that of the contiguous parishes of Landbeach, Cottenham, and Rampton, is dedicated to All Saints. As regards the majority of the churches of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, the remark seems worth making, that 42 are dedicated to S. Mary, 24 to All Saints, 20 to S. Andrew¹, 16 to S. Peter, and 8 to the Holy Trinity.

Milton church has a nave, a chancel, and a south porch, covered with tiles: a west tower, and a north and south aisle covered with lead; and a vestry covered with slates. At the beginning of the sixteenth century it was all thatched with reeds. There is a pen-and-ink view of the south side of the church in Cole, to which is attached the date 24th July, 1744. He speaks of the church generally as 'an awkward kind of church, small lowe something dark and not very neate:'

¹ S. Andrew was especially honoured in and around Cambridge, one third of the churches within a range of five miles being dedicated to him.

moreover, it must, from his reference which is given below, have been uncomfortably damp¹.

The tower is Later Decorated, and wanting in height. It has a buttress of two stages at its south-west and north-west corners, and also, two other buttresses at its north and south sides, which are the latest as well as the highest, and of three stages each. On the south face is a human head carved in stone: it is out of its proper position, having been probably the termination to a hood-mould, and possibly, that over the East window. It does not now quite fulfil the object of him who put it where it is, which must have been ornamentation rather than preservation, from its being uncomfortably and unnecessarily elevated. The upper part of the tower, or the steeple, with its plain battlemented parapet, has been super-added at two different times. The steeple was, and still continues to be, regularly fitted up internally as a pigeon-house by means of square holes cut in the four walls for the pigeons to build in. Such a beneficial appropriation of it, however, must be modern, and solely connected with the time, happily now passed by, and never again to recur, when the rectory had become in name and reality a sinecure. The tower has a clock on its west face, put up in 1848 at an expense of £53. Immediately beneath it is what seems to be a portion of a gargoyle. The money for the clock came chiefly from the directors of the Great Eastern Railway, as compensation for parish-land required by them for their works. A century and a half before a clock had existed on the tower. In the steeple are three bells. The inscriptions on the bells, beginning with the treble, are as follows: 1. Miles Graye made me 1665: 2. Thomas Newman² made me 1717:

¹ Nash's *History of Worcestershire*, Vol. i. p. 4.

² Thomas Newman was a Norwich bell-founder. The inscription on the tenor bell at Kersey, near Hadleigh, in Suffolk, tells us where the foundry of the Grayes was, about which some doubt existed:—

Samuel Sampson, churchwarden, I say,

Caused me to be made by *Colchester* Graye. 1638.

3. Non clamor sed amor cantat in aure Dei, 1621. This last bell, though bearing no maker's name, has been pronounced by competent authority to be the work of Tobie Norris of Stamford. The tower-arch, which until lately was blocked up with the usual singing gallery, is now entirely open, except that a small barrel-organ, standing on the floor, occupies some of the lower portion of it. Over the arch towards the nave are the words 'Praise the Lord.'

The nave is Early Decorated, and, like the naves at Hockington and Horningsey, has no clear-story windows, small churches in old times rarely possessing any. Two windows indeed of three lights each are above the south arcade; these could not however have formed part of the first plan, and must have been inserted long afterwards, perhaps late in the sixteenth century, or even subsequently, to remedy in some measure the too great darkness of that part of the church. Cole's sketch has them.

The font, 'a rude block,' and old, is large and octagonal, with a carved wooden cover¹ of the Jacobean period. Similar covers are very common, and afford, it is said, striking proofs of 'the temporary revival of church principles during that era.' The font may be coeval with the nave: it stood in 1744 against the second pillar of the north aisle, but is now placed in the centre of the church, nearly opposite the entrance door. Fonts, since the introduction of the pointed style of architecture, are commonly found in England, as at Milton, of an octagonal shape, because the number eight was considered to symbolize regeneration. This notion is very ancient. The words even of an early Christian poet are: 'octagonus fons est;' the reason assigned for it being, that as the old creation was completed in seven days, so eight, the next

¹ The font used to be kept locked, as ordered in 1236 by Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury. 'This was done for fear of sorcery, though the manner of committing the offence does not appear.' Hook's *Archbishops of Canterbury*, Vol. III. p. 182; *Hist. of Landbeach*, p. 75, n.

number in the series, rightly stands for our new creation in Christ Jesus :

‘Hoc numero decuit sacri Baptismatis aulam
Surgere.’

The pillars, capitals and arches of both arcades are good, but they extend only two thirds of the way down the nave from the east. On the south of the chancel arch is what must have been a squint, or hagioscope, and designed for the benefit of those, who worshipped in the manor chapel. The nave, on the outside, retains its original pitch, and has at the east a portion probably of the stump of a stone cross: it was cieled, on account of the coldness of the church, by Mr Knight when rector. The woodwork of the roof belongs, like the cover of the font, to the early part of seventeenth century. The windows towards the west end of the nave are of four lights, and, being exactly similar to them, may have been put in at the same time with those above the arcade on the south¹. The pulpit and reading-desk were introduced at the expense of the present rector: the lectern was an Easter offering made in 1865 by the Reverend Dr Giles, the present owner and occupant of the manor house with its grounds. Over the north arcade has been painted ‘God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth:’ over the south arcade ‘The Lord is in His holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before Him.’

The north aisle, containing only three bays, the third or westernmost being half the width of the two others, was rebuilt in 1864 through the exertions of the Rev. John Chapman. The whole interior of the church was reseated and rearranged at the same time, a sum of £530 having been raised for all the above purposes by means of the contributions of himself and his friends. This aisle had been taken

¹ Thomas Campion by his will dated in 1516 gives a legacy of xx^s. to the making of a window on the south side of the church; whilst John Nicholson in 1521 desires two windows to be glazed after the proportion of the new window. See their wills,

down by faculty nearly a century ago, in consequence of its very dilapidated condition, the space between the pillars blocked up, and two windows inserted, which by no pretence could be called ornamental. Cole records that he glazed these new windows, and put in a great deal of painted glass, viz. a crucifix: S. Paul with Ananias and Sapphira; and the arms of some lords of the manor.

'Thursday, Sep. 2, 1779. The north aisle being in danger of falling, at the east end of which is my pew [it took up all the east end], the parish consented to pull it down: Mr Masters, rector of Landbeach [and also vicar of Waterbeach] Deputy Chancellor, having got leave of the bishop, they began to pull it down.' The faculty cost £8. 0s. 3d. Cole has some lengthy remarks about the disposition and conduct of the rector, Mr Knight, on this occasion¹, whom among other epithets he calls a 'furious madman.' They were not worth making even if true, but the antiquary was far from being a person on whom we can depend in his estimate of others with unhesitating confidence. It would have been well for him had he, whilst writing designedly for the instruction of posterity, called to mind that posthumous slander tells much more to the detriment of him who thus perpetuates, if he does not invent it, than of him who is sought to be injured thereby.

The north aisle is now rebuilt so as in plan and size to resemble the south aisle, which, we may feel sure, it did accurately resemble from the first. Its extent is small, still it must rather be considered an aisle than a chapel, and it was always so styled: a chantry it could not have been. A side chapel occupied the east end according to the usual custom in parish churches, and as we know to have been the case in the south aisle. Just below the tracery of its east window are two coats of arms, both of Queen Eliza-

¹ Vol. vi. pp. viii. and xviii. fol. 242.

beth : they came from one of the side chapels in the chapel of King's College. A third piece of painted glass, much more modern and due, as Cole tells us, to himself, represents the death of Ananias and Sapphira. There are besides two round pieces of glass 9 in. in diameter, bearing figures of St Margaret and St Catharine, also a quarry like the one engraved in Franks' Quarries, pl. 35. On the north wall is a tablet 'In memory of Isaac Marsh, who died the 5th of March 1837, aged 65 years.'

The south aisle, like the nave, is Early Decorated work. Of the windows, which as well as the roof were repaired in 1855 at the expense of John Percy Baumgartner, Esq., the owner of the Manor, that to the east is, as usual, the finest, from having had an altar beneath it. The manor chapel, a portion of a more ancient church, with its chaplain, are mentioned so early as 1279, and must then have been in existence for some time, whether we apply the words on p. 18 'whereof there is no memory' to the bestowing of the gift there mentioned, or to the foundation itself of the building¹. That chapel, however, as at present existing, and called until very recent times L'Estrange's chapel, did not include the whole of what is now thought to belong to the lord of the manor, namely, two out of the three bays of the aisle. Cole says of it in 1744: 'Above half of the south aisle is divided from the rest by a screen, which is stalled round for a private chapel or oratory. On the north side, near the old altar, stands a very old altar tomb of [Purbeck] marble with nothing on it, as does another on the opposite side against the south wall: a little above the piscina is an awkward kind of mural monument of stone, and in it a brass plate.' This was the memorial of the Harris family. Blomefield mentions 'a very ancient altar tomb' in the south

¹ We cannot tell whether by founder is meant he who originally built the church in Norman times, or he who substantially restored, if he did not actually rebuild, it in the thirteenth century.

aisle, 'with the circumscription lost,' and says¹ 'by the arms of Le Strange in the east window, and its being called Strange's chapel, I make no doubt but that one of that ancient family is interred beneath it.' The flooring of the whole chapel, according to the present notion of its extent, has been designedly raised about seven inches. It may have been done by Mr Knight, and like the second raising under part of the seats in order to give greater height to the vault beneath.

At the east end of this aisle is an aumbry without its door; a bracket, which must have served to support some figure; a niche, coloured green on the inside, which once had a statue² within it: also, a piscina with its shelf, and one plain water-drain. The niche, having been plastered over, long continued in that state undisturbed. At length it was opened by the vicar, Mr Champneys, and found to contain certain small images. These had doubtless formed groups of figures, relics of the Roman Catholic mode of worship, and had been concealed there clearly in the sixteenth century by the pious care of some one, who did not wish them, according to his notions, to be desecrated, and who, therefore, provided for them, as he hoped (nor was he wholly disappointed), a sure hiding place. The concealment may, however, have had a different object. A report respecting the state of the diocese of Chichester, dated December, 1569³, says,—'They have yet in the diocese in many places thereof images hidden and other Popish ornaments ready to set up the mass again within 24 hours warning.' It is much to be regretted, that no care was taken, on their discovery, to keep together those images, and so to preserve them, as to render them, if not, honoured, at least an interesting memorial of former religious notions and

¹ *Collectanea*, p. 175.

² Of the Virgin Mary?

³ Froude's *Hist. of England*, Vol. ix. p. 506.

customs, particularly, since they were declared to be valuable not only for their antiquity, but for their workmanship. They are now completely dispersed, and, possibly, to a great extent destroyed¹.

The windows of this aisle contain a small portion of painted glass, of which some is old. The ornamental glazing quarries, though late, form the most interesting part of it. There are two quarries of a very large size, and six of the ordinary size; the two large ones, bearing a honeysuckle and a rose, have been engraved². Of the other six, four have a large rose on each, the remaining two a stag. In the tracery of the east window are also three coats of arms, one with twenty-two quarterings, the first being that borne anciently by Baron Maltravers, a second with six quarterings, the arms of queen Margaret of Anjou, the foundress of Queens' College, and a third, argent, three lioncels rampant, regardant, gules, with a bordure gobonated. Cole does not mention these arms, nor are they claimed in any way by the present owner of the manor. They would seem therefore to have been put in, and probably by his ancestor Mr Knight, simply as ornaments. On the other hand Cole does say 'On the east window are—gules, two lions passant, argent, for Le Strange³. Or, a cross, gules. Gules, a chevron between three lioncels rampant, argent, pale with, gules, a chevron, ermine, between three garbes, argent, for Goade. Also, party per pale three tygers' heads erased counterchanged.'

¹ At Blunham, in Bedfordshire, (of which parish the writer was once curate,) something similar occurred in 1849. In a cavity just below the east window of the church on the outside a collection of small figures, partially mutilated, was accidentally found. These have been rearranged in their proper groups, and are exposed to view in a glass case at the rectory.

² Franks' *Ornamental Glazing Quarries*, p. 14, and Plates 68, 74.

³ For some remarks concerning the arms borne by several members of this family see Dugdale's *Ancient Use of Bearing Arms*, p. 53.

On a brass tablet now in the east wall we have the following inscription: 'Here lieth the body of John Harris Gent. sonne of William Harris Esquier borne the 25 of June 1609 interred the 18 of October 1659. And allso the bodies of William, James, George, Michale, Briget, Anne, and Briget the younger, sonnes and daughters of the said John Harris and Martha his wife, daughter of Thomas Tempest of Whaddon Esquier, she had living then, when she erected this, 3 sonnes and 7 daughters. A°.D°. 1660.' At the top of the tablet are the father with his three sons, and the mother with her two daughters. The arms are, sable, 3 crescents 2, 1, argent, impaling Tempest, argent, a bend engrailed between six martlets, sable.

In the pavement is a stone slab, on which we read, 'Here lieth the body of William Kettle, who dyed the 30th day of June 1700 in the 69 year of his age. Catherine his wife died 20 August 1727 aged 86 years.'

At the north corner of the south aisle is a monument with this inscription:

'Sacred to the memory of George Nichols Esq. of Conington House Cambridgeshire. ob. April 15. 1812. Æt. 67. Also, of Philippa, his widow, ob. October 9. 1837. Æt. 86. And of Philippa, their beloved and only child, ob. June 21. 1795. Æt. 15. Also, of two sisters of Mrs Nichols, Jane, widow of the Rev^d. Rich^d. Fayerman, Rector of Oby, Norfolk, ob. October 16, 1821, Æt. 72. And Anne Spelman, June 30, 1835, Æt. 78. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death. 1 *Cor.* 15. 26.'

In the south aisle are four mural monuments. The first bears the following inscription:

In a vault beneath are deposited

In stedfast hope of a joyful resurrection

The Remains of the Reverend Samuel Knight, M.A.

Only son of the Reverend Samuel Knight, D.D. formerly Prebendary of Ely.

He departed this life on the VIth day of January MDCCXC.

In the LXXII^d year of his age.

His only son erects this in memory of the best of Fathers.

Here also rest the Remains of Sarah Spelman

Eldest sister of Elizabeth wife of Samuel Knight Esq^{re}.

Who departed this life on the VIth day of September MDCCCVI.

In the LXIst year of her age.

She died in a moment, in a moment she thought not of
yet not unprepared.

Reader be thou likewise ready.

He was fellow of Trinity College, and B.A. 1738-9,
M.A. 1742.

The second monument consists of a bas-relief by Flaxman,
beneath which is the following inscription :

Sacred to the memory of

Elizabeth

Wife of Samuel Knight Esq. of this place

Who after a few hours' illness only

Exchanged this life for a better on the 17th of June 1800

In the 39th year of her age.

Of women O thou loveliest and thou best !

Enter, Eliza, on thy promised rest,

(Mysterious proof of heaven's transcendant love)

All but translated to the realms above !

Thy husband pardon for his grief implores,

He weeps in frailty, but in faith adores.

The christian feels thy gain, but must bemoan

As man his children's loss ;—yet more his own,

Bright excellence ! With every virtue fraught !

Such may we be ! By thy example taught ;

Pure in the eye of heaven, like thee appear

Should we this hour Death's awful summons hear ;

Like thee all other confidence disown,

And looking to the cross of Christ alone,

In meekness tread the path thy steps have trod,

And find, with thee, acceptance from our God !

At the head of the monument above the figures :

Then

Shall the good be received
into life everlasting.

The bas-relief is described and criticised in the following extract from G. F. Teniswood, *Memorials of Flaxman* (*Art Journal*, 1868, p. 3):

‘Prominent among the list of works exhibiting the devotional feeling and spirituality of form exemplifying the genius of Flaxman, is that erected to Mrs Knight, in Milton Church, near Cambridge. Here...the spirit of the deceased, invested with the form of humanity, is rising from the tomb, and conducted heavenward by an angelic visitant. The conception is one he has frequently adopted, as embodying the highest aspirations of Christian belief. For the purpose of such memorials it would be difficult to select an idea more in general keeping with the feeling prompting them, or better calculated to assist the teachings they enunciate in the mute, yet speaking, marble. The figure here seen as rising from the tomb is rather the embodiment of spirit than the representation of substance, and whether viewed as a whole or in parts, presents the most ideal refinement. Though with the foot yet touching the earth, the action of rising to soar away is beautifully suggested, to which effect the lines of the drapery, by exhibiting rather than concealing the forms beneath, largely contribute. In the church at Croydon, lamentably destroyed by fire some months past, was a replica of this monument, though differing in one respect. To the upper figure Flaxman had given wings, which, while marking its character and intention in the group, distinguished it from the individuality suggested by the lower form. Such a modification of the work was probably suggested to him, as many friends of the deceased lady whose monument is at Milton felt the expression of the conception would have been more vividly apparent had the upper figure been so treated. Such a supposition is favoured by the relative date of the two works, that at Milton having been erected about 1802, the group at Croydon not being placed till about 1810.’

The third monument in the south aisle bears the following inscription :

Samuel Knight
Born July XIth MDCCLIV
Died June VIIth MDCCCXXXV

My children, friends, and thou beloved wife,
Dear pious partner of my closing life !
Watching (as duty prompts) my parting breath—
Mourn not as void of hope a Christian's death—
Control the mournful—the embittered sigh :
On Christ, my God and Saviour I rely ;
Christ still the same (what though I've lived to see
Tow'rds Rome's fell power a sad apostacy)
Vile as I am, wash'd in his blood, I know ;
My scarlet sins are made as white as snow—
" Increase my faith, I prayed ; repentance give.
" And in thy rest, O Lord, my soul shall live :
" Celestial gift ! thy Holy Spirit send
" To lead each thought to good, from ill defend ;
" Till I, blest inmate of thy pure abode,
" Through all eternity behold my God."

Frances Knight, widow of the above
Died Dec. 10 A.D. 1844.

God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son
that whosoever believeth in him should not perish
But have everlasting life.

St John iii. 16.

He was of Trinity College, B.A. 1776 and M.A. 1779.

The foregoing monuments are on the south wall, the fourth is at the west end of the aisle. It is by Chantrey, and bears the following inscription :

Sacred to the memory of
Samuel Knight, Jun^r.
Only son of Samuel Knight, Esq., of Milton
Who peacefully departed this life
On the 2nd day of June, 1829 in the 39th year of his age
Trusting in the tender mercies of his God,
Through the mediation of his Redeemer—
How dearly loved, how deeply mourned,
By her who consecrates this stone can be known only to Him
Unto whom all hearts are open.

In that part of the south aisle, which extends the width

of the third arch, and which until of late years had been for some time separated from the rest, on the north and east sides, by a lath and plaster partition, in order to serve for a porch, a raised crossed slab now lies : it was found in 1864 in the nave, and is in beautiful preservation. Like the slabs, which may be seen in the churches of Hockington, Horningsey, and Landbeach, it has near the middle of the shaft of the cross that most puzzling ornament, about which so many unsatisfactory conjectures have been offered. All these slabs are referred to the thirteenth century¹. The small west window of the aisle is original, and is now filled with painted glass by W. H. Constable representing Jacob's dream, with the passage from Scripture, 'This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of Heaven.' Over the entrance door hang the royal arms. These originally belonged to Landbeach Church, but in 1826 were transferred to Milton, as not being any longer required there².

The chancel, contrary to the usual custom, is on the same level as the nave : with the exception of the south wall it was entirely rebuilt in 1847 at the expense of the rector. The part he pulled down may have been, and most probably was, chiefly Early English work ; an Early English chancel having replaced the Norman apse, which was the case in so many other churches. A few of the old stones must have been used again in the rebuilding of the east end, and especially the bottom stone of the coping of the gable on both sides, which is apparently of the Early English style of architecture, and may thus once more occupy its proper place³. At the termination of the chancel on the outside is a modern ornamental stone cross.

¹ Cutts' *Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses*, p. 44.

² *History of Landbeach*, p. 63.

³ Similar stones were once at the east end of Waterbeach church, but these were not restored on the rebuilding of the chancel. *Glossary of Architecture*, Vol. i. p. 440, edit. 1850.

The chancel arch is Norman with plain capitals, being the only portion still remaining of the church, to which it at first belonged. Over it towards the nave is: 'I will wash my hands in innocency, O Lord, and so will I go to Thine altar.' The king's arms and the ten commandments were there in 1744. The modern east window of four lights is Decorated; it was the gift of the patrons of the advowson, and has its tracery filled with painted glass at the expense of Mr Chapman. The previous window was, of course, in its earliest state, that inserted by an ancient rector, John Scot, who had been presented to the living in 1349. A brass underneath it in the pavement once recorded the fact. We may suppose that it was then said of the Early English chancel, as, forty years before, it had been said of the same style of chancel with its narrow windows at Horningsey: '*nec est ibi lumen competens*,' and that this led to the substitution. The window on the north, as well as that on the south, side of the chancel is Late Perpendicular: the painted glass of the latter was put in a few years ago, and represents under three aspects, each with a distinct reference to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the marriage supper at Cana of Galilee. The new open roof is a copy from the roof of the Roman Catholic chapel at Cambridge, which was made after a design by the late Mr Pugin.

On the south side of the chancel is an aumbry. The piscina¹, of which each compartment has a water-drain, is partially a restoration, though, of course, in all respects an accurate resemblance of what previously existed. This piscina, therefore, bears another testimony to an Early English chancel; subsequent to the thirteenth century indeed it could not well be from the occurrence even of its double

¹ When the church at Horningsey was restored in 1865 two piscinas were discovered, one which belonged to the roodloft, and another almost immediately beneath it, the former square and about the year 1400, the latter trefoiled and a century perhaps, earlier.

water-drain, which can hardly be found after that period, from being thenceforward no longer necessary. The beautiful cinque-foiled sedilia are Late Perpendicular, which is shown by the presence of the peculiar ornamental cusping called double feathering, whose introduction is to be referred to the reign of Hen. VII. Over them are the words: 'Whoso eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood, hath eternal life.' Along the west side of the chancel, and somewhat blocking up the entrance to it, are four oaken stalls, old and good, having, it is said, below the misereres the arms of the see of Ely; as they are evidently not in their first position, they may be the stalls to which Cole alluded, and which he says were arranged to the north and south of the chancel. There is likewise some carved work in oak of later date, as well as some uncarved oak, all of which came from the hall of the previous rectory house. The Communion Table has above it the sentence, 'Do this in remembrance of Me.' In 1744 the Table was on one step only, (now it is on two), and not¹ railed in. The rails had been taken away about a century before by order of the House of Commons. The present rails belonged at first to King's College Chapel. Though far from modern, they yet are not at all after the pattern enjoined by Archbishop Laud, whose Injunctions required them to be 'neere one yarde in height, and so thick with pillars, that dogges might not get in².' Cole says about them: 'In 1774 I spoke to the Provost, and told him, that he could not dispose of part of the old altar piece at King's College, which was lately taken down for a new one, [better] than to give it to this dirty church of their patronage, and where his namesake, William Cooke, was interred. He went into the church, and said it was so squalid, that unless the parish would do

¹ This we may imagine was the usual state of the tables throughout the kingdom in the eighteenth century; for the *Spectator* in 1711 says of Sir Roger de Coverley—'he has railed in the Communion Table at his own expense.' No. 112.

² *History of Landbeach*, p. 93, n. *The East Anglian*, p. 192, n.

somewhat, the altar part would make it look worse. However, part of the old rails were sent, and are now [1779] put up.'

To the north of the space set apart for the Communion Table is a good late brass, at present in the pavement, but which used to form the top of a high or altar tomb, of which Cole has a drawing. This brass comprises the effigies of the judge and his wife with scrolls above their heads, two groups of children, (two sons beneath the father, three daughters beneath the mother), a large plate with arms, helmet, and crest and mantling, and an inverted inscription below the two groups of children; the whole being surrounded by a border-legend with evangelistic emblems at the corners. The judge wears his robes over his ordinary civic attire; the lady the loose dress with puffed and slashed sleeves of the time of Queen Mary. The arms are: Per pale, argent and sable, 3 wolves' heads erased, counterchanged: crest, a wolf's head erased, per pale, argent and sable. The marginal inscription is as follows: 'Orate pro anima Gulielmi Coke, armigeri, unius Justiciariorum Domini Regis de Comuni Banco, qui obiit vicesimo quinto die Augusti, Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo tercio, et pro bono statu Alicie Uxoris ejus, que monumentum fieri fecit.' Over the judge is: 'Plebs sine lege ruit;' over his wife: 'Mulier casta, dos pulcherrima.' The Latin sentence over the judge may have borne some relation to the state of England at the time of his death. It was 'the motto on the rings of the serjeants, who were called in the same term, in which Cooke was raised to the bench.' The square plate below the feet of the figures bears this inscription:

Marmore sub duro Gulielmus Cocus humatur
 Judex justitia notus ubique sua.
 Ingenio valuit doctrina cognitione
 Necnon et magno præditus eloquio.
 Vir bonus atque pius magna pietate coruscās
 Virtutum semper verus alumnus erat.
 Nunc merito vita defunctum lugimus eheu!
 Hoc moriente viro nemo dolore caret.

Some small portions of this brass are unfortunately now lost¹.

On the other side lies a stone which is thus engraved, though now very difficult to be read: 'Eliz. Johannis Lane A. M. hujus ecclesie Rectoris Uxor *κουριδία*, ac dilectissima ob. 9^{no} die Nov. An. Sal. Humanæ 1743, æt. 27. Quem semper acerbum, semper honoratum (voluit sic numen) habebo. Ostendunt terris hanc tantum Fata, neque ultra esse sinunt. She was a wife, take her for all in all, I shall not look upon her like again. Fœmina ingenuis orta parentibus, jam teneris in cunabulis orphana, educta libere: rei familiaris egregie perita. Quot vero, quantasque ærumnas, durante brevissimo hujus vitæ curriculo, per malitiam² clanculum in tenebris operantem, necnon apertam, audacem et impudentem, quinetiam per superbiam in altum evecti pseudo-fratris, unius saltem togati hominis, causas, nullus dubito, sed non sine numine, tam immaturæ mortis, constanti animo pertulit, Summa Dies, cum corda universi hominum generis apertissima fuerint, indicabit. *Διὰ τῶν ἀγνώστων σοῦ παθημάτων ἐλέησον ἡμᾶς Κύριε.*'

On the south and north walls of the chancel are tablets with these inscriptions, 'Marmor Hoc Memoriam sacrum Oliveri Naylor A. M. ejus juxta Uxorem Reliquiam infra conduntur, olim Hujus Ecclesie Rectoris: summa Pietate filii duo posuerunt. Variolis correptus ad Mercedem earum Virtutum capiendam Quæ Eum desideratum Omnibus, Præcipue vero Propinquis suis et amicis efficiunt, abiit decimo octavo die Febrⁱⁱ. anno Dom. MDCCLXXV. Ætatis 71.'

'Sub altari situm est quod mortale fuit Saræ Uxoris O. Naylor A. M. hujus ecclesie rectoris. Illa in Mari-

¹ Boutell's *Monumental Brasses of England*.

² Cole, with his usual tendency towards slander and detraction, spares neither the wife, nor her husband. The whole epitaph has been here given, not for its worth, but in order to show what strange compositions sometimes go under this title.

tum Amore, in Liberos Pietate, in Amicos Fidelitate Nulli Secunda: obiit sexto die Martii MDCCLX. Ætatis suæ LIV.'

Under the east window there was in 1744 a small brass with the following inscription: 'Orate pro anima Domini Johannis Scot [rectoris] istius ecclesiæ, qui fecit fieri istam fenestram.' In the pavement of the chancel were: 'Of your charitie praye for the soule of Mrs Hellen Bird Sister to Mr Doctor Harrison parson of the church.' 'Of your charitie praye for the soules of William Bird, and Margaret his wife, which decessed the 20 daye of Aprile in the year of our Lord God 1445¹, on whose soules Jesu have mercy. Amen.' 'Of your charitie pray for the soule of Mr Richard Alanson, late vicar of this church, which decessed the 28 daye of June in the year of our Lord MCCCCXIX.'² These brasses have all disappeared: two old stone slabs however, which once had short inscriptions, remain, one still in the chancel, the other near the tower arch.

Blomefield mentions, as hanging in the chancel, an achievement with the arms of Duncomb, in memory of Mrs Stephens, who was a member of that family—party per chevron engrailed, sable and argent, 3 talbots' heads erased counterchanged, with Ulster arms, impaling party per chevron, argent and gules, in chief 2 cocks sable, in base a saltyre humetty, or: motto, 'Moriendo vivo.'

The vestry, on the north east, built twenty years ago by the parishioners with some assistance from the rector, is entered from the chancel. Its door is of old oak, and carved after the pattern of the oaken work in the chancel: this as well as its frame-work of stone came from the former rectory house. The porch was erected in 1847 on the site of the original porch, when its eastern stone bench, having long

¹ Since Mr Doctor Harrison died in November 1542, there may be an error in the date, 1445 for 1545.

² This date must be wrong, inasmuch as Mr Richard Alanson's name occurs in wills made so late as April 1521. No doubt 1519 is put for 1529, an x having been omitted.

lain hidden and forgotten in the midst of rubbish, was discovered and at length restored to its proper use. Externally there appear to be two porches to the church; the space, however, previously serving for a porch, was really, as mentioned before, only a part of the south aisle. The doorway, which, since the church restorations so persistently and laudably carried on to completion by the present rector, now leads from the porch directly into the south aisle, by whomsoever put in (and it existed in 1744), is Grecian instead of Gothic like the rest of the building. Its form and style may have been suggested by the nature of the chancel arch, though it is equally possible for them to be due to that utter want of an ecclesiastical taste in architecture, so prevalent until recently. Over this door are the words: ‘Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness.’

The communion plate consists of two small silver cups, and two plates also of silver. One of the cups is of some antiquity, and is nicely ornamented round the bowl. This is rarely, if ever, used. A cup somewhat larger in size, the gift of the present rector, is that commonly employed. The inside of the bowl is gilt, and at the bottom, so as not to be visible without examination, is the following inscription: ‘Dedicated to the service of God by John Chapman, M.A. rector of Milton. 1853.’ The larger of the plates has on the rim the arms probably of the donor—ermine, two boars, argent: crest, a boar’s head, erect, argent. On the back of the smaller one is: ‘Milton Church. The gift of the Rev. L. C. Powys, Curate, 1829.’

The dimensions of the Church are as follows :

	ft. in.			ft. in.	
Chancel	33	1	long by	15	10 wide.
Nave	55	10	„	18	6 „
North aisle	36	2	„	13	6 „
South aisle (including porch).	36	6	„	15	3 „
Tower	12	0	„	8	3 „

The parish registers of Milton are a long way from being in a satisfactory state. The early portion of them has been irrecoverably lost, except so far as the copies annually sent in from 1599 are still in the Bishop of Ely's office. Cole's observations about the registers at Milton are worth recording: '1776. Sending to the clerk for the parish registers, he sent me two paper books, all that he ever saw or heard of, the oldest beginning in 1653, and often very ill kept, the other in 1705. In the former was the usual declaration—These are to certify all men how that Thomas Richards is by the assent and consent of the parishioners of the town of Milton chosen to be register for marridges, births, and burialls according to the Act of Parliament bearing date 24 August 1653, and these are to certify farther, that he is approved by me to be a sufficient clearke, and is also sworn to be the register for the said town. In witness whereof I have hereunto, set my hand and seal 26 November 1653.

JAMES BLACKLEY¹.'

The portion now existing begins with a baptism on 6th May 1705, and certainly the condition of the registers even then, and likewise during the remainder of the eighteenth century, does little credit to the person or persons in whose charge they were. 'Registers entrusted till lately (1782) to the care of ignorant and illiterate clerks of the parish: it is no wonder they often forgot to make entries, and no wonder, also, that there are so many defects.'

The first entry of a burial is dated 10 February 1709-10, the previous leaf, all but a very minute fragment, having been torn off. As required by the Act of Parliament of 1678, it is stated, that affidavits respecting the bodies being buried in woollen had been duly made, though such remarks ceased from March 1713-14, and merely again, occur, but then not

¹ Mayor of Cambridge in 1649.

more than a few times, between 1731 and 1739. The Act was only repealed in 1814.

Mixed up with the usual entries, the earliest of the existing books contains a large number of notices about collections made in the church on briefs, and the payments of the proceeds to the appointed receivers, when they came round for the money. The briefs were very numerous: we find thirty-four received in four years beginning with 1710. Besides, not only were they issued on account of losses from fire, inundations, thunder and hail, &c., and to procure assistance towards the building or reparation of churches, funds were equally attempted to be raised in this way for other, and somewhat unexpected objects. The first notice is taken from Cole.

1676. Collected for 30 Protestant ministers, which the emperor [of Germany] gave to the king of Spain to serve in the galleys at Naples, and released at the intercession of Charles II. of England, 3*s.* 2*d.*

March 7th, 1707-8. Collected for y^e Protestant Church at Oberbarmen in y^e Dutchy of Berg in Germany, 3*s.* 6*d.*

September 21st, 1709. Collected for y^e Relief, Subsistence, and Settlement, of y^e Pore, Distressed Palatines near y^e Rhine in Germany, 8*s.* 7*d.*

October 16th, 1709. Collected for y^e Protestant Church at Mittau in Courland and Livonia, 1*s.* 7*d.*

1715. Cowkeepers' Brief nere London, 2*s.* 1*d.* (Does this bear upon the history of the destructive cattle plague, from whose ravages our fellow-countrymen recently suffered so much?)

A table of fees, framed and glazed, hung in 1744 against the north wall of the chancel: the payments are somewhat different now:

Fees settled by the minister and the whole parish of Milton,
in the county of Cambridge.

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Marriage	{ in the parish	{ to the Minister.....	2	6
		{ to the Clark	1	0
	{ out of the parish	{ the Minister.....	5	0
		{ to the Clark.....	2	6
			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Burial	{ to the Minister.....	2	0	
		{ to the Clark.....	2	0

That no person at the time of being churched offer less than sixpence.

April 20, 1742.

GEO. TOWERS, Minister.

THO. PAGE, Junr. }
HEN. CHAMBERS, } Churchwardens.

Milton churchyard, like the others in the neighbourhood, is rather small: it is partially planted with shrubs, and carefully kept. Until lately there was in it at the east end of the chancel, and close to the wall, an altar tomb of free stone to the memory of Richard Stephens, rector of the parish, who died in 1727, and desired to be buried in that spot. The south side of this tomb still lies on the ground opposite the east window and bears an inscription to his widow: 'Diana Stephens, Filia Francisci Duncomb de Comitatu Surriæ Baronetti, et Relicta Ricardi Stephens, in summa tabula hujus monumenti memorati, cum per decem menses marito superfuisset, ob. 16^o die Junii 1728, æt. 65.'

A descendant of Mr Stephens' family writes in 1856: 'His wife who survived him, gave the College £200 towards the erection of the New Building on the S. W. of the chapel, [which had been begun in 1724,] and the Society, in a fit of violent gratitude, [out of regard and gratitude, an instance both of their humanity and good nature,] put up the tomb now gone to decay, Dr Snape, the provost, composing the epitaph. And it is to be hoped the stone-cutter was very

grateful to him for a good job, for the Doctor very ingeniously spun it out to 50 lines of prose.' The slab lies now in the pavement of the chancel: its inscription is all but obliterated. Cole has preserved it¹.

On the east end of the church is a stone, whose inscription has been thought to be, but surely without reason, something of a curiosity, because only one day is mentioned, the day of the young man's death: 'Here lies the body of Th^s. Camon, who died June 15th, 1726, aged 17. His master and mistress erect this little monument to his memory, as an acknowledgem^t of his faithful service the 4 years he lived with them [at the rectory]. God grant that he & they may find mercy with the Lord in that day.'

The Rev. John Mickleburgh, rector of Landbeach, put a head and foot stone to the memory of a former fellow of Caius College, who, having obtained the rectory of Bincombe in Dorsetshire, resigned it, and lived the remainder of his life in S. Edward's parish, Cambridge: 'H. S. E. Johannes Kitchingman A.M. regnante Carolo natus, Cromwello rerum potente literis innutritus Cantabrigiæ, post restauratam ecclesiam presbyter, Collegii Gonv. et Caii Socius, Exinde ad rectoriam de Bincomb in Agro Dorsetiensi evectus, quam quidem, quod locus parum arriserit, abdicavit, possessionem ratus beneficii cum alter obiret munus, sophisticè magis quam vere defendi. Temporis sic moribus effusis pariter et fucatu abhorruit; vixit temperans, senio confectus obiit annum agens 91, Jun. x, MDCCXXIX.'

Could we depend upon an expression in the *Rotuli Hundredorum*¹, a residence house for the rector existed at Milton in 1279. He does not appear to have then inhabited it; at least, taking the messuage and cottage there mentioned to mean one and the same building, and that properly the rectory house, it was in the temporary occupation of Alan

¹ MSS. Vol. vi. fol. 5.

Textor, not of Peter de Woseri. However, a doubt about this being the rectory-house may allowably be entertained, since the original Latin is by no means clear upon the point, and may be thought to signify merely that a farmer of that day hired both the farm and farm-house, which the aforesaid rector possessed because belonging to his living. Still there must have been some house wherein the rector, being at that time in sole charge of the parish did, at all events, commonly dwell, as of right and custom. And this house continued for a long period (and afterwards occasionally) to be inhabited by him, even when the living had come under the additional charge of another by the establishment of a vicarage. For we know that both parish authorities did reside in Milton at the same time, and, no doubt, worked harmoniously together, each performing the duties which were considered to belong to him. In 1782 Cole described the rectory-house as an old mansion, and added that it had been uninhabited many years. This is probably an exaggeration, inasmuch as Oliver Naylor only died in 1775, and he certainly must have lived there occasionally, and his curate it may be, when he was himself elsewhere. The old premises were taken down in 1846, and a new house built by Mr Chapman. This house is not very large, though sufficiently so perhaps, very comfortable, and apparently well arranged. The situation of it is extremely convenient from its proximity to the church, and yet being hardly removed from the village. The church, with the rectory-house and garden, form altogether a pleasing picture.

A vicarage-house, as was to be expected, once existed in Milton, independently of, and contemporaneous with, the house of residence for the rector. It stood near the present high road, a little to the west of the church. At least, sixty years ago, a dilapidated cottage, now long removed, 'a poor wretched hovel, tenanted by a farm-labourer,' went commonly in the parish by the name of the vicarage. It still

existed whilst Mr Knight was rector, since in a terrier signed by him and delivered at the bishop of Ely's visitation in 1779, he takes notice of 'a cottage belonging to the vicarage.'

In 1836 the parish school, which then existed at Milton, was taken into union with the Central National Society in London for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church. But to benefit the inhabitants in a still greater degree, by increasing the means of instructing them, the provost and fellows of King's College, to whom the advowson of the rectory pertained, soon took advantage of the Act of 6 and 7 Guliel. IV. entitled 'An Act to facilitate the conveyance of sites for school-rooms,' &c. They therefore gave land, and erected proper premises in 1839. From the deed drawn up on that occasion the following is an extract—"the said premises to be used, occupied and employed in and for the maintenance and carrying on of a school for the religious education of the children of the poor of the parish of Milton, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the principles of the Christian religion according to the doctrines and discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland, and such other branches of useful knowledge as the vicar¹ for the time being shall in his discretion think proper." The founders of the school then give the vicar absolute right over the school, and the *mistress* thereof, only reserving to themselves visitorial power and inspection.

The following account² of certain visitations of Milton church and its parish authorities is well worth adding, not merely for the positive information which it furnishes, but equally, if not more so, for the very interesting particulars contained therein respecting the proceedings instituted against some contumacious officers. The Latin notes of these Visitations are here expanded, and the contracted words written at length. It may be, however, that the clerk himself, who

¹ The rectory had for many years been regarded, through default of residence, as merely a sinecure.

² From the Records in the Diocesan Registry.

wrote the notes, could not have done this, since the peculiar way, in which by training and habit he kept them, was to him a kind of short-hand.

Visitatio Reverendi in Christo Patris et Domini, Domini Lanceloti, permissione divina, Eliensis Episcopi, tenta et celebrata Die Martis existente quinto die mensis Junii, Anno Domini 1610, hora nona ante meridiem ejusdem diei; in Ecclesia parochiali Beate Marie Majoris juxta Forum Ville Cantebrigiensis. Visitabuntur Decanatus de Campo, Barton, et Chesterton.

M^r Abraham Gates, Rector de Weston Colvylye, Concinator.

Milton.

M^r — Rector.

Sequestr' Rectorie¹. Co[m]paruit].

M^r Willelmus Kellam Cur'. Co.

Johannes Hewtson	} Gard[iani].	} Co. Jur'.
Johannes Foote		
Edwinus Graye	} Inquis ^{s.2}	
Willelmus Briggs		
Johannes Foote	} Gard ^s .—Presentatur that they have	
Johannes Huteson		

a lynnen cloathe for the Communion Table, but not a convenient one. And the Churchyard fence is in decaye.

Et 16^o Julii, 1610, exhibita citacione originali per Jo. Stynnett, literatum³, &c., citatur predictus Huteson, sed pre-

¹ Roger Goade had died in April, and his son Thomas was not instituted until September, 1610.

² These inquirers or quest-men, are sometimes termed sidesmen, correctly, sidemen. The word may be a corruption for synod-men, but it is also used actually for sidemen. Since at Hadleigh in Suffolk two men so called with long wands are wont to walk up and down the north and south aisles during the whole time of divine service, to keep order.

³ The officer who executed the citations was called *mandatarius*, the citation being styled in the acts of court *mandatum originale*. Oughton (*Ordo Judiciorum*, Vol. I. p. 44, Tit. xxi.) says, "Quivis literatus (licet non intelligat linguam Latinam) dicitur, et admittitur, ex longo usu, idoneus (in hac parte) mandatarius: oportet tamen, ut sit literatus, ita quod possit literas scriptas, vel impressas, legere.)"

dictus Foote perquisitus non inventus¹, qui ambo preconizati comparuerunt; fatentur². [Moniti] Ad parandum a convenient communion table cloath for the table, et ad reparandum

Pd. 17*d*. Fensuram cemeterii predicti, et ad certificandum inde proximo [die juridico] post Festum Natalis Domini proximum.

Et 14^o. Januarii 1610-11, dicti Gardiani preconizati, comparuit Huitson. [Moniti] Ad certificandum inde sexto die juridico jam proxime sequenti, viz. 4 Marcii proximi.

Et dicti [Gardiani] 4 Marcii predicti, preconizati non comparuerunt. Expectantur in 8 Aprilis proximi³.

Et 8 Aprilis 1611, dicti Gardiani preconizati non comparuerunt. Expectantur in proximum [diem juridicum].

Et 15 Aprilis 1611, dicti Gardiani preconizati non comparuerunt. Suspenduntur.

Pd. 4*s*. 6*d*. Et 29 Aprilis 1611, coram Doctore Gager⁴ &c. comparuerunt ambo. Absolvuntur⁵, tactis [evangelii] &c., et viva voce certificaverunt that they have a linnen cloth for the communion table, and the churchyard fenced, et dimituntur.

¹ The apparitor, therefore, had not been able to serve the citation personally upon John Foote. In such cases a citation, technically called *citatio viis et modis*, was affixed to the door of the party's house, or, if his house could not be found, upon the church-door.

² The course of the proceedings was this: The apparitor exhibited the original citation and the parties were called (*preconizati*): if they appeared they either confess (*fatentur*), or deny (*negant*), the matters articulated against them: the judge then gave his decree, which in an early stage of a cause was generally an order to appear at the next court-day.

³ They were *waited for* as long as possible, before suspension was decreed for their contumacy. A form of excommunication contains these words—*Sæpius publice præconizatos, diu et sufficienter expectatos, et nullo modo comparentes*.

⁴ He was Chancellor, and held various offices at different times under the see of Ely. Bentham and Stevenson, Vol. i. p. 197: Vol. ii. pp. 10, 20, 28, 33.

⁵ Huteson and Foote had been suspended for their contumacy in not appearing, which suspension was the lesser excommunication, and now they were absolved on paying the sum mentioned in the margin.

Oliverus Frohocke, generosus. Presentatur y^t he before M^r D^r Goade, & diverse others of y^e parishe of Milton, used unreverent speaches against M^r Willm Kellam, his minister: viz. He is a busye and contentiouse persone, and suche a one as settethe his neighbors together by the eares: and it is his daylye practise.

Et 16^o Julii, 1610, exhibita citacione originali per Jo. Stynnett, literatum, &c. perquisitus fuit dictus Frohoke, sed non inventus, qui preconizatus comparuit, et objecto ei articulo predicto, dictus Frohoke petiit copiam citacionis et bille detectionis¹ predictæ respective, et terminum sibi assignari ad respondendum dicte detectioni in proximum diem juridicum. Dominus monuit eundem Frohoke ad respondendum detectioni predictæ ad statim, in presentia Frohoke petentis prout prius. Et Dominus primo, 2^o, et 3^o, instantanter instantius et instantissime eundem Frohoke monuit ad respondendum bille detectionis predictæ ad statim, dicto Frohoke petente prout supra. Tunc Dominus ad petitionem dicti Frohoke concessit ei copiam detectionis predictæ, et assignavit ei ad respondendum detectioni predictæ proximo die juridico.

Et primo Octobris, 1610, dictus Frohoke preconizatus non comparuit. Expectatur in proximum [diem juridicum].

Et 8 Octobris, 1610, dictus Frohoke preconizatus comparuit. [Monitus] ad comparendum 4 die juridico jam proxime sequenti, duodecimo viz. Novembris proximi.

Et 12^o Novembris 1610, dictus M^r Frohocke preconizatus non comparuit. Expectatur in proximum [diem juridicum] post Festum Natalis Domini proximum.

Et 14^o Januarii, 1610[-11], dictus M^r Frohoke preconizatus non comparuit. Pena in proximum.

Et 21^o Januarii, 1610[-11], dictus M^r Frohocke preconizatus non comparuit. Ex consistorio &c. Dominus eum dimisit².

¹ The presentments of the churchwardens were thus styled.

² It seems the Chancellor was fairly tired out.

Oliverus Frohoke, predictus, generosus } Presentatur y^t
 Thomas Foote

the ould Churchwardens delivered to y^e parishioners their Accompts at Easter last by byll Indented, but Mr Frohoke receyved the sayd bills & delivered them to Tho. Foote, & what is become of them we' knowe not.

Et 16^o Julii, 1610, exhibita citacione originali per Jo. Stynnett, literatum, &c. citatur predictus Tho. Foote, sed predictus Frohoke² fuit perquisitus et non inventus, qui ambo preconizati [comparent] et dicunt that they have made a juste accompte of their churchwardenshippe, & y^t it is written and set downe in the church booke there, and allowed of by the cumpanye then present. And y^t this writinge in the sayd detection mentioned was an Accompte of y^e wholl, viz. all whatsoever they had receyved and layed oute in the tyme of their churchwardenshippe, which they esteemed not of, for that it was before written & sett downe in their sayd church booke.

Willelmus Jollye. Presentatur apud Chesterton for that he holdeth lands in Chesterton and refuseth to paye that which he is levied towards the relyf of the Poore in that case provided. This matter is entred amongst Chesterton causes & there delte in orderlye, as it dothe & may there appere.

Die Mercurii existente XIX die Mensis Maii, A.D. 1613, hora nona ante meridiem &c., in ecclesia parochiali B. Marie Majoris &c., Visitacio ordinaria Lanceloti &c., per Venerabilem virum Magistrum, Wilhelmum Gager, Ll. Doctorem, vicarium in spiritualibus generalem &c.³

Milton.

Mr. Thomas Goade, Rector. Co.

¹ The churchwardens of 1610 present the churchwardens of 1609.

² Administration of his estate was granted to his son George in 1614.

³ The Preacher for the Deaneries of Camps, Barton, and Chesterton was Mr. John Lively, Vicar of Over.

Mr. Willelmus Kellam, Cur. Non Co. excusatus.

Oliverus Harte	} Gard.	} Co. omnes et jur'.
Henricus Thurban		
Henricus Briggs	} Inquis ^s ..	
Willelmus Hurrell		

General Episcopal Visitation, Die Jovis, 2^o Maii, A.D. 1616¹.

Milton.

Mr. Dr. Goade, Rector. Non Co. excusatur.

Mr. Willelmus Kellam, Curatus. Co.

Thomas Frohocke	} Gard.	} Co. omnes et jur'.
Gawinus Grave		
Willelmus Briggs	} Inquis ^s .	
W ^s . Hurrell		

Parochial Visitation of Dr. King², Chancellor to the Lord Bishop of Elie [Mathew Wren], for the Deaneries of Chesterton, Barton, & Camps, July 31^o. 1665.

Milton.

John Graves	} Gard.
Henry Pate	

*1. The Font to be new ledged.

*2³. The bell cracked to be new cast and amended citra Festum Pasche, & certificare in diem Sabbati proxime sequentem.

*3. Mr^s. Harris her chappell is defective both in timber & led. Moniti Gard'. ad reparandum et certificandum ut prius.

¹ The Preacher for these Deaneries was Mr. Theodore Bathurst, Vicar of Thriplowe.

² Bentham and Stevenson, Vol. II. pp. 11, 28.

³ The things done were crossed off.

- | | |
|---|---|
| +4. The desk to be fringed upon Greene ¹ | } Habent ad
certificandum
de parando
hec omnia ci-
tra diem Sab-
bati post Fes-
tum Pasche
proximum. |
| cloth. | |
| 5. A table of degrees wanting. | |
| +6. A book of Cannons wanting. | |
| +7. A Locke to the Church dore wanting. | |
| +8. A napkin wanting to the Communion. | |
| +9. A new patten for the Communion Cup to be changed
& made larger. | |
| +10. A booke of Homylies wanting. | |
| 11. The Fence of the west end of the church to be
amended. | |
| +12. The Pulpit to be removed where now it stands to
the place where formerlie it was placed. | |
| 21°. Aprilis comparuit Jo. Graves, Gard', & certificavit
quod omnia sunt peracta, preter y ^e font to be led-
ded & a table of degrees wanting. Habent ad certi-
ficandum de ledding & Table of degrees in diem
Sabbati ante Festum Pentecosti. | |

Visitatio Ecclesiarum, &c. per Gulielmum Cooke², Ll. Doc-
torem, Reverendi in Christo Patris Petri [Gunning] Eli-
ensis Episcopi Vicarium generalem. 17°. Junii, 1678.

Milton.

W ^m . Kettle	} Gard'. com ^t .
Hen. Payton	

1. The font wants a new cover and a plugg.
2. The Church rooffe to bee pointed.

¹ Green was the colour ordinarily used in such cases at that time, at least, in Cambridgeshire. But why? Probably for no ecclesiastical reason. Might it not have been to encourage the congregation of Dutch, who, by the special favour of Queen Elizabeth had been tolerated, to practise at Colchester the art and trade of bay (baize) and say making, and for whose protection an Act was passed in 1660? The eating of salt fish was enjoined for one reason, at least, to maintain the fisheries.

² Bentham and Stevenson, Vol. II. pp. 11, 34.

3. The Pullpitt cloath to bee mended.
4. A booke of homilyes to bee provided.
5. The wainscote of y^e seate on y^e south side of y^e chancell to bee wainscoted and y^e wall to bee whited and plaistred.
6. Three keys for y^e poore man's box.
7. Pertition on y^e south side of y^e Church to bee mended and raised higher.
8. The sealing in y^e Chancell to bee mended.
9. A Table of degreese wanting.
10. The north wall of y^e Church to bee whited and plaistred.

Et D^s. monuit eos certificare de peractione ejusdem proximo die Sabbati post festum Sti Michaelis.

Thee weeds in y^e Churchyard to bee cutt downe.

October 1685¹.

Milton.

To cleare y^e Churchyard of weeds, and to mend y^e fencing.

The Church to be pointed and tiled.

The Perticion in y^e Church, where the lime is, to bee taken away.

To provide a table of Degreese and a Plugg for y^e fonte.

To keepe y^e Register in y^e Cheste under 3 locks.

To give notice to S^r Francis Pemberton's Tennante to pave y^e Private Chappell, and to repaire y^e Leadworke, and timber which is rotten.

To give notice to y^e Parson to plaister and white y^e chancell, and to boord y^e seats & seileing where wanting.

¹ This visitation is without *Title* in the original register, but appears to be a visitation of the whole diocese. Francis Turner was bishop, and William Cooke, LL.D., his chancellor.

THE WILLS.

October 10th, 1515, I, *William Rosse* of Mylton, bequeath my soul to God, and to our blessed Lady, and to all the company of heaven; and my body to be buried in the church-yard¹ of Mylton. Imprimis, I bequeath to Sir Richard Alison, my curate, iiiij^{oz}. Hoglaynes² for to pray for me. Item, to All Hallows gylde a shere hogg. Item, to the rood of the same parish a shepe. The residue of my goods I give to Margaret Rosse, my wife, whom I make wholly mine executrix. Hiis testibus, Domino Ricardo Alyson, and Thoma Camson.

Thomas Campion de Meddilton, husbandman, 10th March, 1515-16. To the high altar iiij^s. iiiij^d.: to the church, to buy a chalis and a mass book in paper, j^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.: to the making of the glass window on the south side in the church xx^s.: to the reparation of the bells vj^s. viij^d.: to William, my eldest son, my house in Milton, and xx comb of malt: to John, my

¹ Burial in the church would not appear to have been a common thing in 1515.

² A sheep was called a hog or hoglayne (hogling) until he was old enough to be shorn. A sheer-hog was a two-year old sheep, one capable of being shorn. "It would be curious to see at one view the various names in use in the different counties in England for lambs and sheep, to distinguish their various ages and conditions."—Moor's *Suffolk Words*, under 'Dans.'

son, my osier holt in Waterbeche common, and x comb of malt: to Sir Richard Alison, priest, viij marks to sing for my soul a year, and that he begin at the feast of the nativity of S. John the Baptist next: I give to the causey making in Hall end¹ in the said parish viⁿ xiiij^s iiij^d, and if it be not spent on that, then to the other causeys in the town. Witnesses, Sir Richard Alison, Nicolas Hawkins, and William Richard.

Robert Sarondar of Milton, 1st November, 1520. To the high altar a comb of barley: x^s for a trental² for Maryon, my wife, at Milton, at four solemn feasts, Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntyde, and Hallowmas: to Humphrey Feiston, my best brass pot: residue to Emma my wife. Witnesses, Thomas Baston and William Richard.

John Nicolson de Middelton, 20th February, 1520-1. To the high altar iiij^s iiij^d: to my wife my house, whilst a widow, and if she marry, to John Nicolson, my son: and if he die sans issue, I give it to the church, and the churchrevys (?) do [pay] for me ij^s yearly, viz. to the vicar for Dirige³ and Bederoll⁴ viij^d, and for drink and bread [to the ringers] xvjd: to my wife my best cow, my winter corn, half my crop of barley &c. the acre in the Hollow, my half acre of freeland, and if he⁵ die without issue, my executors to glaze the two

¹ Cole says upon this, "Hall end is the lane where my house stands going down to the river, and the common lying on its bank, and passing by the hall close on the left hand, where I take it the old manor-house stood, as appears by foundations, fishponds, ditches, &c. though the present possessor lives in a farm-house nearer the church, and which was certainly built by William Cooke in Queen Mary's time, out of the ruins of Denny or some neighbouring Abbey. Hill close no doubt a misnomer for Hall close."—Vol. LX. p. 118.

² "Thirty masses on so many days, one on each. Trental comes from trigintalia."—*Chron. Precios.* p. 109.

³ Clay's *Private Prayers of Queen Elizabeth*, p. 60, n. Park. Soc.

⁴ A list of persons to be prayed for. His name was to be inserted therein.

⁵ Cole has committed some error here, and, probably, by omission.

windows, one in our lady's chapel, and the other by the holy water stocke¹, after the proportion of the new window: to my son the second cow and furniture²: to each of my god-children a bushel of barley: to Nicolson of Clement Hostel³, v^s for half a trental when he is priest: to All Hal-lows Gylde x^d: to the reparation of the bells x^d. Witnesses, Master Richard Allyson, my gostly father, Robert Stede, William Campion.

Emmota Sander of Milton, 12th March 1520-1. I give to the high altar pro decimis oblitis a pair of flaxen sheets: to the gild of All Saints a cawdron⁴: item, to the gild of S. Katerine, a kettle with a bell: to the bells xx^d: to the torches vj^d: to Esybell Gynnyn [Jenning?] my daughter, the residue. Also I will have done for me yearly by the space of six years xx^d: that is for to seye, viij^d for the Dirige, and xvj^d to the ringers. Witnesses, Sir Richard Alanson, and Robert Porter.

John Bedall of Milton, 4th April, 1521. To the high altar and bells two bushels of barley each: to the torches one bushel: to Master Doctor Herryson a great pan with a kettle: to my wife, all my household stuff, a heckford⁵ and the house I dwell in, for life, and then to be sold for the health of my soul. M^r Doctor Herryson supervisor. Witnesses, Sir Richard Alanson vicar, John Fayrchyld.

William Rychard de Mylton, 8th April, 1521. To the high altar two quarters of barley: to the rood loft xx combs of malt for painting it, and if any money be left of the malt, to buy candlesticks to set before it⁶: to the bells vj^s viij^d: to

¹ Stoppe or Stoupe?—*Glossary of Architecture*, Vol. I. p. 448, edit. Oxford, 1850.

² Trappings, harness.

³ At Cambridge (Fuller, *Hist. of the Univ. of Cambridge*).

⁴ *Hist. of Landbeach*, pp. 38, 39.

⁵ Heifer, see Forby's *Vocabulary* under Heifker.

⁶ In front of it.

the torches vj^s viij^d: to the Redyng of the Church x comb of malt: to the gild of All Hallows ij^s iiij^d: to the gild of S. Katerine ij^s iiij^d: to my mother x comb of malt: to John, my son, my free house that I dwell in, with a whole Theyme Weyre to the plough, viz. iiij oxen, ij horses and mares, and as much barley as will sow xx acres of land, and to enter, when he is sixteen years old; and if he die, the barley to go to the Redyng of the church, and the house to be sold, and the money disposed in charity for my soul: to my daughters Isabel, Rose, and Annes, a cow and quarter of malt each: an obit to be kept by my wife till John comes of age, and to the priest for the Dirige iiij^d, for the Bederoll iiij^d, to the ringers xij^d. Master Vicar and Nicolas Foote supervisors. Witnesses, Sir Richard Alison, vicar and William Foote.

Rose Cokh de Milton, 16th April, 1521. I, Rose Cokh, late widow of Thomas Campion of Milton, and his executrix, by the consent of William Cock, now my husband, make my testament. My body to the Churchyard of Milton: to the high altar a comb of barley: to William Cock, my son, xj pewter platters, and a coverlit: to the churchwardens of Milton my customary messuage in Waterbeche with the holt in the hollow, my fen in Chetering with pasturing of xvij cattle in Beche fen, to have and to hold the said messuage holt, fen, and pasturing, cum pertinenciis for evermore: and they to keep my anniversary for ever, for the soul of my late husband, Thomas Campion, my soul, and the souls of my benefactors, in Milton Church, and to expend thereat for Dirige and Bederoll to the Vicar xij^d, and to the ringers at the Dirige ij^s viij^d, and the residue of the profit of the premises yearly to be put in a chest in the church to help to pay the king's tax, when it shall happen, for the poor people: to Annes Munsey, my daughter, my best gown save one: to Joane Page my kyrtell next the best: to Margaret Campion, my gown bound with shanks: to Margaret Efitson a sanguin

kyrtell and a shete: to Joan Gilbert a petycote and a sleeveless kyrtell: to Thomas Woodcall a brass pot and pan: to William Cock, my husband, the tenement called the tyled house for his life, then to Harry Can and his heirs for ever; and if Harry die, to be sold and given in works of charity: to my husband, William Cock, a ground called Wyllyers, and then to William Cock, my son, for ever, and if William die, to be sold and disposed of in deeds of charity for my and late husband's souls: to the churchwardens of Milton an acre of land for ever to pay yearly to the sepulchre light j^d¹: and the residue of the profit [to be put] in a chest to be applied to the reparation of the body of the church, and other repairs, at the discretion of the churchwardens: to Joane Page my blue harnessed gyrdle, ij platters, ij pewter dishes, ij candlesticks next the best: to Rose Richard, my goddaughter, a candlestick and a shete. And I will and command William, my son, and charge upon my blessing, that he in no wise let the execution of this my will, as he will answer before God. Witnesses, Nicolas Foote, and also Mr Richard Alanson, my gostly father.

William Edwards of Mylton, 12th April, 1538. My soul to God, our Lady, and All Saints: to be buried in the churchyard of Milton: to the high altar xij^d: to M^r Doctor Harryson, parson there, that he be good unto me, and in recompense for my tithes forgotten, xij^d: to the reparation of the church² a comb of barley: to the bells ij bushels of barley: to the ringers of the same bells viij^d: for my father's and my own souls xvj^d to be distributed: to the sepulchre light ij bushels of barley: and ij bushells of rye to the

¹ *Hist. of Waterbeach*, p. 60.

² Henry Wylliott of Horningsey left in 1541 to the reparations of Milton Church vj^s. viii^d. It was not uncommon to make similar bequests, but, of course, they did not necessarily imply that repairs were at the time actually going on, they were only intended to form a fund which might be ready for use when required.

torches : to my children George, William, Agnes, legacies of corn : to the gild of All Hallows ij bushels of barley : to Margaret Condatt, my sister, ij bushels of barley, and j of rye : to Harry Edward, my brother, my bay foal : the legacy of my daughter Agnes to be delivered to William Wryght. Margaret, my wife, to be executrix, and John Crispe, vicar, to be supervisor, and to have xij^d for his trouble. Witnesses, Syr John Cryspe, vicar and curate there, Richard Wyndffylde, John Goune, Henry Edward.

Thomas Eversden de Milton, 28th January, 1588-9. My soul to God, our Lady, and all Saints : to the repairs of the church v^s : to John, my eldest son, the house I dwell in, &c. : to William, my son, vj^{li} : to John, my son, a petycote¹ of his mother. Supervisors, Henry Briggs and Richard Foote. Witnesses, William Gotobed curate, John Norman.

¹ For his own use ? The Christ's Hospital boys still wear, as they did in the reign of Edward VI., such an article of dress.

THE CHARITIES.

The Report of the Charity Commissioners informs us¹, that by the Inclosure Award for the parish of Milton 1 a. 0 r. 9 p. of freehold land, and 15 a. 2 r. 5 p. of copyhold land, fine arbitrary, chiefly in Backsbite Fen, and both tithe free, were allotted in 1802 to the trustees of the town lands in lieu of their rights of common and other property. This statement, however, is hardly accurate, for on inspection the Award is found actually to assign 18 a. 3 r. 21 p. to Milton, or 2 a. 1 r. 7 p. beyond what is stated in the Report. So, also, in 1818, on the inclosure of Waterbeach, there were apportioned to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor for their freehold lands, &c., 10 a. 0 r. 5 p. of copyhold land in Chittering, next to the Stretham turnpike. This last quantity was enfranchised in 1859 at an expense of £80.

The charity land brings in about £77 a year. At a vestry meeting of the parishioners held in January 1850, it was agreed, that in future half of the annual proceeds should be distributed among the poor: one quarter set apart for the repairs of the church, and the remaining quarter for the maintenance of the highways.

The earliest known contributor to the charity fund was Rose Cokh in 1521, an abstract of whose will has been already printed. Her bequests were to be employed for the obtaining of spiritual benefits to herself and friends, for church purposes, for the payment, on behalf of the poor, of

¹ Vol. xxxi. pp. 123, 124, London, 1835.

the king's tax, when it should happen, and for the reparation of the body of the church. The next contributors appear to have been two lords of the manor, William Cooke in 1549, and Edward Newman in 1616: the rent of the land they gave was to be expended on the repair of the highways, and on the relief of the poor.

Dr Thomas Goade, then rector, gave in 1622 two acres of meadow land in Lugg Holough, the produce or rents of which were to be distributed by himself during his life, and after his decease by the churchwardens, among the most indigent (chiefly widows) and impotent people, yearly at the feasts of All Saints and the Purification of the Virgin Mary, in equal portions.

Thomas Whiteage (Whitcaye?) and Constance his wife surrendered in 1634 at a court holden for the manor of Milton five acres of arable land to the use of Dr Thomas Goade for his life, then to certain trustees who were especially named, and their heirs: and they directed that the proceeds arising from the land should be applied to the same purposes as Dr Goade was accustomed to apply what arose from his own gift.

In 1638 the inhabitants purchased five roods of land, which were thenceforward known as the Town plot: the rent of these, together with the rent of the Town holt, which came into the possession of the parish, also by purchase, about the same time, was to be spent in the reparation of the ways and the relief of the poor. From the rent of the former seven shillings seem to have been set apart to defray the expenses incurred on procession day, when the bounds of the parish were beaten.

In 1646 and 1647 two sums of money amounting together to £50. 2s., one acre of land, and £6, wherewith another half-acre was probably purchased, were given over to the inhabitants of the parish of Milton by Simon Harris and Thomas Batchcroft, master of Caius College, as compensation

for the enjoyment in severalty of two closes of pasture, containing together 13 acres, each discharged of common rights. Respecting the disposal of the money nothing more is said, than that it was intended for the poor people of Milton: on the contrary certain persons, who are named, were enfeoffed of the land, whose rent was to be received yearly by the churchwardens, and also applied for the benefit and relief of the poor of the said parish.

In 1657 Thomas Richardes surrendered one acre and a half of land called Francis Holt, for the use and relief of the poor inhabitants of the town of Milton. Since Thomas Richardes was one of the feoffees for the management of the land last mentioned, and the quantity is exactly the same, may not this transaction be the transference of a trust by the survivor of the body, rather than a new gift made to the parishioners?

John Ellis in 1660¹ made over one acre and a half of land in Island field, which he had lately purchased, to Thomas and Elias Richardes, upon trust, after his own and his wife's decease, that the poor people of Milton should be succoured and relieved from time to time for ever with the yearly rents and profits thereof in such sort and manner as should be agreed upon and thought meet by the chiefest part of the inhabitants for the time being.

Thomas Richardes surrendered one and a half acre of arable land in Island field, in 1670, to Richard Foot and others. Though lying in the same field with John Ellis' gift, this cannot well have been the same piece of land, inasmuch as the objects of the trust were not the same. The

¹ Three years later he met with a considerable loss. We learn from a list of Briefs in one of the Register books belonging to Kempston in Bedfordshire, that in 1663 there were collected for a fire in Cambridge-shire at Milton for John Ellis the sum of x^s. vj^d. He was probably connected with the Goade family, for Dr Thomas Goade names in his will 'my brother Mr Ellis of Milton'.

new trustees and their heirs were to permit the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Milton for the time being to receive the rents and profits and spend them on the repairs of the church, or the relief of the poor, at their discretion. The land must rather have been that with which the names of John Graves, Thomas Graves, and Margaret Richardes were connected, as donors, and whose rent was appointed to be distributed between the church and the poor at the will of the churchwardens and overseers.

By will dated 2nd May, 1682, Dr Benjamin Whichcote, rector of Milton, bequeathed unto the parishioners of the same town his two acres of land lying in Fodder Fen, in Waterbeach holough, and also his other five acres lying in Chittering, (which he had purchased of Alexander and Margaret Tempest,) after his decease, for the better maintenance of the poor of Milton for ever. He likewise gave £100 for pious and charitable uses, to be paid within two years of his death, £20 whereof were to go to the town of Milton, to be laid out upon a yearly revenue to teach children to read and write.

At a court holden for the manor of Waterbeach cum Denney in 1801 John Wilson and others were admitted to two acres of fen in Waterbeach holough, to hold to them and their heirs at a rent of 2s., in trust for the parishioners of Milton, to the intent that they, and the survivors of them, should lay out and apply all the clear yearly profits thereof in and about the necessary reparation of the parish church of Milton.

All the Milton charity land lying in the parish of Waterbeach, at the time of the inclosure, was freehold: how it became so did not appear, since the trustees of Milton had no deed of enfranchisement to show.

THE INCUMBENTS.

THE incumbents of the church of Milton went under a variety of titles—rector, sinecure¹ rector, vicar, curate, and sequestrator. The following two lists of them have been drawn up with considerable care and research, still they, no doubt, are far from being devoid of errors. The early names are taken from Cole²; the later from a variety of sources. Three independent causes rendered the list of the vicars the most difficult to complete, even so far as this has been accomplished:—1. The imperfection of the Bishop of Ely's registers. 2. Because the vicars occasionally held their preferment simply as sequestrators, and thus their names could not appear in those registers. 3. The rector sometimes took upon himself also the office of vicar, so that if he had any one to assist him in his duties, it was only a stipendiary and resident curate.

THE RECTORS.

Peter de Woseri, according to the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, was rector in 1279. The chaplain of the manor chapel, we learn from the same authority, was then named Robert.

Henry. A priest of this name was parson of Milton. No year is given as the date of his incumbency.

Ralph was rector at the very beginning of the fourteenth century: a fact of which we are informed in the archdeacon's book.

¹ Though this word has been employed in conformity with common use, non-resident would have been a more appropriate term.

² MSS. Vol. XVIII. fol. 84 b.

P....., (however the name is to be filled up,) was presented, whilst rector, to the living of Littlebury near Saffron Walden, 15th March, 1345-6.

John Scot was instituted to the rectory, 29th May, 1349, on the presentation of Roger le Strange. His predecessor, like the vicar John de Borewell, must have fallen a victim to the plague, "the Black Death," which at that time was desolating England. For the clergy did their duty manfully, not fearing to expose themselves to its contagion, so that the number of them who fell victims to the pestilence was very large¹. *John Scot's* family was clearly connected with the parish, one of the same name having occupied land therein at least as early as 1279. He was buried in the chancel immediately underneath the east window, which had been put in at his expense. Possibly, the stone still existing there with the matrix of a short brass inscription, belonged to his grave.

John Epurston died about the end of the year 1395.

Eubulo le Strange succeeded to the rectory 27th January, 1395-6, on the death of his predecessor, John Epurston. He was presented by John le Strange, lord of Knockin, and died himself in 1399.

Philip Seneschal followed Eubulo le Strange. The noble lady Matilda le Strange, lady of Knockin, presented him; and he was admitted to the rectory, 18th September, 1399. Philip Seneschal resigned the living three years after.

*Eudo la Zouch*² was admitted to the rectory, 10th May, 1402, on the presentation of Henry IV., in consequence of the

¹ Hook's *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, Vol. iv. pp. 105—129; *Hist. of Landbeach*, p. 102. It was so memorable, that it became an epoch from which charters and other instruments were sometimes dated (*Nicolas' Chronology of History*, p. 389).

² Eudo la Zouch was also chancellor of the University. Fuller, *Hist.* sub anno 1396. Baker, *Hist. of St John's Coll.* ed. J. E. B. Mayor, 40, 41. Cooper, *Ann.* [1380] Vol. I. p. 118.

minority of Richard le Strange, the patron. He gave to Philip Seneschal, in exchange for Milton, the rectory of Middle Claydon in Buckinghamshire, then in the diocese of Lincoln. Eudo la Zouch very soon got tired of his new preferment, for

Thomas Kirkebird having been presented by the same king, and also on the minority of the patron, was instituted, 15th November, 1403. He had effected an exchange with Eudo la Zouch, and vacated in his favour the living of Hogsthorpe in the county of Lincoln.

John Woodham was instituted, 5th November, 1406, Richard le Strange presenting him. Thomas Kirkebird had resigned the rectory, receiving in exchange for it the living of Suldrop¹, in Lincolnshire.

William Lawender is mentioned as parson of Milton, and, of course, as resident on his living, in the return of the gentry of the county, which certain commissioners were appointed to make in 1433². He was probably instituted in 1429, in which year a mandate to induct (without a name) on presentation of Lord Richard le Strange, lord of Knockin and Milton, was issued.

Thomas Spake resigned the rectory in 1449.

John Pevey succeeded on the resignation of Thomas Spake.

Walter Luyton (Ruyton?) is said to have become rector in 1472.

James Strathberell or *Stretyberell* occurs as rector in 1488 and 1493. Was he the rector instituted on the nomination of George Stanley, lord le Strange, 2nd June, 1484?

Richard Hownson was rector in 1506.

Richard Harrison was rector in 1516, and died in November, 1542. He was official to James Stanley, bishop of Ely, in 1507 and 1512, and acted in the Consistorial Court.

¹ No doubt, Souldrop in the county of Bedford, and then diocese of Lincoln.

² Fuller's *Worthies of England*, Vol. i. p. 247, edit. 1840.

He had the degree of Doctor of Decrees; and likewise of Doctor of Laws¹.

Richard Johnes, chaplain, was presented, 31st January, 1542-3, by Edward, Earl of Derby, on the death of Richard Harrison. His being styled chaplain may have meant that he was chaplain of the manor chapel in Milton Church. His name occurs in connexion with the rectory in 1545 and 1551.

John Moodyer was instituted, 7th September, 1555, on the resignation of Richard Johnes, and presentation of Edward, Earl of Derby. He still continued rector 9th June, 1561; or, perhaps he had from some circumstance or other himself resigned his preferment, and been again presented. For the rectory is stated to have been vacant in 1557, and other names are mentioned as holding it during about ten years from 1555, namely Richard Jouns, John Wood, John Dryer, and John Perys. William Gotobed was curate, both in February 1557-8, and January 1558-9.

James Whytfelld was rector in 1565. He is also placed among the vicars under that year, so that he must have held both offices, and been resident in a double capacity. He soon, however, gave up his living, since

John Taylor, A.M. was instituted, 5th June, 1568, on the resignation of James Whytfelld, and presentation of Edward, earl of Derby. John Taylor was still rector, 3rd November, 1595, and 2nd March, 1595-6, at which dates he was rated for his parsonage of Milton to raise one petronel furnished².

Roger Goade was instituted about the year 1600. He was born at Horton in Buckinghamshire, and admitted of King's College in 1555. He was at one time master of the free-school at Guildford, and succeeded Dr Philip Baker in the provostship of his college, 19th March, 1569-70. Dr Baker

¹ Bentham and Stevenson, Vol. II. p. 26. He is wrongly called Henrison in *Athen. Cantab.*

² "A small gun used by horsemen, with everything belonging to it."

had been deprived by Elizabeth's commissioners, 'because he was a papist himself, and a harbourer of notable papists,' &c., and Roger Goade was recommended to the fellows through the interest of Archbishop Grindal to be elected in his place. Roger Goade, 'a grave, sage, and learned man,' was evidently considered a good theologian and disputant, hence we find him in 1581 employed with Dr Fulke, master of Pembroke College, to confer with Edmund Campion, the Jesuit, in the Tower. He was made in 1576 chancellor of the diocese of Wells, and chaplain to Ambrose Dudley, earl of Warwick. Dr Goade died 25th April, 1610, and was buried in the chapel of his College¹.

*Thomas Goade*², of King's College³, A.B. 1596, was instituted, 3rd September, 1610, on the presentation, according to the terms of his father's will, of his elder brother Matthew Goade, of Shelfanger, in the county of Norfolk. Fuller⁴ doubts, whether he was born at Cambridge or at Milton: the point is only so far interesting as bearing upon the fact of his father's occasional residence upon his living. Like his father Thomas Goade was a Calvinist in his religious opinions. Becoming domestic chaplain to Archbishop Abbot, one of his father's former pupils at Guildford, he was collated by him in 1618 to the rectory of Hadleigh in Suffolk. Soon after he was sent by James I. to the Synod of Dort, 'a strong proof of the high estimation entertained of his theological learning.' In 1623 he was engaged, as his father had been, in arguing with the Jesuits. There is a great deal about Thomas Goade

¹ Harwood's *Alumni Etonenses*, p. 43; Grindal's *Remains*, pp. 308, 359; Fulke's *Defence*, &c. Pref. p. xi. Park. Soc.; Pigot's *Hadleigh*, p. 166; Cole's *MSS.* Vol. xiv. pp. 96, &c.

² Thomas Goade, LL.D. nephew of Provost Collins, who in 1630 became Regius Professor of Civil Law, must have been a relative.—Bentham and Stevenson, Vol. II. pp. 10, 28; Lloyd's *Memoires*, p. 594; *Alumni Etonenses*, p. 213.

³ *Memorials of Cambridge*, Vol. I. pp. 213, 222.

⁴ *Worthies of England*, Vol. I. p. 240.

and his odd notions of ecclesiastical decoration, in Pigot's *Hadleigh*. As an Etonian he was very fond of making Latin verses, and continued the practice until his death, 8th August, 1638, at Hadleigh, 'his most important living,' where of late he had chiefly resided, and where he was buried. In his will he remembered the poor of Milton, whom he had not forgotten during his life. He wrote *Stimulus Orthodoxus sive Goadus Redivivus. A disputation partly theological, partly metaphysical, concerning the necessity and contingency of events in the world, in respect of God's eternal decree*¹.

Samuel Collins, of King's College, B.A. 1595, succeeded to the rectory of Milton on the death of Thomas Goade, his being the first appointment made by the new patrons. He was an Etonian by birth, as well as by education. Roger Goade caused him to be elected a fellow of his college 'against six eminent competitors,' and at length, 25th April, 1615, he became provost. In 1611 he had been instituted to the vicarage of Braintree. In 1617 he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity, and a few months after was collated by Lancelot Andrews to a canonry at Ely. With his rectory of Milton he held the rectory of Fen Ditton. On account of his loyalty he was deprived in 1644 by the earl of Manchester of all his preferments, except his professorship and the rectory of this parish, both of which he was allowed to retain until his death, the latter, apparently, as a means of subsistence, the former 'out of necessity,' the finding of a successor to him being no easy matter. By connivance of his successor he also continued to receive one-half of his income as provost². In 1646, however, he was offered the bishopric of Bristol, which he declined. He continued to live at Cambridge, where he died 16th September, 1651, and was buried in the College chapel. He was famed for his wit, memory,

¹ Russell's *Memoirs of Bishop Lancelot Andrews*, pp. 146, 455; *Alumni Etonenses*, p. 198.

² Tillotson's 24th Sermon.

fluent Latinity and prodigious learning. A few controversial works remain to attest his skill as a theological disputant¹.

Benjamin Whichcote, of Emmanuel College, B.A. 1629, was born at Stoke in Shropshire. He was fellow and tutor of his college, and during his residence in Cambridge preached every Sunday afternoon in Trinity Church for several years with great reputation and success. In 1643 he obtained the rectory of North Cadbury in Somersetshire, and, in 1644, whilst residing on his living was selected by the Parliamentary Commissioners to be provost of King's College in the room of Samuel Collins, whom they had just ejected. On the death of his predecessor in the provostship, he succeeded him also four days after in the rectory of Milton. At the Restoration, though himself deprived of his provostship by particular order from the king, he contrived to retain his living, for, the new provost and fellows having presented him, he was instituted 13th November, 1660. Finding, however, that this did not give him legal possession, the right of presenting him having fallen by lapse of time to the Crown, he was again instituted, 30th December, on the presentation of the king. Benjamin Whichcote then resigned the rectory, 16th November, 1661, was a third time presented by the college, and instituted a fortnight afterwards. On ceasing to be provost he at once settled in London, being chosen in 1662 rector of S. Anne's Blackfriars²; but, on the destruction of his church in 1666, he 'retired himself to a donative he had at Milton.' There he continued about two years, when, being considered the best of the clergy and preachers of that day, he succeeded Dr Wilkins, just made bishop of Chester,

¹ Lloyd's *Memoires*, pp. 452, &c.; *Antiquarian Communications*, C.A.S. Vol. II. p. 157, and Vol. III. pp. 25, &c.; Tillotson's 24th Sermon; Russell's *Memoirs of Bishop Lancelot Andrews*, pp. 361, 447; *Alumni Etonenses*, pp. 44, 61.

² In *Alumni Etonenses*, p. 202, is a short account of William Gouge, a former minister of the same church, which is well worth a perusal.

in the vicarage of S. Lawrence Jewry, and on his death, in May, 1683, was buried in his church. Dr Tillotson, then dean of Canterbury, preached his funeral sermon, in which he mentions many things extremely creditable to him. Five volumes of his sermons were published at different times after his death¹.

*Samuel Thomas*², of Jesus College, B.A. 1667, was the successor of Benjamin Whichcote, 1st November, 1683. He was born in the parish of S. Martin, Cornwall, and died 3rd November, 1691, at Truro, where he had been preacher twenty-six years.

Charles Roderick, of King's College, B.A. 1670, 'a most pious and learned man³,' born at Bunbury in Cheshire was the next rector. He was made head-master of Eton in 1682, provost of his college in 1689, canon of Ely by the Crown in 1691, and dean of the same cathedral in 1708. Lord Towns- end presented him to the rectory of Raynham in Norfolk, which living he vacated on obtaining the rectory of Milton, to which he was instituted, 12 April, 1692. Provost Roderick died, 25 March, 1712, and was buried in his chapel⁴.

Richard Stephens, of King's College, B.A. 1683-4, was instituted in succession to Provost Roderick, to the rectory of Milton, 20th September, 1712. He was the son of a physician, who resided at Truro. He voluntarily undertook the sole charge of his parish, and executed all the duties connected with it as long as he lived. Two names are associated with the parish of Milton in 1720, John Blythe of Clare College, B.A. 1701-2, and William Dunne of St Peter's College, B.A. 1708-9, but

¹ Tillotson's 24th Sermon; Birch's *Life of Dr John Tillotson*, pp. 6, 101; *Memorials of Cambridge*, Vol. I. p. 250; Burnet's *History of His Own Time*, Vol. I. p. 321, and Vol. VI. p. 241, edit. 1823; *Alumni Etonenses*, pp. 45, 229.

² *Alias* Redskinner, says Cole. Surely, this was merely a sobriquet.

³ *Alumni Etonenses*, p. 246.

⁴ Bentham and Stevenson, Vol. I. pp. 237, 243; *Alumni Etonenses*, p. 48.

we must regard them as curates to Mr Stephens, rather than as vicars. Richard Stephens died at Milton, 5th August, 1727¹.

Adam Elliott, of King's College, B.A. 1713-14, became successor to Richard Stephens, 27th January, 1727-8. He held also the vicarage by sequestration. He was an assistant-master at Eton, and died there in 1735². William Lemon, of Jesus College, B.A. 1700-1, was curate in 1728; so also was Benjamin Archer, of King's College, B.A. 1718-9, in the following year (though Cole styles him vicar under the year 1731), and John Heath, of King's College, B.A. 1722-3, in 1734 and 1738³.

Willyam Willymot, of King's College, B.A. 1697-8, was presented to the rectory of Milton in 1735 on the death of Adam Elliott. He was for many years an under-master at Eton; and subsequently an advocate in Doctors' Commons. He died, 7th June, 1737, of apoplexy at Bedford⁴.

John Lane, of King's College, B.A. 1725, followed William Willymot in the rectory of Milton. In 1744 he had held the vicarage by sequestration, like his predecessor, somewhat about a year. Previously to his removal hither he resided at Long Melford in Suffolk, as curate of the parish under Dr Okes. He held likewise the vicarage of Newport in Essex. George Towers, of King's College, B.A. 1727-8, who styles himself minister in 1742, is described as curate in 1740. "John Lane was shot by some robbers in Epping Forest in October 1746 in attempting to make resistance against them. His money was found in his boots⁵."

Oliver Naylor, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, B.A. 1726, became rector on the death of John Lane, and also

¹ Cole MSS. Vol. xvi. p. 63. See the list of vicars, *Alumni Etonenses*, p. 266.

² *Ibid.* p. 291.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 277.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 295, 300.

⁵ *Ibid.* pp. 302, 314.

sequestrator of the vicarage. William Barford of King's College, B.A. 1742, was his curate in 1752, and William Craven of St John's College, B.A. 1753, in 1770. He had been educated at Eton, and became eventually domestic chaplain to the earl of Carlisle, who gave him the rectory of Morpeth in Northumberland. Subsequently the rectory of Orton near Peterborough was offered to him, when his brother John Naylor¹, B.A. 1730, a fellow and bursar of King's College, and 'a managing person there,' persuaded that society to present Oliver to the sinecure rectory of Milton, on condition that the rectory of Orton should be conferred on himself. John Naylor was curate to his brother at Milton in 1746. Oliver Naylor held likewise the non-residentiary prebend of Caistor in Lincoln Cathedral. He resided for about two or three years at a time alternately at Morpeth and Milton. He died, 18th February, 1775, and was followed, 4th July, by

Graham Jepson, of King's College, B.A. 1758. The next year Graham Jepson was made vicar of Fulham on the presentation of Samuel Knight, the sinecure rector of that parish, and resigned in his favour, by permission of the college, his rectory of Milton. He was D.D. 1775.

Samuel Knight, of Trinity College, B.A. 1738-9, M.A. 1742, was inducted 8th July, 1776. He obtained a fellowship in his college, which, however, he soon resigned. Samuel Knight was domestic chaplain to Dr Sherlock, bishop of London, and also rector of Stanwick in Northamptonshire. He resided in the manor house, and died 6th January, 1790².

Edward Reynolds, of King's College, B.A. 1768, M.A. 1771, succeeded, on the death of Dr Knight, to the rectory of Milton. He died in June 1796.

¹ Nichols' *Illustrations of Literature*, Vol. I. pp. 620, 656; *Alumni Etonenses*, p. 317.

² Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. v. pp. 360, &c. Vol. ix. p. 610; Bentham and Stevenson, Vol. II. p. 132.

Thomas Key, of King's College, B.A. 1778, was presented to the rectory in 1796 on the death of Edward Reynolds.

William George Freeman, of King's College, B.A. 1789, succeeded Thomas Key in 1812. He was an under master at Eton, and was accidentally killed in 1841.

John Chapman, of King's College, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1830, was instituted to the rectory of Milton in 1841. Mr Champnes having vacated the vicarage in 1846, the rectory and the vicarage, by the operation of 3 and 4 Vict. 1839, cap. 113, were then at length joined together, so that the living returned to the state in which it had originally been more than five hundred years ago, and Mr Chapman became the first of a new series of incumbents.

VICARS.

John de Borewell [Burwell] was vicar in November, 1348. We learn this fact from the records of the manor of Waterbeach cum Denney. John de Borewell Viccar of Middleton sheweth a writinge whereby he purchaseth one Tenem^t and seaventeene acres of land with th' appurtenances in Middleton of John de Littlebed (?) to hould to the said John de Borewell and his heires for ever, and thereupon doth fealtie. His name is likewise mentioned under February of the following year. An ancestor and namesake of his appears by the *Rotuli Hundredorum* to have occupied land here in 1279. John de Borewell, as well as his rector, no doubt died of the plague which was then so fatal in England, and which carried off so many of the parochial clergy, since 26th June, 1349, he was succeeded by

Robert Rayson, on the nomination of John Scot, the rector, and John Rayson¹. Had the next presentation to the vicarage been purchased? It seems very much as if this

¹ *Hist. of Landbeach*, p. 105.

were the case. The Rayson family had held land in this parish, at least, from 1279.

Roger Blase resigned the vicarage of Milton in favour of John Alvene, on 11th December, 1394, and was therefore immediately instituted to the perpetual chantry in the church of Bourne lately founded for the souls of John Massyngham and Roger Sergeant, on the presentation of Sir John de Ashwell, vicar of Bourne¹. On the 24th February, 1400-1, Roger Blase was also instituted to the vicarage of Wyntworth², having been presented thereto by the prior and convent of Ely Cathedral.

John Alvene became vicar of Milton, 11th December, 1394, by exchange with Roger Blase, who had just sent in his resignation.

John Hawforth, vicar, died in 1397. He was succeeded, 28th April, by

John Goodhyne, on the presentation of the rector, Philip Seneschal. Some mistake exists here. According to the list of rectors Philip Seneschal could not have presented any one before 1399. In 1401 John Goodhyne resigned the vicarage in favour of Richard Morys receiving in exchange Ben Valeye chantry in Corbeleye (Corley?) church in the diocese of Worcester.

Richard Morys was instituted, 23rd July, 1401, in the place of John Goodhyne. He did not long retain his preferment: in 1404 he exchanged it for the rectory of Gresham in Norfolk with

John Hawkerè, who having been presented by Thomas Kirkbirde, the rector, was instituted 9th December of the same year.

¹ *Notes upon Chantries and Free Chapels*, by the Rev. E. Ventris, M.A., in *Antiquarian Communications*, C. A. S. Vol. I. p. 207.

² The great tithes of this parish had been appropriated by Bishop Northwold to the sacrist of the cathedral, but by 1446 this appropriation had been dissolved, so that the living was again a rectory.—Bentham and Stevenson, Vol. I. p. 127.

John Grene resigned the vicarage in 1446 to

*Eudo Quey*¹. He was instituted, 28th September, on the presentation of the rector, who could only have been Thomas Spake. In 4 Edw. IV. [1464] Eudo Quey was still clerke, also in 1472.

Edward Why died in 1489, and was followed by

William Haryest or *Hayhurst*, who was instituted 6th April in that year. He held the vicarage four years, and died himself in 1493, when he had for his successor

John Wade, who was instituted, 4th July, on the presentation of the rector, James Streytberell. He held the vicarage but a very few months, for

Richard Streytberell, M.A. was instituted, 16th December, 1493, on his resignation. The same rector as before, no doubt a relative, presented him.

Henry Holland, for some reason now unknown, was canonically deprived of his preferment, and, as it seems, late in the year 1516. Cole wished to make out, but without success, that the original word was intended to mean promotion, not deprivation. Was Henry Holland a protestant before the time?

Richard Alanson (Alyson), bachelor of Decrees, was presented by Richard Harreson, the rector, in succession to Henry Holland, and instituted 10th January, 1516-7. He was connected with the parish earlier, in the character of chaplain, perhaps. That hardly agrees however with the title of curate, which is given him by William Rosse's will in October 1515, though it does with "priest," which is added to his name a few months later. Henry Holland died, 28th June, 1529, and was, as we have already seen, buried in the chancel. The signature of

John Crispe, vicar, occurs among the witnesses to several wills between 1538 and 1544. He styles himself at the same time both vicar and curate.

¹ John Quey was rector of Downham in the Isle in 1379.

Thomas Hyssam signs, as vicar, 4th August, 1552, the inventory then taken of "Church Goods."

Henry Colly became vicar of Milton, 7th October, 1555, on the presentation of John Moodyer. By 1557 he must have given up his preferment, for in that year the vicarage, like the rectory, was not, it is stated, in the charge of any one. The vicarage was also vacant in 1561. Possibly, John Moodyer then did the whole duty of the parish himself.

William Kellam was instituted to the vicarage, 10th November, 1604. He kept his living some years, and was buried at Milton, 19th October, 1620. During his incumbency the copies of the entries in the parish register annually sent in to the registrar of the diocese were signed by him.

Thomas Barnham, M.A., whose name is also found appended to the above-mentioned annual returns, followed William Kellam. Dr Thomas Goade must have presented him.

Edward Johnson signs similar returns for the first time in 1631. He, as well as his predecessors, resided on his cure. At length, 7th November, 1644, when he had a wife and four children, these articles were exhibited against him to the parliamentary commissioners,—that at Christide last he was drunk amongst the Papists at Milton, and that he is often so—that he is a Practicer of innovations and ceremonies—that he liveth very unquietly with his wife, sometimes beating her—and is given to swearing and cursing. Whereupon by the Earl of Manchester's warrant, dated 7th January, 1644-5, he was ejected and sequestrated¹. Dr Thomas Goade left by his will to the vicar, (and that vicar could be none other than Edward Johnson,) "a gowne, a cassocke, a cloake, a suite of under apparrell, such as my Executor shall thinke fitt to allott him out of mine."

¹ Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Part 2, p. 279. MS. Baker XLII. fo. 248-9.

John Radcliffe, fellow of Magdalen College, M.A. 1661, B.D. 1668 signed as vicar the annual returns for 1664. He had been instituted 31st October on the presentation of Benjamin Whichcote. Permission was also granted him by the bishop to preach in his church, in accordance with the canons of 1604.

John Bilton, fellow of Magdalen College, B.A. 1663-4, M.A. 1667, appears, from his signing of the annual returns, to have been vicar in 1669 and 1671. In 1670, however,

William Crosse fellow of Sidney Sussex College, B.A. 1667-8, M.A. 1671, B.D. 1678, would seem for the same reason to have been in possession of the vicarage.

John Maulyverer fellow of Magdalen College, B.A. 1666-7, M.A. 1670, signed the returns in 1672 as vicar. In 1683 his name appears as a magistrate for this district before whom depositions were made respecting burials in woollen, thus showing, we may well conclude, that he was still vicar of Milton.

James Bernard fellow of King's College, B.A. 1673-4, M.A. 1677, was vicar when Samuel Thomas was rector; and it seems probable in succession to John Maulyverer. He was born at Sandall Kirk in Yorkshire, and ultimately became rector of Tormarton in Gloucestershire¹.

Richard Stephens, he who afterwards resided as rector, took depositions in 1686, and, surely, because he was the vicar. In 1692 his name is found subjoined to the annual returns, and then he distinctly so styles himself.

Samuel Noyes fellow of King's College, B.A. 1683-4, M.A. 1687, B.D. 1709, signs the annual returns as vicar in 1699. He was born at Reading. In 1689 he became chaplain to the duke of Bolton, and in 1692 to Lord Orkney's regiment in Flanders. Queen Anne presented him to the rectory of North Church or Berkhamstead S. Mary, where

¹ *Alumni Etonenses*, p. 259.

he wainscotted the chancel at his own expense. In 1731 Samuel Noyes was a canon of Winchester cathedral, and died 8th April, 1740¹.

William Bond fellow of Caius College, B.A. 1766, M.A. 1769, was sequestrator in 1781.

Samuel Vince, of Caius College, B.A. 1775, of Sidney, M.A. 1778, became sequestrator of the vicarage of Milton in 1789. He did not reside in the parish, but walked over from Cambridge every Sunday morning, to perform his weekly duty. Samuel Vince died in 1822, having, a few years before, vacated his parochial charge. His native county was Norfolk, and he was remarkable, as well for his very simple manners, as for his strong provincial dialect. He had been senior wrangler of his year, and on account of his high reputation for mathematics, was made in 1796 Plumian Professor of Astronomy. Samuel Vince is described in a note to the *Pursuits of Literature*², as a very learned, diligent, and useful Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge. His name is thus introduced:—

There liv'd a scholar late, of London fame,
A Doctor, and Morosophos his name:
From all the pains of study freed long since,
Far from a Newton, and not quite a Vince.

Besides his university honours, Samuel Vince was made by the bishop of Lincoln archdeacon of Bedford.

James Slade fellow of Emmanuel College, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807, became sequestrator of the vicarage in 1813 in succession to Samuel Vince: he was about the same time rector of Teversham. The bishop of Chester collated him to a canonry in that cathedral in 1816: in 1817 he became vicar of Bolton-le-Moors, having effected an exchange of his rectory of Teversham with John Brocklebank, B.D. of Pembroke College, who was then vicar thereof: whilst

¹ *Alumni Etonenses*, p. 265.

² P. 349, edit. 1808.

in 1829 the dean and chapter of Chester presented him to the rectory of West Kirby. He published *An Explanation of the Psalms as read in the Liturgy of the Church*.

William Sharpe, of Trinity College, B.A. 1807, M.A. 1810, succeeded James Slade on his resignation, in 1817, and had for his curate Alldersley Dicken, who eventually followed him in the vicarage on his own resignation of that preferment.

Alldersey Dicken, of Sidney Sussex College, B.A. 1815, fellow of Peterhouse, M.A. 1818, D.D. 1831, became vicar in July 1821. Dr Dicken now holds the college living of Norton in Suffolk, to which he was presented in 1831. He gained the Seatonian prize poem in 1818: in 1823 he published his *Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge*, and in 1847, some *Remarks on the Marginal Notes and References of the Bible*. Littleton Charles Powys, fellow of Corpus Christi College, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816, B.D. 1824, now rector of Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, was curate from 1823. On Dr Dicken's resignation in 1837

Charles John Champnes, of St Alban's hall, Oxford, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1841, D.C.L. 1847, succeeded to the vicarage. In 1846 Mr Champnes himself vacated his charge, and thus put an end to the double tenure of the living, which henceforth became again only a rectory. He died, aged 36, on 15 Jan. 1850, as curate of St Giles' Durham. He had also been head master of the collegiate school of Glasgow. (*Gent. Mag.* March 1850.)

ERRATA.

Page 12, for D'Egville read D'eyville.

„ 44, l. 4, read *Ecclia*.

„ 67, l. 9, read Cannon.

„ 77, l. 6, for *iiii^{or}*. read *iiii^{or}*

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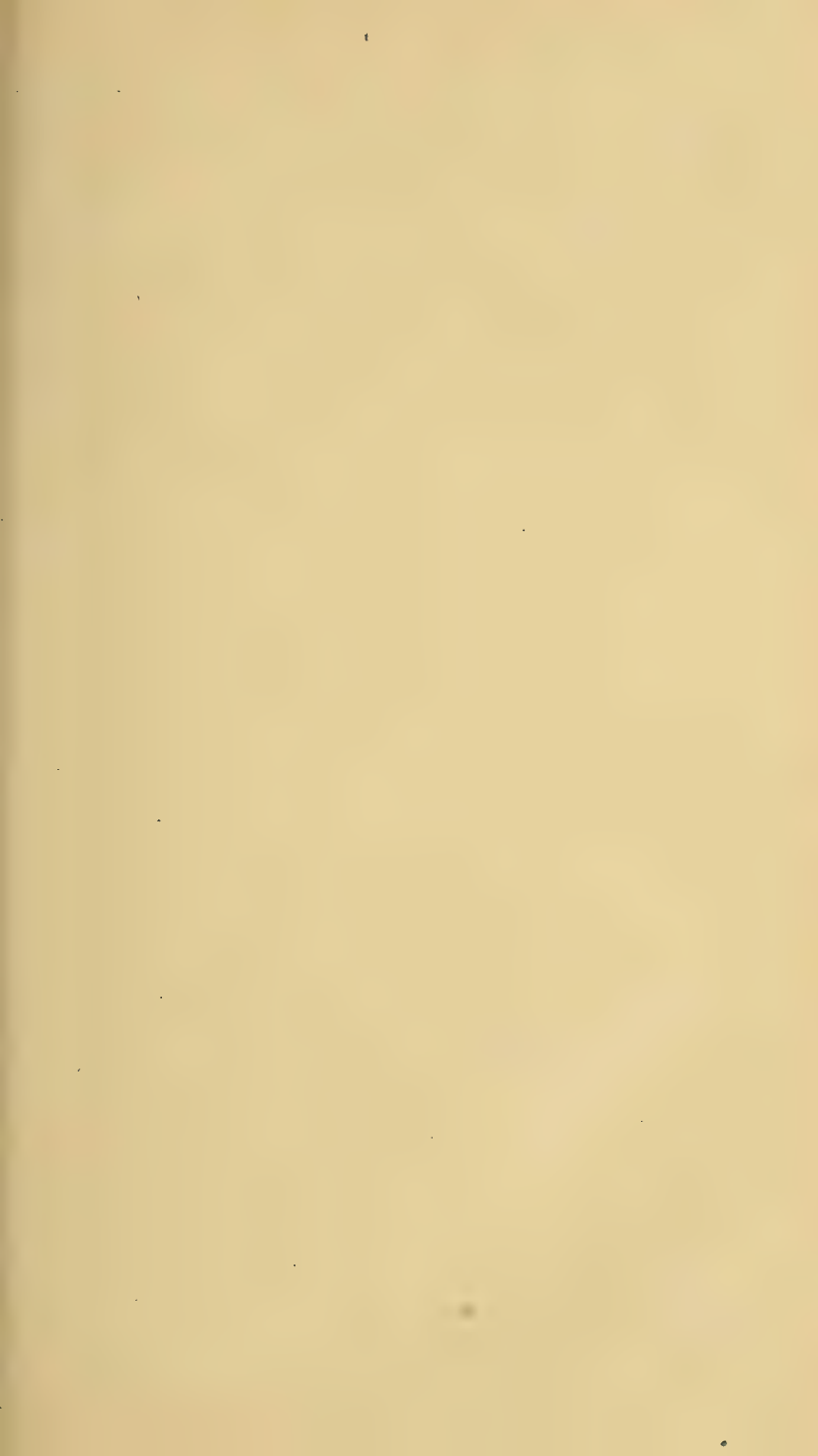
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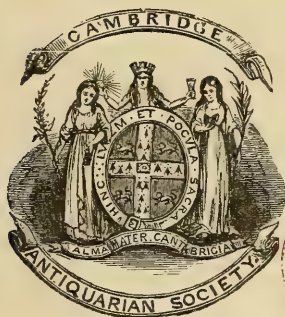
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OCTAVO PUBLICATIONS,
No. XII.

THE COINS, TOKENS AND MEDALS

OF

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

THE medallic monuments of the town, county and university of Cambridge are of the following three sorts:

I. The royal coinage.

II. The tokens issued by private individuals.

III. Medals.

I.

The royal coinage extends from the reign of Edgar to the reign of William II. and belongs exclusively to the town of Cambridge.

In Ruding (*Annals of the Coinage of Britain*, 3 vols. 4°. London, 1840) we find the following notices of a mint at Ely.

‘Of the mint in this city, no records, it is believed, now remain; and all the information at this time to be obtained respecting it, must be gathered from the coins, which still exist. From these we learn that Edgar and Cnut coined here.

‘Beyond that period its existence cannot be traced, for nothing is to be found in Domesday, and no other coins but those of the above-mentioned monarchs have yet been traced with the name of this city.’ (II. 157.)

Among the mints of Edgar we find

ELY. (Ruding, i. 133.)

And among those of Cnut

ELV. Ely? (Ruding, i. 138.)

However of this town no notice is taken in B. E. Hildebrand, *Anglosachsiska Mynt i Svenska kongl. myntkabinettet funna i Sveriges jord* (4°. Stockholm, 1846), which describes 4232 Anglo-Saxon coins from Edgar to Edward the Confessor.

The description of these coins, as here given, is little more than a rearrangement of the coins described in the above work of B. E. Hildebrand, a few being added from the collection of the British Museum, through the kindness of W. S. W. Vaux, Esq.

II.

Of the private coinages belonging to Cambridgeshire there are two classes.

- i. The private tokens of the xvii. century, and
- ii. The private tokens of the xviii. and xix. centuries.

i. Of the first class of tokens there is a considerable number, and not only do the large towns, Cambridge, Ely, Wisbeach figure in the list, but also many small villages.

The earliest date found on tokens is 1648, and they were forbidden by a royal proclamation of 16 Aug. 1672; the dates on the Cambridgeshire tokens extend from 1651 to 1671; they are all private except the one issued by the overseers of the poor of Littleport. They are halfpenny and farthing tokens, mostly the latter, and bear often on the reverse the initials of the issuer and his wife. They have a mint-mark, which is usually a mullet or star of five points.

The descriptions and notes are taken from

W. Boyne, F.S.A. Tokens issued in the seventeenth century in England, Wales and Ireland (8°. London, 1858).

C. C. Babington, M.A. Catalogue of the Tradesmen's tokens, known to have been issued in the County of Cambridge, during the latter part of the 17th century, in *Antiquarian Communications* (I. 15—28).

C. H. Cooper, F.S.A. *Annals of Cambridge* (III. 541—3).

ii. The tokens issued in the xviii. and xix. centuries were struck by private persons to facilitate trade.

Of these there are four quite distinct divisions :

The copper tokens struck between 1788 and 1800.

The copper tokens struck between 1811 and 1818. .

The silver tokens struck in 1811 and 1812.

The copper tokens struck since 1818.

The national copper coinage had towards 1790 become very much worn ; it was also insufficient in quantity to meet the requirements of trade, and accordingly it was felt to be a great convenience, when about 1787 the Anglesey mining companies issued their handsome pennies and halfpennies, which were of full weight and bore on them a promise of exchange for the national currency. Other persons took up the idea, and a very great number of these tokens were issued. Use soon degenerated into misuse. Tokens began in 1794 to be manufactured in prodigious quantities, and as collectors of this kind of coins multiplied, for them coins were created, either purporting to belong to different towns, where they were quite unknown, or

by mixing obverses and reverses indiscriminately, thus producing the so-called 'Mules'; a third class of private coins consisted of pieces, which resembled medals rather than coins. These were manufactured to gratify the longing of unscientific collectors for new varieties. This tendency was well satirized in the following token :

Obv. TOKEN COLLECTORS' HALFPENNY. PAYABLE ON DEMAND 1796. A connoisseur smoking a pipe, sitting by a table spread with medals, an old man standing behind him putting upon his head a fool's cap.

Rev. BE ASSURED FRIEND MULE YOU SHALL NEVER WANT MY PROTECTION. An ass and a mule saluting each other.

Edge. ANY SUM GIVEN FOR SCARCE ORIGINAL IMPRESSIONS. (The letters raised.)

Another differs only in the reverse :

ASSES RUNNING FOR HALFPENCE. Two boys riding a race upon asses. (Conder, *Provincial Tokens*, p. 219.)

The great Soho copper coinage of 1797 put a check upon this private coining, and there are but few tokens belonging to the last years of the 18th century. The Soho coinage however also raised the price of copper, and this caused the heavy tokens to be melted up, and, as the public refused to take the lighter ones, they too experienced the same fate. Towards 1811 the want of copper money again had become felt, while the price of copper fell, and the mining companies sought to get rid of their copper by coining tokens. This was done to such an immense extent, that it was found necessary to declare the coining and circulation of tokens illegal by act of parliament from 1 Jan. 1818.

Since that time only a few coins have been struck with a claim to the name of farthing.

The want of silver money produced a private coinage of silver tokens in the years 1811 and 1812; of these one belongs to the town of March.

The descriptions of the tokens of this second class are taken from

Jos. Neumann, Beschreibung der bekanntesten Kupfermünzen (8°. Prague, 1858 ff.), Vol. iv.

James Conder, Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets. 8°. Ipswich, 1798.

Boyne, Silver tokens of Great Britain and Ireland. 8°. London, 1866.

III.

To this division belong

- i. Medals issued on the occasions of the installation of the different chancellors.
- ii. Medals given as prizes by the university.
- iii. Medals given as prizes by the colleges.
- iv. Medals of the boat-club and other clubs of the university.
- v. Medals of the college clubs.
- vi. Medals of private societies.
- vii. Miscellaneous medals.

Of these the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th sets were issued by the Messrs Peters, Market-place, till the death of Mr J. C. Peters

in 1867, and since his death by his successor in the business, Mr Munsey.

This list must be understood to be mainly a compilation from materials already published, the only thing attempted being to present to the reader as complete a view of the medallic series of the county as was possible. The second division will probably never be much increased, although in the first class the compiler has been fortunate enough to add two more villages (Histon and Eltisley) to the list of names already known.



I.

THE ROYAL COINAGE UNDER THE ANGLO-SAXON AND ANGLO-NORMAN KINGS.

CAMBRIDGE MINT.

i. *Anglo-Saxon Coins.*

EDGAR. 959—975.

Obv. The king's head to the left
(dexter side), with diadem.

Rev. Within the inner circle a small
cross.

EADLAR REX ANLLOX

+ ALBART M'O GRANT

EDWARD THE MARTYR. 975—978.

King Edward the martyr is the first monarch who is known to have coined
[at Cambridge]. A penny of his has GRANT on the reverse. Ruding (1840), i. 132,
ii. 157.

ETHELRED II. 978—1016.

I. *Obv.* The king's head to the left.

Rev. Within the inner circle a small
cross.

+ ÆDELRÆD REX ANLLO

+ ÆLFȝI M'O LI'NTE

+ EDELRED ——— ANL

+ ÆLFȝIL ON GRANT

+ EDELRED ——— ANLO.

+ LLERN MON LARNTET

+ ÆDELRÆD ——— ANGL

+ LEOFSILE MO² LRA

+ EDELRED ——— AN

+ ——— ON GRAN

+ ÆDELRÆD ——— ANLLO

+ ȝVLƷIL ON LARNT

+ ——— ——— ———

+ ——— MON GRANT

+ ÆDELRED ——— ANLL

+ ȝVLPSILE M'O LR

+ ——— ——— ANL

+ ——— ——— GRAN

II. *Obv.* The king's head to the right (sinister side).

+ ÆDELRED REX ANGLORX
+ ÆDELRED ——— ANGLOR

III. *Obv.* The king's head to the left, with sceptre.

+ ÆDELRED REX ANGLORX
+ ÆDELRED ——— ———
+ ——— ——— ———
+ ÆDLRÆD ——— ———
+ ÆDELRED ——— ———
+ ——— ——— ———
+ ——— ——— ———
+ ÆDELRED ——— ———
+ ÆDELRED ——— ANGLOR
+ ÆDELRED ——— ANGLORX
+ ÆDELRED ——— ———
+ ÆDELRED ——— ———
+ ÆDELRED ——— ———
+ ——— ——— ———
+ ÆDELRED ——— ———

IV. *Obv.* The king's head to the left without any diadem, the hair expressed by lines diverging as from a common centre, and terminating in pellets.

+ ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR
+ ÆDELRED ——— AN
+ ——— ——— ANL
+ ÆDELREDE ——— ANGLORX
+ ÆDELRED ——— ANGLOR
+ ÆDELRED ——— AL
+ ÆDELRED ——— ANGLORX (?)

V. *Obv.* The king's head to the left helmeted and with a radiated crown.

+ ÆDELRED . REX ANGLOR
+ ——— ——— ANGL
+ ——— ——— ———

Rev. The hand of Providence between \bar{A} and $\bar{\omega}$.

+ FILMVND MONETA LRANT
+ FVLFLAR M^O LRAN

Rev. A cross voided, reaching to the inner circle ; in the angles C-R-V-X.

+ ÆLFRIL M^O LRANT
+ ÆLFINE M^O LRANT
+ EADMVND ——— ———
+ EADRIL ——— ———
+ EADFINE ——— ———
+ EDRIL ——— ———
+ EDFINE M^O LRAN
+ ——— ——— LRANT
+ LODFINE ——— ———
+ HVNSTAN M^O LRAT
+ HVSTAN M^O LRAN
+ LEOFNOD ——— ———
+ OSLYTEL M^O LRAN
+ ——— M^O LRANT
+ SIDFINE ——— ———

Rev. Long cross voided, extending to the edge of the coin. (Irish type.)

+ ÆLFRIL M^O LRANT
+ EDFINE M^O LAN
+ ——— ——— LRAN (or LRA)
+ ——— MO^O LRAN
+ LODRIL M^O LRANT
+ FVLFSILE M^O LRANT
+ ——— M^O LRAN

Rev. Cross voided, extending to the edge of the coin, over a square with three pellets at each corner.

+ LEOSILE M^O LRANT
+ FVLFSIL M^O LRAN
+ FVLFSILE M^O LRAN

CNUT. 1016—1035.

I. *Obv.* The king's head, crowned to the left, in a quatrefoil.

+ LNU^T REX ANLLOI
 + ——— ANLLORV
 + ——— ANLLORVM
 + ——— ANLL
 + ——— ANLLORV
 + ——— ANLLOR
 + ——— ANLLOX
 + ——— ANLL
 + ——— ANLLORV
 + ——— ———
 + ——— ANLLOI
 + ——— ANLLO
 + ——— ———
 + ——— ANLLOI
 + ——— ANLLOX
 + ——— ANLLOR
 + ——— ANLLO
 + ——— ANLLOR
 + ——— ANLLORVM
 + ——— ANLLO
 + ——— ANLLOR

II. *Obv.* The king's head mitred to the left, in front a sceptre, the inner circle touching the shoulders.

+ LNV^T REX A
 + ——— REX AN
 + ——— ELX AN
 + ——— RELX
 + LNT RELX ANL

III. The king's head to the left, crowned, with a sceptre.

+ LNV^T RELX

Rev. Cross voided extending to the edge of the coin, on a large quatrefoil.

+ ADEA ONI LRANTB
 + LNIHT MO LRAN
 + ——— ———
 + ——— ON LRAT
 + ——— ———
 + LYNIHT 'ON LRAN
 + LODFINE M LRA
 + LEOFSI ON LRANT
 + LEOFZIL ON LRAN
 + LEOFSIL M HRA
 + LEOFSILE MO LRA
 + LIOFSIG ON LRAN
 + LIOFSII ———
 + ——— ———
 + ORNST M^oO LRA
 + JVLFSI ON LRA
 + ——— — LRANT
 + ——— ———
 + JVLFSIL MON LRA
 + ——— ON LRAN
 + JVLFSII ON LRAN

Rev. Within the inner circle a cross voided, the limbs issuing from a centre circle, loops in each angle.

+ ADA ON LRANTI (B.M.)
 + ÆLFJIL ON LRATE
 + EDFINE ON LRANT
 + LRIM ON LRANTE (B.M.)
 + LEOFSILE ON LRAN

Rev. Within the inner circle a cross voided, on it a tressure of four sides with a pellet at each corner.

+ LODFINE ON LRAT

HAROLD I. 1035—1039.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I. <i>Obv.</i> The king's head filleted, to the left.</p> <p>+ HAROLD REX</p> <p>II. <i>Obv.</i> The king's head filleted, to the left, with a sceptre.</p> <p>+ HAROLD RELX</p> <p>+ NAROLD REX</p> | <p><i>Rev.</i> A cross formed of four ovals, issuing from a centre circle.</p> <p>+ ƿVLƿINE ON LRAN</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> A cross voided, extending to the edge of the coin; a flower in each angle issuing from a compartment in the centre.</p> <p>+ ÆLFƿIN ON LRAN (B.M.)</p> <p>+ ƿVLƿINE ON RAT</p> |
|---|---|

HARTHACNUT. 1039—1042.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p><i>Obv.</i> The king's head to the left filleted, with a sceptre.</p> <p>+ HARÐLV</p> | <p><i>Rev.</i> A cross voided, extending to the inner circle, on it a tressure of four sides with a pellet at each corner.</p> <p>+ ÆLFƿIL ON LRANT</p> |
|--|---|

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. 1042—1066.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I. <i>Obv.</i> The king's head crowned to the left.</p> <p>+ EDƿERD REX</p> <p>II. <i>Obv.</i> The king's head, full face, bearded and crowned, within an inner circle.</p> <p>+ EADƿARD RE</p> <p>III. <i>Obv.</i> The king's head to the left, with a sceptre.</p> <p>+ EDƿERD REX A</p> <p>IV. <i>Obv.</i> The king's head to the left, with sceptre.</p> <p>+ EDƿARD REX</p> | <p><i>Rev.</i> A small cross within the inner circle.</p> <p>+ EDSTAN ON LRATE</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> A small cross within the inner circle.</p> <p>+ ƿVLƿI ON LRANT</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> A cross voided, extending to the inner circle, on it a tressure of four sides, with three pellets at each angle.</p> <p>+ ETSTAN ON LRANTE</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> A long cross voided, extending to the edge of the coin, each arm terminating in a crescent and pellet, in the centre an annulet, in the angles P-A-L-X.</p> <p>+ LODSVNV ON LRA</p> |
|---|---|

- V. *Obv.* The king seated on his throne,
with orb and sceptre. *Rev.* A cross voided, in each angle a
martlet.
- + EADſARD REX ANſLO + ÆLFſIL ON LRA (B.M.)
+ ——— ——— ANſLOR + LODſINE ON LRANT (B.M.)
- VI. *Obv.* The king's head to right
mitred, with a sceptre. *Rev.* Within an inner circle a cross
voided terminating in three crescents;
in the centre an annulet.
- + EDſERD REX + LODſINE ON LRANT (B.M.)
- VII. *Obv.* The king's bust to the left,
filleted. *Rev.* Cross voided (small size).
- + EDſERD REX + ETSTAN ON LRA. (B.M.)

HAROLD II. 1066.

- Obv.* The king's head to the left,
crowned with a sceptre. *Rev.* The word PAX between two lines,
across the field.
- HAROLD REX + ſVLFſI ON LRANTI (B.M.)

ii. *Anglo-Norman Coins.*

WILLIAM I. 1066—1087

WILLIAM II. 1087—1100.

- Obv.* The king's bust crowned, front
face, with a sceptre. *Rev.* Plain cross, extending to the inner
circle: In the angles the letters P-A-
X-S, each within a small circle.
- + ſILLELMVS RE+ + VLFLIL ON LRANT

II.

THE PRIVATE COINAGES.

i. *The Private Tokens of the xviith Century.*

(a) THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

1. IAMES . ALDERS = A lion rampant.
IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field I . A $\frac{1}{4}$

James Alders was one of the Bailiffs of the Corporation, 1653—1657.

2. RICHARD . ALLEN . ROSE = A Tudor rose.
TAVERNE . IN . CAMBRIDG = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} A \\ R.I \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Richard Allen first occupied the Rose Inn in 1653.

3. IAMES . ANDERSON = A lion rampant.
IN . CAMBRIDGE = (*Bowtell*) $\frac{1}{4}$

4. NICHOLAS . APTHORP = A globe on a stand.
IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field N . A $\frac{1}{4}$

Nicholas Apthorpe was appointed common councilman in 1685.

5. JOHN . BIRD . 1667 = The Merchant Tailors' Arms.
OF CAMBRIDGE = In the field 1667. $\frac{1}{4}$

The Arms are A royal tent between two robes, on chief a lion passant.

5. a. Cole mentions one of John Bird, 1667, bearing a fess between three birds.

6. JOHN . BLACKLY . BAKER = The Bakers' Arms ; no inner circle.

IN CAMBRIDGE = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ I.A \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

The Arms are A balance between three garbes, on a chief barry wavy of four.

7. JONATHAN . BROWNE. = The Grocers' Arms.

IN . CAMBRIDGE. = In the field $10^I.B$ in monogram. $\frac{1}{4}$

8. WILL . BRYAN . IN . CAMBRIDG = Three cloves.

CONFECTIONER . 1652 = In the field $W^B.H$ $\frac{1}{4}$

William Bryan was Mayor in 1650 and 1657. He was displaced from being Alderman in 1662. Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 503. He died 1690.

9. I . B . VNDER . THE . ROASE = The Bakers' Arms.

IN CAMBRIDGE: = In the field $I^B.E$ $\frac{1}{4}$

A Mr Bryan died at the Rose in 1652, and his widow was succeeded by Rich. Allen in 1653. The Rose was the starting point of the London stage coach from 1655. Rose crescent now occupies the site of its yard.

10. EDWARD . CHALLIS: = The Haberdashers' Arms.

IN CAMBRIDG . 1663 = In the field $E . C$ $\frac{1}{4}$

The Arms are Barry nebuly of 4, a lion passant gardant on a bend dexter.

10. *a.* A variety has the initials $E . C$ larger.

11. FRANCIS . CHALLIS = A broche of 5 candles.

IN . CAMBRIDGE . 1653 = In the field $F . C$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Francis Challis was elected Alderman in 1655, but refused the office. Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 463.

12. IOHN . CHAPLYN = A broche of 8 candles.

IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field $I^C.M$ $\frac{1}{4}$

13. IOHN . CHAPLYN = A broche of 7 candles.

IN . CAMBRIDGE . 1667 = In the field $I^C.M$ $\frac{1}{4}$

He was common councilman till 1685 (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 605).

14. ED . CLARK . HABERDASHER = The Haberdashers' Arms.

IN . CAMBRIDGE . 1652 = In the field $E^C.A$ $\frac{1}{4}$

The Arms are not quite correct, being Semé of roundlets (instead of being barry nebulée), per bend dexter a lion passant gardant.

14. *a.* A variety has for the roundlets tears, thus coming near to the true representation of the arms.

14. *b.* Cole mentions one of Ed. Clark of the date 1654.

14. *c.* Bowtell and Cole describe one of Ed. Clark, with the legend as in No. 14, but the date 1664, and the arms correct.

15. PETER . COLLINS . IN = A hand holding a glove; no inner circle.

CAMBRIDGE . 1656 = In the field $W . M$ $\frac{1}{4}$

16. RICHARD . COOKE . AT . PEASE = In three lines HIS |
 HALFE | PENY
 HILL . IN . CAMBRIDG. 1669 = A Talbot passant. $\frac{1}{2}$

17. IOHN . CRASKE . OF: = The Grocers' Arms.
 CAMBRIDGE . 1667: = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENY
 Below $\begin{smallmatrix} C \\ I.A \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

The Arms are Argent, a chevron between nine cloves, in groups of three, sable.

18. THOMAS . DARRANT = A griffin passant; no inner circle.
 IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} D \\ T.M \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

19. IOHN . DOD . AT . THE . RED . HART = A hart lodged;
 over its back 1667.

AND . ANTELOP . IN . CAMBRIDG = An Antelope, and
 under it HIS $\frac{1}{2}$

The Red Hart Inn was in Petty Cury on the site of the new buildings belonging to Corpus Christi college.

20. IOHN . EWIN . IN = Man dipping candles; no inner
 circle.

CAMBRIDG . 1652 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} E \\ I.A \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

John Ewin was elected Alderman in 1655, but refused the office. He was Mayor in 1659-60, and proclaimed King Charles II. on 11 May. Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 463, 478.

21. THOMAS . EWIN . IN = A man dipping candles.
 CAMBRIDGE . 1668 = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENY
 and below $\begin{smallmatrix} E \\ T.E \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Thomas Ewin was Mayor in 1679, 1690, and 1699.

22. AT . THE . MITER . IN = A mitre; no inner circle.

CAMBRIDGE. 1651 = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} F \\ E.E \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 265. 'The Mitre tavern in Trumpington Street in St Edward's parish, now the private dwelling of Mr Farish, surgeon.' *Bowtell.*

This house stood where the church of St John Zachary formerly stood, which was pulled down to make way for King's college (Blomefield, *Collect. Cantab.* 212). It was on the site of King's college screen, south of the gateway.

23. GEORGE . FELLSTED = Two pestles in a mortar; no
 inner circle.

IN . CAMBRIDGE. = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} F \\ G.A \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

George Felsited was displaced from being councilman in 1662.

24. THOMAS . FELSTED = The Bakers' Arms; no inner circle.

IN . CAMBRIDG . 1664 = In the field $T^F.D$ $\frac{1}{4}$

25. THOMAS . FENN = A woolpack; no inner circle.

OF . CAMBRIDGE = In the field T . F $\frac{1}{4}$

26. IOHN . FINCH . MAR: = In the field I . F

KET . PLACE . CAMBRI. = In the field I . F $\frac{1}{4}$

Probably on the site of the shop of Messrs Hurrell and Beales, ironmongers.

27. THO . FOX . AT . THE . BLACK = A bull; no inner circle.

BVLL . IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field T . F $\frac{1}{4}$

Tho. Fox was Mayor in 1680, 1694 and 1707. He died 1710. The Black Bull is now the Bull near St Catharine's college.

28. IOHN . FROHOCK = A Shield of Arms; no inner circle.

IN . CAMBRIDG . 1660 = In the field $I^F.M$ $\frac{1}{4}$

He was displaced from being councilman in 1662. A John Frohock was Mayor in 1703.

The arms are On a chevron between three leopards' faces, as many trefoils.

29. In five lines WILL . | GORHAM . | OF . CAMB | GROCER | $W^M.G$

A shield of Arms; a fess between three matches; crest,
on a ducal coronet a lamp of three branches. $\frac{1}{4}$

The Arms of Leete of Kingston Cambridgeshire, differing in having three in place of two matches.

30. FRANCIS . HAMPSON = Two tobacco-pipes lying transversely upon a grate.

IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field 1667. $\frac{1}{4}$

31. ROBERT . HARWOOD = In the field $R^H.C$

IN . CAMBRIDGE . 1660 = In the field $R^H.C$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Cole gives the name as Richard Harwood.

32. IAMES . HAWKE . = The Grocers' Arms.

IN . CAMBRIDG = In the field $I^H.M$ $\frac{1}{4}$

33. A variety has the date 1667 on the rev. $\frac{1}{4}$

34. IOSEPH . HEATH . OF = A Shield of Arms.

CAMBRIDGE . 1666 = In the field $I^H.H$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Joseph Heath was appointed common councilman by the new charter of 1685. (Cooper *Ann.* iii. 603).

The Arms are Per chevron, in chief two mullets, in base, a heathcock.

35. ELIZEBETH . HOGHTON = In the field E . H
IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field E . H $\frac{1}{4}$

36. EDWARD . IENNINGS = A broche of 5 candles ; no inner
circle.
OF . CAMBRIDGE = In the field E . I $\frac{1}{4}$

37. FRANCIS . IERMAN . = The Grocers' Arms.
OF . CAMBRIDGE . 1667 = In three lines HIS : | HALFE |
PENNY $\frac{1}{2}$

Francis Jermin was treasurer in 1662-63, and mayor in 1678, 1696 and 1697.

38. STEPHEN . IOHNSON . OF = A hart.
CAMBRIDG . 1669 = In the field S.^IA $\frac{1}{4}$

39. IOSEPH LINSEY = A two-headed eagle displayed.
IN . CAMBRIDGE . 1663 = In three lines HIS | HALF |
PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$

He died 1665. Blomefield, *Collect. Cantab.* 61.

39. a. A variety with the same inscription and device in
all respects, except that there is an E at the end of HALF on the
reverse, and the whole is worse executed. $\frac{1}{2}$

40. SAMVELL . LONG . AT . THE = A pot of lilies.
LILLY . POT . IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field S.^LL
1665 $\frac{1}{4}$

41. 'IOHN . LOWRY . OF . CAMBRIDGE . HIS . HALFE . PENY.
1657 . encircling a bust of his patron Oliver Cromwell.
This token is rather singular, being struck in *cameo*,
that is to say, the letters &c. are indented instead of
intaglio, or cut in relief, as coins are in general.'

(Bowtell) $\frac{1}{2}$

'John Lowry is said to have issued a halfpenny in 1657. I have never met
with it, and doubt its existence. There were a few halfpennies struck before the
Restoration, but they are scarce.'—*Boyne*. John Lowry was Mayor 1644 and
M.P. for Cambridge in 1658. Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 472.

42. CHRISTOFER . MAIES = A broche of 5 candles.
IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field C . M $\frac{1}{4}$

Christopher Mayes was elected alderman in 1655, but refused the office.
Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 463.

43. JOHN . MARSTON . IN TRUMP. = A hand issuing out of clouds and pouring coffee out of a coffee pot into a cup, 3 other cups by the side on a table.

INGTON . STREET . CAMBR = In three lines HIS | HALFE | PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}$

44. OWEN MAYFIELD = A mitre ; no inner circle.

IN . CAMBRIDG . 1658 = In the field O^M_s $\frac{1}{4}$

Owen Mayfield was a vintner and lived at the Mitre Inn (see n^o 22). He was mayor in 1672. He died in 1686, aged 59 years, and is buried in St Edward's church in Cambridge. Blomefield, *Collect.* 82. His will is in MS. Baker xxxvii. p. 451 ff. Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 515, 517.

45. JOHN . NEWTON . IN = The Grocers' Arms.

CAMBRIDG . 1652 = In the field I^N_A $\frac{1}{4}$

John Newton was treasurer of the town in 1657. Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 466.

46. JOHN . NICKLES . AT . BLEW = An anchor.

MARKET . HILL . CAMBRIDG = In the field $I^N_{I.I}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

The Blue Anchor was behind the town hall, where the town clerk's offices now are.

47. JOHN . PECKE . 1668 = The Bakers' Arms.

OF . CAMBRIDGE . . = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENY ;
below $I^P_{I.M}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

48. SANDIS . PEYTON = Shield of Arms and Crest ; no inner circle.

IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field S^P_M $\frac{1}{2}$

Sandis Peyton died 1682, and was buried in St Benedict's church. He belonged to the family of the Peytons of Isleham. Blomefield, *Collect.* 47.

The Arms on this token are On a cross engrailed a mullet, a bordure billotte ; those of the Peyton family are Sa. a cross engrailed or, in the second quarter a mullet or. The crest is a griffin sejant, on a helmet.

49. IAMES . POTTER = In the field 1667.

IN . CAMBRIDG = In the field I^P_E $\frac{1}{4}$

50. 'THOMAS . POWELL . IN . CAMBRIDGE . HIS . HALFPENY .

$T^P_{I.E}$ 1665 . Sign a bunch of grapes.' (*Bowtell*) $\frac{1}{2}$

51. THOMAS . POWELL . IN = Checkers.

CAMBRIDGE . 1666 = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENY ;
below $T^P_{I.E}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

- 51 a. A variety reads 1666 :

52. Also of 1667.

53. HENERY . RAPER . IN = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} R \\ H.M \end{smallmatrix}$
CAMBRIDG . GROCE R = A sugar-loaf; no inner circle. $\frac{1}{4}$

54. HENERY . RAPER . IN = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} R \\ H.M \end{smallmatrix}$
IN CAMBRIDGE . 1660 = A pair of shears; no inner circle. $\frac{1}{4}$

55. FRANCIS . RVSSSELL = Arms of the Russell family; a lion rampant within a bordure, crest a demi-goat; no inner circle.

CAMBRIDGE . 1663 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} R \\ F.A \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

56. HENERY . SMITH = The Haberdashers' Arms.

IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} S \\ H.M \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

57. WILLIAM . SMITH = The Leathersellers' Arms.

IN . CAMBRIDGE . 1670 = In three lines HIS | HALF |
PENY; below $\begin{smallmatrix} S \\ W.E \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

The Arms are Three stags regardant tripping.

58. IOHN . SPARKES . BAKER = The Bakers' Arms.

IN . CAMBRIDGE . 1653 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} S \\ I.M \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

59. BENJAMIN . SPENCE . 1668 = The Grocers' Arms.

OF . CAMBRIDGE . CHANDLER = In three lines HIS |
HALF | PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$

60. IOSEPH . TIFFORD . IN = Three cloves.

CAMBRIDGE . 1659 = In the field I . T $\frac{1}{4}$

61. WILL . WATERSON . OF = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} W.W \\ 1657 \end{smallmatrix}$

CAMBRIDG . CARYER = In the field E . W $\frac{1}{4}$

Waterson mentioned in a letter of John Strype. Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 504.

62. WILLIAM . WELLS . 3 . TVNS = Three tuns.

TAVERN . IN . CAMBRIDG = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} W \\ W.S \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

William Wells was appointed Alderman in 1662, and was mayor in that year.

'A famous tavern on the Market Hill, near St Edward's churchyard. Part of it is still an ale-house with the same sign.' Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 476 (2).

63. PHILIP . WILLIAMS = The Bakers' Arms; no inner circle.

OF . CAMBRIDGE = In the field P.M^{W} $\frac{1}{4}$

Philip Williams was treasurer of the town in 1658 and mayor in 1669.

(b) THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

ABINGTON.

The tokens attributed to this village by Prof. Babington, are given to Abingdon Berkshire by Boyne.

ARRINGTON.

1. HENRY . ATKINS . AT . THE = A four-pointed direction-post or turnstile.

AT . ARRINGTON . BRIDGE = In three lines HIS | HALF |
PENY | . $\frac{1}{2}$

BOURNE.

The halfpenny token of William Birridge mercer 1664 of Bourne is given with others to Bourn Lincolnshire, by Boyne.

BRINKLEY.

1. JOHN . GROWSE = The Tallow-chandlers' Arms.

IN BRINKLEY = In field I.M^{G} $\frac{1}{4}$

BURWELL.

1. OLIVER . HARLIE = The Haberdashers' Arms.

IN . BURWELL = In field O.M^{H} $\frac{1}{4}$

CAXTON.

1. HVGH . CONNY . OF . CAXTON & ELSWORTH = Three conies or rabbits.

HIS . HALFE . PENY = In the field H.C^{H} $\frac{1}{2}$
1666

2. ROBERT MILLARD BAKER = A pie crust.

OF . CAXSON . 1668 = In three lines HIS | HALFE |
PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}$

CHATTERIS.

1. THOMAS . COAPE . AT . THE = A gate.
AT . CHATTRIS . FERREY = In four lines HIS | HALF |
PENY | 1670. $\frac{1}{2}$
2. THOMAS DRING OF CHATERIS = In field HIS HALF PENY.
IN . THE . ISLE . OF . ELY . 1667 = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} D \\ T.I \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
3. WILLIAM . SMITH . OF = A cooper making a cask.
CHATRIS . 1670 = In three lines HIS | HALFE | PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}$

CHESTERTON.

1. WILLIAM . LIMBER = A hart trippant.
IN . CHESTERTON. = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} L \\ W.D \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

COTTENHAM.

1. PHILIP CHAMBERS = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENY.
IN COTTENHAM 1668 = A wild man with club over his
shoulder. $\frac{1}{2}$

DODDINGTON.

1. ROBERT ADAMS 1668 = In field HIS HALFPENY.
OF DOODINGTON = In field R . A. (See MARCH). $\frac{1}{4}$
2. IOHN . IOHNSON = A windmill.
OF . DODDINGTON . 1669 = In three lines HIS | HALF |
PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$

There are many places called Doddington. (*Boyne.*)

ELSWORTH, SEE CAXTON.

ELTISLEY.

1. ISAAC . DES = A shield of arms.
OF . ELTESLEY . 16... = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} D \\ I.E \end{smallmatrix}$ (Rev. W. G. Searle) $\frac{1}{4}$

ELY.

1. HENRY . AUSTIN . IN = A shuttle.
ELY . WEAVER . 1667 = In field H . A $\frac{1}{4}$
2. THOMAS . CHADRTON . AT = A swan.
THE . WHITE . SWAN . IN . ELY = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} C \\ T.A \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
3. LUKE . CROCKSON . = A broche of 7 candles.
IN . ELEY = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} C \\ L.S \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

4. CORNELIVS . FVLLER = The Haberdashers' Arms.
IN . ELY . 1654 = In the field C.F $\frac{1}{4}$

4 a. There is another of the same person and date, with the name spelled CORNLLVS, and the arms incorrectly engraved, so as to appear to be Seme of roundlets, per bend dexter a lion passant gardant.

5. IOHN . KNOWLS . AT . THE = A ship.
IN . ELY . 1667 . = In the field $\frac{K}{I.A}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

6. THOMAS LENSLEY = A pie crust?
IN . ELEY . 1664 = In field $\frac{L}{T.A}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

7. WILLIAM . LETTEN = A crowned rose.
AT . ROSE . & . CROWN IN ELY = In field $\frac{L}{W.K}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

8. NICHOLAS . MALLABER = A woolpack.
AT . ELLY . 1658 = In the field N.M $\frac{1}{4}$

9. WILLIAM . MARSH = A pair of scales.
GROCER . OF . ELY = In the field W.M $\frac{1}{4}$

10. THOMAS . PORTER = The Grocers' Arms.
IN . ELY . 1663 = In the field T.P $\frac{1}{4}$

11. IOHN . READE . IN . ELY = The Fishmongers' Arms.
GROCER . 1656 = In the field I.R $\frac{1}{4}$

These arms are a form of those of the Fishmongers' Company; they are, Three fishes in pale, in chief three of stockfish saltires.

12. RALPH . SKITTAR = The Grocers' Arms.
IN . ELY . 1659 = In the field $\frac{S}{R.M}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

13. WILLIAM . TANNER = An irregular star of six rays.
IN . ELY . BREWER = In the field $\frac{T}{W.M}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

14. WILLIAM . TVCKINTON = A broche of 8 candles.
IN . ELY . CHANDLER = In the field W.T $\frac{1}{4}$

15. WILL . TVRKINTON . = A broche of 8 candles.
OF . ELY . 1661 = In the field W.T $\frac{1}{4}$

16. WILLIAM . WAGSTAFE = The Fishmongers' Arms.
MERCER . OF . ELIE = In the field lozengy of Vs, forming a cypher consisting of 2 W; no inner circle. $\frac{1}{4}$

17. WILLIAM . WAGSTAFE = Arms of the Wagstaff family
in a heart-shaped shield; two bends raguly,
in chief an escallop shell.

MERCER . OF . ELY = Device as last. $\frac{1}{4}$

18. JOHN WEATHERHEAD = The Bakers' Arms.

IN . ELY . BAKER . 1666 = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} W \\ I.R \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

FORDHAM.

1. JOHN . BADCOCK = The Grocers' Arms.

IN . FORDHAM . 1667 = In the field I . B $\frac{1}{4}$

By Boyne attributed to Fordham, Norfolk.

GAMLINGAY.

1. STEPHEN . APTHORPE = The Grocers' Arms.

OF . GAMLINGHAY = In two lines $\begin{smallmatrix} S.A \\ 1659 \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

2. STEPHEN . APTHORPE = Grocers' Arms.

OF . GAMLINGAMS: = In two lines $\begin{smallmatrix} S.A \\ 1666 \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

3. IOSEPH . HARVIE . IN . 1667. = The Grocers' Arms.

GAMLINGAY . HIS . HALF . PENY = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} H \\ I.M \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

HADDENHAM.

1. JOHN . MORFIELD . OF = A man walking.

HADDENHAM . CARRIER = In the field I . M $\frac{1}{4}$

By Boyne attributed to Haddenham, Bucks.

HINXTON.

1. IOHN . NORTH . 1667 = The Grocers' Arms and I . N

IN . HINKSTON = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$

HISTON.

1. CHRISTOP: CHALICE = A fleece suspended; below 1670.

OF . HISTON = In the field c . c (Rev. W. G. Searle) $\frac{1}{4}$

HOCKINGTON.

1. HOCKINGTON . 1657 = In the field $I^G M$
 HIS | HALFE | PENNY = In three lines across the field. $\frac{1}{2}$
 This is an early date for a half-penny. *Boyne.*

ICKLETON.

1. GEORGE . FORDHAM. = The field blank.
 ICKLTON . CAMBRIDGSH = In the field $G.F$ $\frac{1}{4}$

ISELHAM.

1. ROBERT . MOODEY . = The Mercers' Arms.
 IN . ISELEHAM . 1664 = In the field $R^M G$ $\frac{1}{4}$

LINTON.

1. JOHN . BITTIN . OF = A griffin rampant.
 LINTON . 1657 = A griffin rampant. $\frac{1}{4}$
2. ROBERT . HALLS . 1667 = A pair of scales.
 IN . LINTON . CAMBRIDGSH = In three lines HIS |
 HALFE | PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
3. JOHN . HARVY . OF = A broche of 6 candles.
 LINTON . CHANDLER = In the field $I^H S$ $\frac{1}{4}$
4. ROBERT MOORE = The Grocers' Arms.
 OF . LYNTON . 1667 = In the field $R.M$ $\frac{1}{4}$

LITTLEPORT.

1. Y^E OVERSEERS . OF . Y^E POOR = In the field 1668.
 LITTLE . PORT . ILE . OF ELY = In the field a key. $\frac{1}{4}$

MARCH.

1. ROBERT . ADAMS . OF . MARCH = In field $R.A$
 AND . DODINGTON 1670 = A broche of candles. $\frac{1}{4}$
2. THOMAS . HARRYSON . IN = In the field $T^H M$
 MARCH . HABERDASHER. = In the field 1657 $\frac{1}{4}$

3. THOMAS . HARRISON = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENY.
OF . MAIRCH . 1669 = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} H \\ T.M \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
4. IOHN . INGROM . OF . MARCH = In the field 1666
IN . THE . ISLE . OF . ELY = In the field I . I $\frac{1}{4}$
5. ROBERT . NEALE . IN = The Grocers' Arms.
MARCH . GROCER . 1656 = In the field R . N $\frac{1}{4}$
6. THOMAS . TOWERS = A tower.
IN . MARCH . 1669 = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$

NEWMARKET.

The tokens bearing the name of this town are placed by Boyne among the Suffolk tokens; however, as one of the two parishes of Newmarket is in this county and the portion of Suffolk in which the other parish stands is surrounded by Cambridgeshire, they are all placed here.

1. WILLIAM . BRIANT . IN = In three lines HIS | HALF |
PENY.
NEWMARKET . 1669 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ W.M \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
2. WILLIAM BRYANT = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
OF NEWMARKET 1659 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ W.M \end{smallmatrix}$

The Bryant family are still found at Newmarket (Boyne).

3. HENRY . FRANCIS . AT . THE 2 . KINGS = A still between
two kings, crowned, standing, holding sceptres.
AND STILL IN NEW MARKET 67 = In three lines
HIS | HALFE | PENY. Below $\begin{smallmatrix} F \\ H.E \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Placed by Boyne at Clare Market, London.

4. AT THE 3 TUNS = Three tuns.
IN NEWMARKET = In the field I . H $\frac{1}{4}$
5. JOHN HENDERSON AT THE = A ship.
SHIPP IN NEWMARKET = In three lines HIS | HALF |
PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$

6. ROBERT MYNN AT Y^E GOLDEN = An anchor and R. M.
 ANCHOR IN NEWMARKET = In three lines HIS |
 HALFE | PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}$
7. WALTER . POULTER . AT . THE = Queen's head.
 IN . NEW MARKET . IN SUFFOLK = In four lines HIS |
 HALFE | PENNY | 1669. $\frac{1}{2}$
8. THOMAS PRATT = A ship.
 IN NEWMARKETT = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} P \\ T.E \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
9. WILL. WAITE . IN . = A stick of candles. 1657.
 NEW . MARKETT = In field W. W $\frac{1}{4}$

As Clare Market, London, is called New Market on the tokens, it is doubtful whether all the above belong to this town.

ROYSTON.

Although a small part of this parish lies in Cambridgeshire, yet the town itself lies in Hertfordshire.

SOHAM.

1. ROB . CROW . OF . SOHAM . BAKER. = In three lines A |
 HALFE | PENY.
 IN . CAMBRIDGSHEAR . 1671 = The Bakers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Same inscription = A lion rampant $\begin{smallmatrix} C \\ R.P \end{smallmatrix}$
 Same reverse. $\frac{1}{2}$
3. THOMAS . TROWELL = A broche of candles.
 IN . SOHAM . 1664 = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} K \\ T.M \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

SOHAM AND HORNSWELL.

1. MARY . KENT . OF . SOHAM = In the field M. K
 IOHN . KENT . OF . HORNSWELL = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} I.K \\ 1666 \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

SWAFFHAM.

1. ROBERT . DENTON . OF = A broche of 5 candles.
 SWAFHAM . 1660 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} D \\ R.A \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

It is not improbable that this token, although found near Cambridge, may have been issued at Swaffham Norfolk, to which town it is ascribed by Boyne.

SWAFFHAM BULBECK.

1. WILLIAM . COE . OF = A woolpack.
SWAFFHAM . BULBECK = In field w . c

 $\frac{1}{4}$

SWAVESEY.

1. WILLIAM . BURTON = In the field w^B.s
AT . SWASEY . 1656 = In the field w^B.s

 $\frac{1}{4}$

THORNEY.

1. EDWARD . TAYLOR = The Bakers' Arms.
IN . THORNEY . ABBY = In the field E . T

 $\frac{1}{4}$

WHITTLESEY.

1. THOMAS . DAVIE . 1668 = The Grocers' Arms.
OF . WHITTLESEY = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENNY.
Below T^D.E
2. THOMAS . DAVIE . OF = In the field w . D
WHITTLESEY . 1668 = In the field w . D
3. JOHN . EADES = The Bakers' Arms.
OF . WHITTLESEY . 1657 = In field I . E
4. ROBERT . IVES . 1667 = A woolcomb.
OF . WHITTLESEY = In the field R^I.I
5. ROBERT . IVES = A woolcomb incorrectly drawn.
OF . WHITTLESEY = In the field R^I.I
6. GEORGE . LAMBE = The Grocers' Arms.
OF . WHITELLSEY = In field G . L
7. WILLIAM . SEARLE . = The Grocers' Arms.
OF . WHITTLESEY = In the field w . s

 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

WILBRAHAM (LITTLE).

1. JOHN . TURNER . IN = In field 1666.
LITTLE . WILBRAM = In field I^T.s

 $\frac{1}{4}$

WISBEACH.

1. IOHN . BELLAMY . 1667 = The Grocers' Arms.
 OF . WISBICH . GROCER = In three lines HIS | HALFE |
 PENNY; below $\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ I.I \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

2. IOHN . BELLAMY = The Grocers' Arms.
 IN . WISBICH . 1665. = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ I.I \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

3. IOHN . BELLAMY = The Grocers' Arms.
 IN . WISBICH . 1667 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ I.I \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

'He was Town Bailiff in 1682: the family still remains at Wisbeach.'—
Boyne.

4. HENRY . COLDWELL . 1668 = The Haberdashers' Arms.
 I^N . WISBIDG . HABERDASHER = In three lines HIS | HALF |
 PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$

William Coldwell was Vicar of Wisbeach 1651—1702.

5. IOHN . FINCH = The Grocers' Arms.
 OF . WISBECH . 1666 = In the field I . F $\frac{1}{4}$

6. RICHARD . HARRISON = The Haberdashers' Arms.
 OF . WISBICH . 1664 = In field R . H $\frac{1}{4}$

7. JOHN MOYES 1664 = The Grocers' Arms.
 IN WISBECH = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ I.E \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

8. ANTHONY . RACHELL = A cog wheel.
 IN . WISBECHE . 1667 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ A.E \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

9. HENRY . TVNARD . OF = The Bakers' Arms.
 WISBITCH . 1657 = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} T \\ H.I \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

10. Also of 1662, reading TINARD. $\frac{1}{4}$

11. Also of 1663. $\frac{1}{4}$

ii. *The Private Tokens of the xviiith and
xixth Centuries.*

(a) THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

1. *Obv.* CHRIST . COLLEGE . GATE . CHAMB. = The college gateway ; below JACOBS.
Rev. BRITISH PENNY. In exergue, 1797. = A large globe, on which the word BRITAIN is visible, between a small thistle and a small rose.
Edge. I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY. 1d.
2. *Obv.* EMANUEL . COLLEGE . CHAPEL. In exergue, CAMB. = The façade of the college chapel ; below JACOBS.
Rev. } As before. 1d.
Edge. }
3. *Obv.* KINGS . COLLEGE . CHAPEL. In exergue, CAMBRIDGE. = The west end of the chapel ; below JACOBS.
Rev. } As before. 1d.
Edge. }
4. *Obv.* TRINITY . COLLEGE . GATE. In exergue, CAMB. A.D. 1546 = The college gateway ; below JACOBS.
Rev. } As before. 1d.
Edge. }
5. *Obv.* BISHOPS HOSTELL, CAMB. A.D. 1670. = The front view of Bishop's Hostel, Trinity College.
Rev. } As before. 1d.
Edge. }
6. *Obv.* QUEENS COLL. GATE CAMB. = The college gateway ; below JACOBS.
Rev. MIDDLESEX PENNY. = A portcullis and scales, between sprigs of oak and laurel.
Edge. As before. 1d.

7. *Obv.* TRINITY COLL. LIBRARY CAMB. = View of the college library; below JACOBS.

Rev. } As the last. 1d.
Edge. }

8. *Obv.* TO . THE . HEADS AND STUDENTS OF . THE . UNIVERSITY . OF . CAMBRIDGE. In exergue, KING'S COLL. CHAPEL; below, JACOBS. = South view of the chapel.

Rev. THIS . MEDAL . IS . HUMBL Y . INSCRIBED . BY . THEIR . OBEDIENT . HUMBLE . SER^T . D. HOOD. = The fellows' building of King's college. In a circle above and below it: WEST . FRONT . OF . THE . NEW . BUILDING . KINGS COLL. In exergue, JACOBS and 1796.

Diam. $1\frac{4}{10}$ in.

David Hood lived in Market street; he was an ingenious man, and invented a hydraulic machine to drain the fens. He sold looking-glasses and likewise silvered them: he was also a house-decorator. He had a dispute with Harraden the engraver (*Camb. Chron.* 20, 27 Jan. 1798, 29 June, 6 July, 1799), and afterwards went to London, where he died.

9. As before, in silver.

10. *Obv.* In five lines: DAVID HOOD | PRINT SELLER | CARVER
 GILDER & | PICTURE FRAME MAKER | CAMBRIDGE.

Rev. PEACE PLENTY & LIBERTY. = A wheatsheaf. Engraved by Milton.

Edge. Engrailed or smooth 1d.

11. Struck with the same dies as no. 10, only smaller and thinner.

Edge. Smooth. $\frac{1}{2}$

12. Also with edge inscribed SKIDMORE . HOLBORN . LONDON. $\frac{1}{2}$

13. *Obv.* As before.

Rev. LIBERTY, PEACE, COMMERCE. = An anchor and cable and cap of Liberty radiated. (Mule) $\frac{1}{2}$

14. *Obv.* As before.

Rev. HALFPENNY . 1791 = Arms between laurel branches. (Mule) $\frac{1}{2}$

15. *Obv.* As before.

Rev. PEACE AND PLENTY. HALFPENNY = A wheatsheaf and sickle between doves. (Mule) $\frac{1}{2}$

16. *Obv.* On raised edge: JAMES BURGHLEY^s TOKEN CAMBRIDGE 1799; round the field: HOBSONS CONDUIT BUILT 1614: = Hobson's conduit: below, HANCOCK.

Rev. On raised edge: HOBSON . CAMBRIDGE . CARRIER . 1596 . = In sunk field a man on horseback to the right; in ex.: DIED 1630 | AGED 86. At the side: HANCOCK. F.

Edge. VALUE ONE PENNY PAYABLE AT CAMBRIDGE. 1*d.*

John Burleigh, alderman of Cambridge, F.S.A., was a friend of the rev. William Cole the antiquary; he lived in Barnwell at the house of Mr Bailey the brewer, and was buried in the Abbey church. He died 22 Apr. 1828, aged 75. His wife died 23 Apr. 1824, and was buried at St Clement's. His daughter married the rev. John James, prebendary of Peterborough.

17. As before, but edge plain. 1*d.*

(b) THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

1. *Obv.* CURRENT IN THE COUNTIES OF = Bearded head of a druid, to the left: below 1795.

Rev. INDUSTRY HAS ITS SURE REWARD = A bee-hive, surrounded by a swarm of bees, standing on a four-legged stool; on the ground grass growing. Engraved by Wyon.

Edge. CAMBRIDGE BEDFORD AND HUNTINGDON. $\frac{1}{2}$

2. *Obv.* }
Rev. } As before.

Edge. Ingrailed, no inscription. $\frac{1}{2}$

3. As before, only smaller.

Edge. Ingrailed, no inscription. $\frac{1}{4}$

4. *Obv.* As no. 1.

Rev. ANGLESEY MINES HALFPENNY 1791. = The letters P M C^o intertwined.

Edge. PAYABLE IN LONDON. (Mule) $\frac{1}{2}$

5. *Obv.* JOHN OF GAUNT DUKE OF LANCASTER.= A crowned head in profile, below a small star.

Rev. LANCASTER HALFPENNY.=Arms.

Edge. As no. 1. (Mule) $\frac{1}{2}$

6. *Obv.* A druid's head in profile, encircled with a wreath of oak.

Rev. NORTH WALES HALFPENNY.=A cypher R N G; above it 1793.

Edge. As no. 1. (Mule) $\frac{1}{2}$

7. *Obv.* LET GLASGOW FLOURISH.=Arms of Glasgow.

Rev. NUNQUAM ARESERE.=The river-god lying down and leaning on an urn inscribed CLYDE. In exergue MDCCXCI.

Edge. As no. 1. (Mule) $\frac{1}{2}$

CHATTERIS.

1. *Obv.* CHATTERIS. FARTHING. 1813=A sugar-loaf, inscribed $\frac{WC}{C}$, between two tea-chests, on which HYSON and SOUCHONG.

Rev. W. CURTIS. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.=In five lines:
GROCE & | TEA DEALER | LINNEN & | WOOLLEN |
DRAPER. $\frac{1}{4}$

2. *Obv.* CHATTERIS FARTHING.=In two lines: W. CURTIS | 1813.

Rev. In five lines: FOR PUBLIC | ONE | FARTHING | 1813 |
ACCOMMODATION. $\frac{1}{4}$

3. *Obv.* As no. 1.

Rev. Smooth.

Edge. Ingrailed. $\frac{1}{4}$

CHESTERTON.

1. *Obv.* CHESTERTON NEAR CAMB.=The church and two houses; below JACOBS.

Rev. BRITISH PENNY. 1797.=A large globe between a rose and thistle.

Edge. I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY. 1d.

MARCH.

1. *Obv.* TO FACILITATE TRADE. ISSUED NOV^R. 1, 1811. =
In field MARCH SILVER TOKEN ONE SHILLING.

Rev. PAYABLE BY MESS^{RS}. S. RATCLIFFE, E. ELAM, AND J.
THURBON. = A fleece suspended. 1*sh*.

Messrs. Ratcliffe, Elam, and Thurbon joined in the expense of this token, and £50 worth was ordered, and put in circulation. After the tokens had been current a short time it was discovered that there were more in circulation than the proprietors had issued. They were in consequence withdrawn from circulation, and the silver sold in London.—Boyne, *Silver Tokens*, p. 52.

2. *Obv.* MARCH . ISLE OF ELY = In two lines: JOHN SMITH |
1820.

Rev. WHOLESALE & RETAIL TEA DEALER = In four lines:
LINEN | & WOOLLEN | DRAPER | GROCER &. ¼

3. Also of the year 1825. ¼

4. *Obv.* In five lines: JOHN | THURBON | GROCER | & BREWER |
MARCH.

Rev. ONE FARTHING. = A barrel lying on the ground, below
1827. ¼

NEWMARKET.

1. *Obv.* PENNY TOKEN. In ex: NEWMARKET, below MDCCXCIX. =
Two jockeys on horses galloping to the right: behind,
a booth with a flag.

Rev. In nine lines | CRAVEN MEETING | S^R. H. V. TEMPESTS |
HORSE HAMBLETONIAN | RUN M^R COOKSONS | DIAMOND
OVER THE BEA- | -CON COURSE IN 8 MINUTES | BEING
4 . M(*iles*) 1 FUR. 118 YD^S | & WON BY HALF A |
NECK. MAR. 26 | . Engraved by Wyon. 1*d*.

2. *Obv.* NEWMARKET TOKEN. 1793. = A stag lying under a tree.

Rev. A SNAIL MAY PUT HIS HORNS OUT. = A snail, tree, and
bridge at a distance. Engraved by James. ½

III.

THE MEDALS OF THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES AND THE TOWN.

i. *Installation Medals.*

Struck in gold, silver, bronze, and white metal.

1. *Obv.* JOANN : JEFFREYS MARCH : CAMDEN : NOBILIS : ACAD :
CANTAB : CANCELL : The robed bust to the left;
below 1835.

Rev. In exergue, in four lines, DEUM TIMETO : REGEM HONO-
RATO : | VIRTUTEM COLITO : | DISCIPLINIS BONIS | OPE-
RAM DATO. The interior of the senate house; above,
Victory flying, with wreath and palm. $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch diam.

Edge. Smooth.

2. *Obv.* PRINCEPS ILLUSTRIS : HUGO PERCY NORTHUMB : DUX
ACAD : CANTAB : CANCELL. 1842. The robed bust to
the right.

Rev. The south view of the senate house. An academic pro-
cession going to the east door. In exergue, SENATE
HOUSE, the arms of the university and (round the edge)
ALMA MATER CANTABRIGIA; above in a segment the
arms of the chancellor with supporters and crest, the
motto ESPERANCE EN DIEU being written round the
edge. $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch diam.

Edge. As no. 1.

3. *Obv.* PRINCEPS CELSISSIMUS ALBERTUS ACAD : CANTAB :
CANCELL. 1847. The robed bust to the left.

Rev. }
Edge. } As no. 1.

4. *Obv.* PRINCEPS ILLUSTRIS: GULIELMUS CAVENDISH DEVO-
NIÆ DUX: ACAD: CANTAB: CANCELL: The robed
bust to the left; below 1862.

Rev. }
Edge. } As no. 1.

ii. *University Prize Medals.*

THE CHANCELLOR'S CLASSICAL MEDAL.

(First given 1752.)

5. *Obv.* GEORGIUS . II . PIUS . FELIX . PATER . PATRIÆ. The
king's bust armed, his head laureated, to the left. On
the arm R. YEO. F.

Rev. STUDIIS HUMANITATIS. In exergue, in three lines,
LIBERALITAS . T. HOLLES . DUC . | NOVOCATR . ACAD. |
CANCELL. On a platform raised on four steps is seated
a figure of holding a caduceus. By her side
is standing a figure of holding a cornucopiæ
in her left hand, and with her right presenting a
medal to a student in academic dress. Behind him
two other students. In the background the senate
house. In the foreground a river-god seated reclining
on his urn, which is inscribed CAMUS. On the lowest
step of the platform YEO F. By the side of the stand-
ing figure of are the arms of the duke,
crowned and surrounded with the garter inscribed
HONI SOIT QUI.

Edge. The student's name is cut out in raised letters.

Value 15 guineas.

Gold. Diameter 2 in.

6. *Obs.* GEORGIUS III. PIVS FELIX PATER PATRIAE. The king's head laureated to the right, bust robed.

Rev. No inscription. A female figure holding a lyre in her left hand, placing with her right hand a wreath on the head of a student in academic costume. Above a flying winged genius points to the wreath with his left hand, and holds with his right a trumpet, to which is attached a scroll inscribed DETUR DIGNISSIMO. In exergue, AUSP : AUG : | HEN : DUC : DE | GRAFTON
ACAD : CANTAB | CANCELL : | On the ground I. KIRK . F.

Edge. Plain, the name of the medallist being engraved on it.

Gold. Diameter $2\frac{1}{10}$ in.

7. *Obv.* VICTORIA D. G. BRITANNIARUM REGINA. Head of the queen. Beneath W. WYON, R.A.

Rev. A student reading. In the background a statue of Minerva and a lamp. The exergue is left blank for the name of the medallist.

Edge. Plain.

Gold. Diameter $2\frac{1}{8}$ in.

THE BROWNE MEDAL. (First given 1775.)

8. *Obv.* ESSE ET VIDERI. Head of sir William Browne; beneath it, in two half circles: D. GULIELMUS BROWNE. EQUES. NAT. 3. NON. JAN. A. S. MDCXCII.

Rev. SUNT SUA PRÆMIA LAUDI. Apollo seated places a wreath on the head of a student, who is kneeling and holds a scroll in his hand. In the exergue, ELECTUS COLL. MED. LOND. PRÆSES A. S. MDCCLXV. Engraved by Pingo.

Gold. Value 5 guineas.

9. The same, engraved by W. Wyon, R.A.

THE POWIS MEDAL. (First given 1867.)

10. *Obv.* PRO CARMINE HEROICO. Head of Virgil; below it VIRGILIUS. Beneath the bust L. C. WYON FEC.

Rev. AUSPICIIS EDWARDI JACOBI COMITIS DE POWIS ACADEMIÆ SUMMI SENESCHALLI. The arms of the university surrounded by an ivy wreath, and enclosed by a beaded circle. Gold.

THE NORRISIAN MEDAL. (First given 1781.)

11. *Obv.* THE WISDOM OF GOD UNTO SALVATION. The Cross and the New Testament.

Rev. DEATH IS SWALLOWED UP IN VICTORY. The resurrection.

Edge. THE NORRISIAN PRIZE

Gold. Value £7. 4s.

iii. *College Prize Medals.*

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

12. *Obv.* GEORGIUS III. PIUS FORTIS DEFENSOR FIDEI. The king's bust to the left. Below I. PHILLIP. FECIT.

Rev. OB ETHICEN CHRISTIANAM LUCULENTER ET SUAVITER EXPLICATAM. The whole front of Christ's college seen from Petty Cury with portions of St Andrew's street and the church-yard of St Andrew's church. In ex. in five lines COLL. CHRISTI PIETATIS | ERGO D. ALUMNUS OLIM | BEILBY PORTEUS, | EPISC. LOND. | 1808.

Edge. The name of the medallist and date.

Gold. Diameter $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Weight 2 oz. 2 dwt. Value £15.

13. *Obv.* As no. 12.

Rev. On raised band: OB INSIGNE IN S.S. PUBLICE LEGENDIS ELOQUIUM The gate-way of Christ's college. In ex.: as on no. 12.

Edge. As no. 12.

Gold. Diameter $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Weight 1 oz. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. Value £10.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

14. *Obv.* In five lines, within a laurel wreath: ALUMNIS |
COLL. S.S. TRIN. | D.D. | FRANCISCUS | WRANGHAM. A.M.
- Rev.* AIEN APIΣTETEIN. Pythagoras half draped seated, at
his feet a roll on which is the diagram of Euclid
Book i. prop. xlvii; by his side a Muse, standing lean-
ing on a lyre which rests on a tripod. In exergue
1842. Along the edge: W. WYON, R.A.
- The prizeman's name is cut in on the edge.
- Gold. Diameter $1\frac{9}{10}$ in.
-

iv. *Medals of the University Clubs.*

UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.

15. *Obv.* UNIVERSITAS CANTABRIGIENSIS. On a sunk field the
arms of the university in a decorated shield. Below:
PETERS CAMBRIDGE.
- Rev.* Within a wreath in three lines: HEAD | OF THE |
RIVER. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 2 in.
16. *Obv.* As before.
- Rev.* Within a wreath in two lines: TRIAL | EIGHTS. Below:
PETERS CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 2 in.
17. *Obv.* As before.
- Rev.* Within a wreath in four lines: ISIDE | TRIUMPHATA |
REMIGIBUS SUIS | GRANTA MEMOR. Below: PETERS
CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 2 in.
18. *Obv.* As before.
- Rev.* Within a wreath, in five lines: ISIDE ET THAMESI |
TRIUMPHATIS ANGLIA IN CERTAMEN | PROVOCATA—
GRANTA VICTRIX. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE.
- Diameter 2 in.

UNIVERSITY RIFLE CORPS.

19. *Obv.* As before.

Rev. Within a wreath the letters C. U. R. intertwined between
the words WINNING and COMPANY. Diameter 2 in.

Engraved Oct. Term 1868.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB.

20. *Obv.* As before.

Rev. Within a wreath in two lines : VICTOR | LUDORUM.
Diameter 2 in.

21. *Obv.* As before.

Rev. UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB SECOND PRIZE. Within
a wreath a winged foot. Below PETERS CAMBRIDGE.
Diameter 2 in.

22. *Obv.* As before.

Rev. UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB SECOND PRIZE. Within
a wreath a hand holding a piece of a broken column.
Diameter 2 in.

23. *Obv.* UNIVERSITAS CANTABRIGIENSIS. The arms of the
university. Below : MUNSEY CAMBRIDGE.

Rev. UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB SECOND PRIZE. Within
a wreath in two lines : FRESHMEN'S | SPORTS 1½ in.
Engraved Oct. Term 1868.

24. *Obv.* As no. 15.

Rev. Within a wreath the letters C. U. A. C. intertwined ; below
in six lines : WINNER | OF THE | GRAND | CHALLENGE
CUP | FOR THE | 100 YARDS RACE. Below : PETERS
CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 2 in.

25. *Obv.* As before.

Rev. As before only : WINNER | OF THE | GRAND | CHALLENGE
CUP | FOR THE | TWO MILES RACE. Diameter 2 in.

UNIVERSITY SWIMMING CLUB.

26. *Obv.* As no. 15.

Rev. Within a wreath the letters C. U. S. C. intertwined;
beneath in two lines: MERSES PROFUNDO | PULCHRIOR
EVENIT. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 2 in.

v. *Medals of the College Clubs.*

CLARE COLLEGE.

27. *Obv.* On a raised rim: COLL. DE CLARE LVD. ATH. In
a plain shield the arms of the college. Below: PETERS
CAMBRIDGE.

Rev. Within a wreath in five lines: ATHLETIS | CLARENSIBUS
PRO M. PASS. CURR. | E PREMIIS | PRIMUM.
Diameter 1½ in.

JESUS COLLEGE.

28. *Obv.* VOULOIR POUVOIR. In a sunk field two shields
of the college and of the founder of the medal, and
crests. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE.

Rev. Within a wreath in five lines: THE | LARKING | CHALLENGE
| SCULLS | 1864. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE.

Diameter 2 in.

29. *Obv.* LOYAL AU MORT. The two shields of the college
and the donor and crests. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE.

Rev. Within a wreath in five lines: THE LANGTON | VICTOR
LUDORUM | MEDAL | JESUS COLLEGE. Below: PETERS
CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 2 in.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

30. *Obv.* On a raised rim: PEMBROKE COLLEGE BOAT CLUB,
1866. Arms of the college. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE.

Rev. Within a wreath of bulrushes in two lines: FIRST BOAT.
Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 1 in.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

31. *Obv.* LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB. In a sunk field the arms of the college; beneath: SI JE PUIS. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE.
- Rev.* Within a wreath in four lines: WRIGHT | AND | PEARSON
SCULLS. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 2 in.
32. *Obv.* As before.
- Rev.* As before, only in two lines: BATEMAN | PAIR OARS.
Diameter 2 in.
33. *Obv.* As before.
- Rev.* As before, only in five lines: ANDREWS | AND | MAPLES |
FRESHMEN'S | SCULLS. Diameter 2 in.
34. *Obv.* A raised rim with no inscription. In the field the arms of St John's college with crest and supporters. Below on a band: PRÆMIA PRIMUS ACCIPIET.
- Rev.* Within a wreath in four lines: CHAMPION | RACKET
MEDAL | ST JOHN'S COLLEGE | CAMBRIDGE. Above a coronet and a rose, below a portcullis. Below: PETERS
CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 2 in.

vi. *Private Medals.*

35. *Obv.* As no. 15.
- Rev.* Within a wreath in three lines: CREBER | UTRAQUE MANU.
Diameter 2 in.
- Bought by the winner in the boxing matches at Jackson's gymnasium.
36. *Obv.* On raised rim: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BILLIARD
MEDAL 1859. The arms of the university.
- Rev.* Within a wreath two cues in saltire and three billiard
balls. On a label: DUM SPIRO SPERO. Diameter 3 in.
- Bought by the winner.

vii. *Miscellaneous Medals.*

(a) ROYAL VISITS.

37. *Obv.* QUEEN VICTORIA. PRINCE ALBERT. The heads of the queen and prince to the left.

Rev. In eight lines: TO | COMMEMORATE | THE VISIT OF | QUEEN VICTORIA | AND | PRINCE ALBERT | TO CAMBRIDGE | JULY 1847. Above, a crown whence issue rays, below a garland of roses, shamrock, and thistles.
Pewter. Diameter $\frac{9}{10}$ in.

38. *Obv.* ALEXANDRA PRINCESS OF WALES. Head of the princess to the right. Below, MDCCCLXIII. Under the bust in small letters: PINCHES LONDON.

Rev. Within a wreath of flowers in four lines: VISITED | CAMBRIDGE | JUNE 2ND | 1864.
Bronze. Diameter $1\frac{6}{10}$ in.

(b) PERSONAL MEDALS.

39. *Obv.* CÔNYERS . MIDDLETON . S . T . P. Head of Conyers Middleton, librarian of the university 1721–50, to the right, bust robed. Below: GIO . POZZO . F . ROMA . 1724.

Rev. ACADEMIÆ . CANTABRIGIENSIS . PROTO . BIBLIOTHECARIUS. A book-case partly hidden by a curtain. Before it, a table, on which are books. At the side, on a pedestal, a bust of Minerva, with helmet and armour.
Gold, Bronze. Diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

40. *Obv.* In five lines: CHARLES PHILIP | VISCOUNT ROYSTON | ATTAINED HIS MAJORITY | 23 . APRIL 1857 |

Rev. In eight lines: IN ALL | TIME OF HIS | TRIBULATION IN | ALL TIME OF HIS WEALTH | IN THE HOUR OF DEATH | AND IN THE DAY OF | JUDGMENT | GOOD LORD DELIVER HIM. |
Pewter. Diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

(c) CAMBRIDGESHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Established 10 March 1824. (Cooper, *Ann.* iv. 544.)

41. *Obv.* No inscription. Pomona seated to the right, holding a pine-apple in her left, and a hoe in the right. Behind her a vine. In the background a greenhouse. On the ground, T. W. INGRAM. F.

Rev. Within a wreath in a circle: CAMBRIDGESHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY; and within this in 3 lines: ESTABLISHED | MARCH 10TH | 1824.

Edge. Name of the prizetaker. Silver. Diameter 2 in.

(d) SCHOOL MEDALS.

42. *Obv.* CAMBRIDGE | NEW | SCHOOL | 1808.

Rev. REWARD | OF | MERIT. Pewter. Diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

43. *Obv.* FROM | SUNDAY | SCHOOL | CAMBRIDGE.

Rev. REWARD | OF | MERIT. Pewter. Diameter $1\frac{2}{10}$ in.

APPENDIX.

CHECKS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF SAWSTON.

Founded 1867.

1. SAWSTON CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY. In field, in two lines: ONE | POUND. Copper.

2. *Obv.* As before. In field, in two lines: HALF | SOV^N. Brass.

Rev. Blank. Edge engrailed.

3. SAWSTON CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY. In field 5/ ..

4. As before, only 2/ ..

5. As before, only 1/ ..

6. As before, only 6^D

7. As before, only 3^D

8. As before, only 1^D

9. As before, only $\frac{1}{2}$ ^D

Of these all but n^o 2 are bracteates, and all but n^{os} 1 and 2 in tin. The diameter varies between $\frac{8}{10}$ and $\frac{9}{10}$ in.

ADDENDA*.

II.

THE PRIVATE COINAGES.

i. *The Private Tokens of the xviiith Century.*

(a) THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

1. James Alders was appointed common councilman in 1662. Cooper, *Ann.*
iii. 463.

2. Richard Allen was appointed common councilman in 1662.

4.* WILL . BASSETT . MERCER. = In three lines: HIS |
HALFE | PENNY.

IN CAMBRIDGE . 1669 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ W.K \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

15. The initials do not correspond with the name of the issuer.

27. Thomas Fox was appointed common councilman in 1662.

40. Samuel Long was appointed councilman in 1688.

41. John Lowry was displaced from being alderman in 1662.

42. Christopher Mayes was displaced from being councilman in 1662.

55. Of the Russells of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire.

63. Philip Williams had been a follower of the prophet Ludowick Muggleton, but conformed to the established church.

(b) THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

DODDINGTON.

1. Robert Adams was a quaker. On the 25th of the 11th month in 1660, he was one of twenty-seven persons committed to Cambridge Castle, for being present at a Friends' meeting.

* These are chiefly from articles in *The East Anglian*, Vol. III. pp. 11—13, 39—41.

ELY.

- 2.* WILLIAM CHEVILL = The Merchant Taylors' Arms
IN ELEY . 1667 = In field $\frac{C}{W.S}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
- 4.* JOHN GATER OF = The Fishmongers' Arms.
ELY . NER . WITCHFORD = In field $\frac{G}{I.A}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

11. The Reades of Ely were also quakers. In 1660 four of the Reades were committed to Ely gaol for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and, when brought before the magistrates, said, 'We could not for conscience's sake, being the Lord's free men.' George Read was again committed in 1663 for refusing the oath, and remained prisoner some months. Richard Reade, in 1663, suffered a distress of a large brass kettle, said to be worth £1. 6s. 8d., for refusing to bear arms in the county militia.

ICKLETON.

- 1.* GEORGE FORDHAM = In field a wheatsheaf.
ICKLETON IN ESSEX (sic) = In the field G. F. $\frac{1}{4}$

ISLEHAM.

2. WILLIAM . READE . IN = The Grocers' Arms.
IESLEHAM . 1666 = In the field $\frac{R}{W.E}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

SOHAM.

4. HOVELL . IOANES . = The Grocers' Arms.
OF SOHAM . 1654 = In the field $\frac{I}{H.F}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
5. As no. 4, only 1658. $\frac{1}{4}$
6. NATHANIELL . STEARNE . = The Grocers' Arms.
OF SOHAM . 1667 = In the field $\frac{S}{N.G}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

UPWELL.

1. SAMUEL . VINCENT = In a shield the Mercers' arms.
IN VPWELL . 1664 = In the field s.v. (James Carter
esq.). $\frac{1}{4}$

WEST WRATTING.

1. EDWARD CRANFIELD = The Grocers' Arms.

WESTE . RATINGE = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} C \\ E.D \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

WISBEACH.

4.* Also without the date. $\frac{1}{4}$

II.

THE PRIVATE COINAGES.

ii. *The Private Tokens of the xviiith and xixth Centuries.*

(a) THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

16. Thomas Hobson the celebrated carrier. Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 230—237.

III.

MEDALS.

i. *Installation Medals.*

1.* A variety of n° 1, there being some hair on the brow, which in n° 1 is wanting.

3.* *Obv.* ALBERTUS PRINCEPS. His head to the left.*Rev.* In seven lines: CELSISSIMUM | PRINCIPEM ALBERTUM |
CANCELLARIUM SUUM | FAUSTO FELICIQUE OMINE | IN-
AUGURATUM LÆTA CONSPICIT | ACADEMIA CANTABRIGIEN-
SIS | JULII VI MDCCCXLVII.

(Messrs Hunt and Roskill and Mr T. Reed.)

Gold, Silver, and Bronze.

Diameter 2 in.

iv. *Medals of the University Clubs.*

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

34.* *Obv.* As n^o 34.*Rev.* ST JOHN'S COLLEGE ATHLETIC CLUB. FIRST PRIZE. Within a wreath, Mercury, flying.

Diameter 2 in.

Engraved May Term, 1871.

34**. *Obv.* As n^o 34.*Rev.* ST JOHN'S COLLEGE ATHLETIC CLUB. SECOND PRIZE. Within a wreath, a man throwing a weight.

Diameter 2 in.

Engraved May Term, 1870.

vii. *Miscellaneous Medals.*

(a) ROYAL VISITS.

37.* *Obv.* HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA & H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT. Their heads to the left.

Below: PETERS AND SON.

Rev. Within a laurel wreath, below the royal crown, in 11 lines: IN COMMEMORATION | OF HER | MAJESTY'S VISIT | TO CAMBRIDGE | AT THE INSTALLATION | OF HIS | ROYAL HIGHNESS | PRINCE ALBERT | AS CHANCELLOR OF | THE UNIVERSITY | JULY 1847. The rose, shamrock and thistle are tied in with the branches forming the wreath by the ribbon connecting them. Below: DAVIS BIRM.

Silver and White Metal.

Diameter 2 in.

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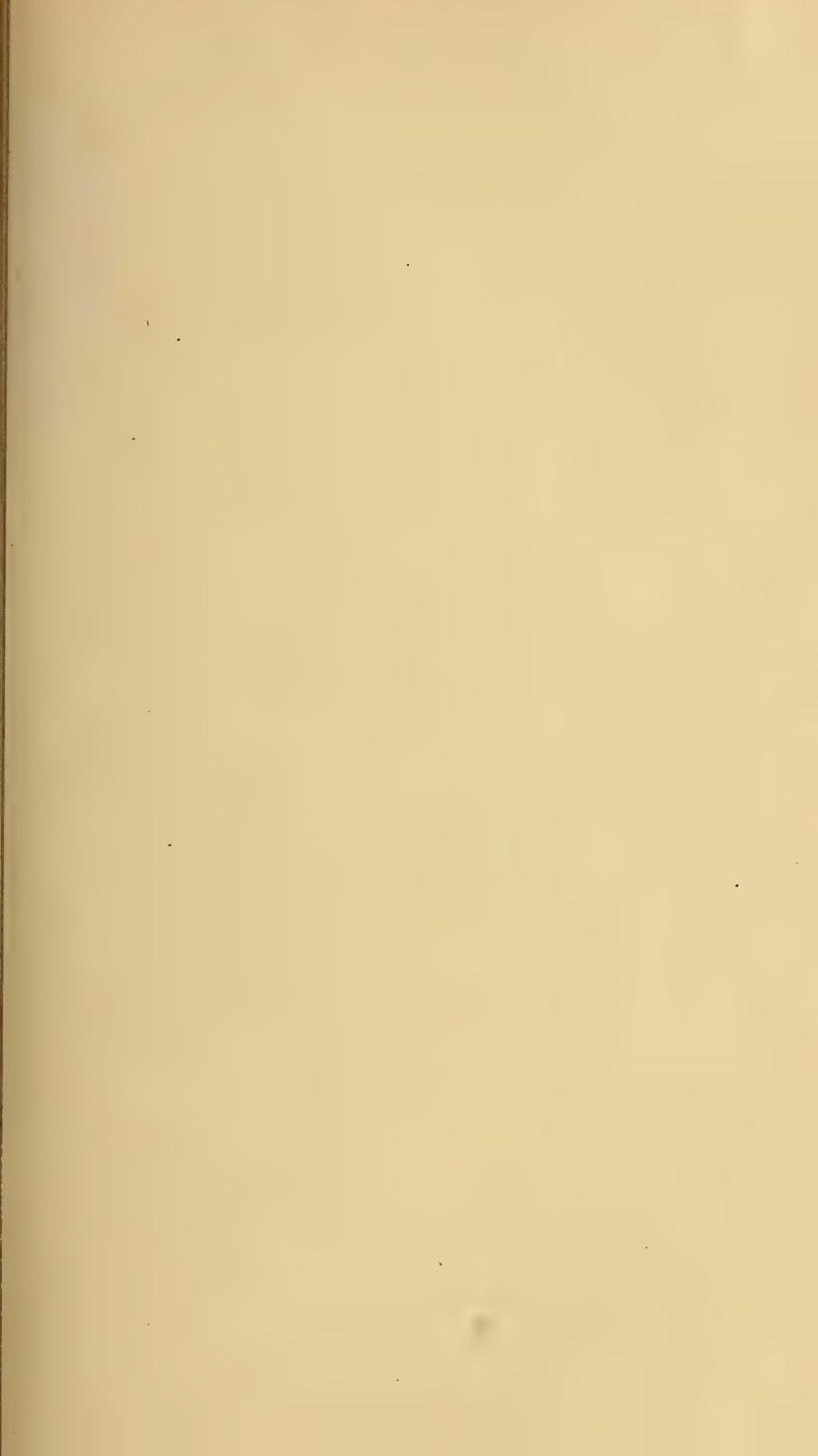
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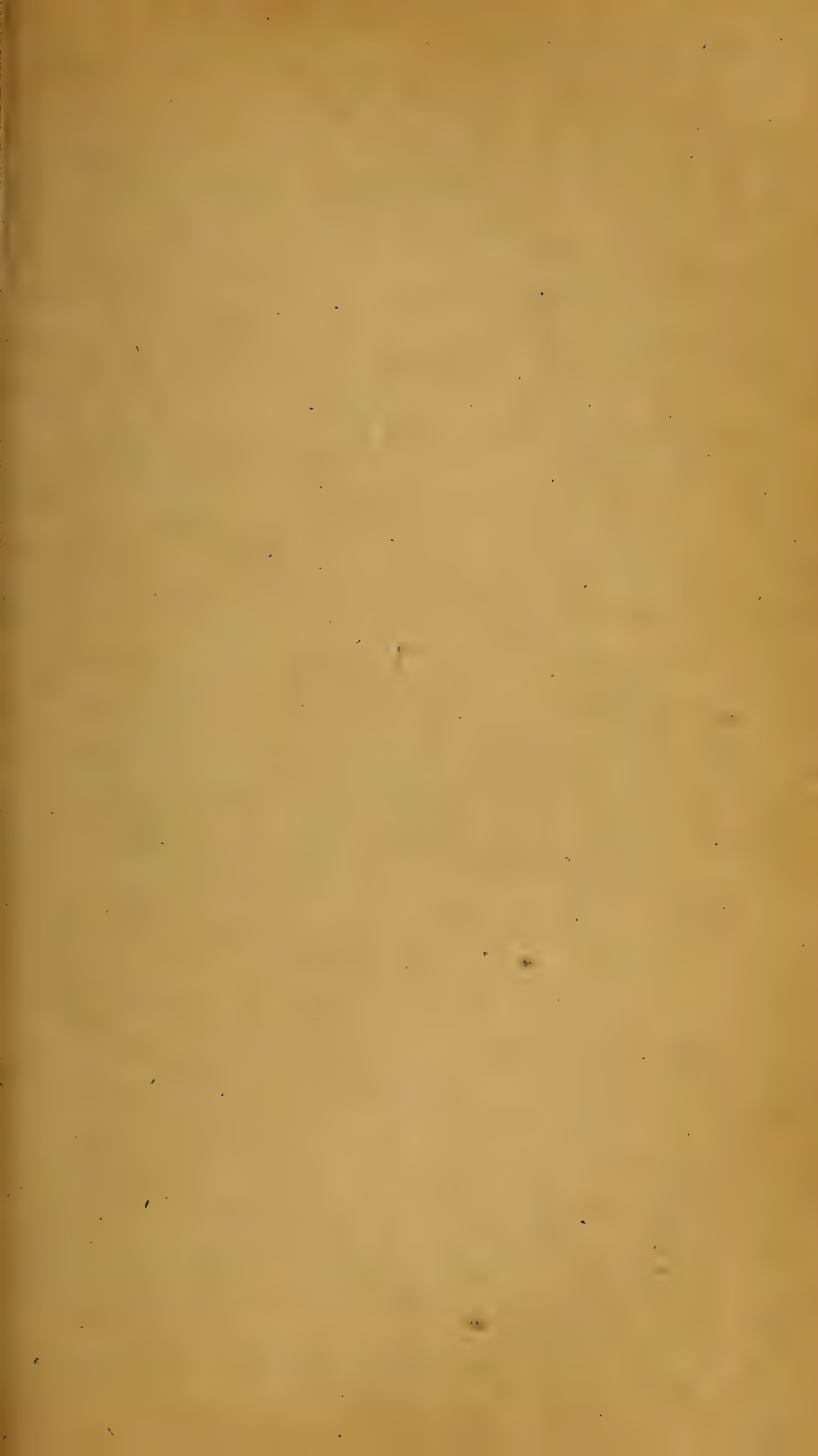
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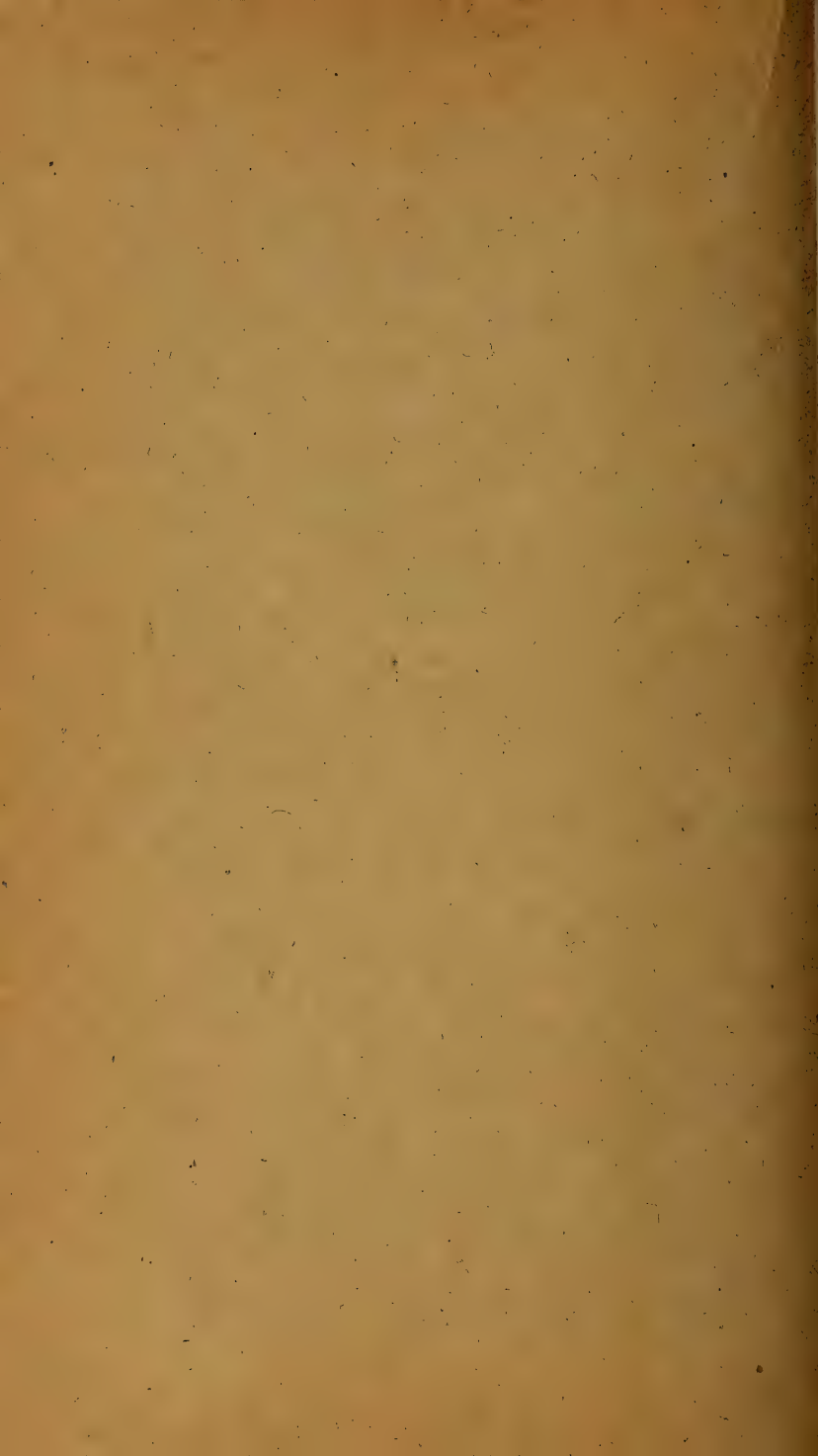
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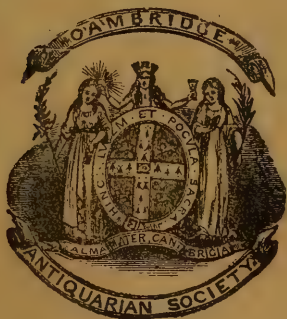




THE HISTORY
OF THE
QUEENS' COLLEGE
OF
ST MARGARET AND ST BERNARD
IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.
PART II.
1560—1662.

BY
WILLIAM GEORGE SEARLE, M.A.

VICAR OF HOCKINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, AND LATE
FELLOW OF QUEENS' COLLEGE.



Cambridge:

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III John Stokes.

16 Aug. 1560—29 April 1568.

2—10 Eliz.

 OHN STOKES (or Stokys), the successor of Dr Mey, appears as one of the bible-clerks of Queens' college from 1538 to 1544, when he was elected fellow, being then 'non sacerdos.' He was B.A. 1540-1, M.A. 1544, and became 'socius sacerdos' about Christmas of the same year. In 1547-48 he was junior bursar, and in 1548-49 senior bursar: he proceeded B.D. in 1549.

He conformed to the changes in matters of religion made under Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, and retained his fellowship during those reigns. In 1556 he was chaplain of the university, and was appointed vice-president of the college.

In 1558, soon after queen Elizabeth's accession, sir W. Cecil drew up a list of the names of persons fit to be preferred, bearing the title: 'Spiritual Men without Promotion at the present;' it includes the names of Barlow, Scory, Coverdale, Cox, Parker, Guest, and also those of Dr Mey and 'Stokes, Col. Regin.' (Strype, *Ann.* Vol. i. ch. 12.). On 15 Jan. 1559-60 he was presented by queen Elizabeth to the archdeaconry of York, which he kept till his death.

John Stokes was elected president of Queens' college on 16 Aug. 1560, being then senior fellow. The date 17 Aug. is given in Dr Walker's MS. (written 1565), but in the bursars' accounts we find the previous day mentioned:—

III Journale. 1559-60. fo. 271. [Aug.] Item insumebatur in vino et zitho duplici post electionem presidis 16 Augustiij^s.

On 17 Jan. 1563-4 he (with other heads of houses) signed a letter to sir William Cecil the chancellor, praying him to pro-

cure an alteration in the mode of electing the vice-chancellor, so that the heads of colleges should nominate 'two ancient and fit men,' of whom the regents should choose one, the previous mode having been by free election of the whole university. (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 179.)

On 24 May 1564 he was admitted to the prebend of Beckingham in the church of Southwell. In that year he commenced D.D. and was appointed to take a part in the divinity act kept before the queen, when she visited the university in August 1564. In 1565-66 he was vice-chancellor of the university.

In 1567 he was, with the vice-chancellor, Dr Whitgift, and others, appointed to examine the controversy between William Hughes, the lady Margaret's preacher, (formerly student of Queens' college, and afterwards fellow of Christ's college) and the inhabitants of Leicester, who complained to the university of the doctrines which he had preached there. Nothing being done by the university commissioners, sir William Cecil the chancellor and archbishop Parker decided the matter by forbidding any discussion of the controverted points. (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 231, 232; *Ath.* ii. 289.) Dr W. Hughes became bishop of St Asaph in 1573 and died in 1600.

Dr Stokes died 29 April 1568, and was buried in the college chapel. His monument, a stone with his effigy habited as a doctor, an inscription beneath his feet, and a marginal inscription, all on brass plates, was formerly at the east end of the chapel; since the alterations in 1777 it has lain in the ante-chapel. The lower half of the figure was torn away in Cole's time; it is now quite gone. The marginal inscription, now somewhat imperfect, was as follows :

Johannes Stokes sacre theologie professor huius Collegii
Magister obiit A^o Dⁿⁱ M^oCLxviii Aprilis xxix^o. qui qua-
tuor discipulos fundabit in hoc collegio et singulis septimanis 6 de-
narios legabit ex tenementis et terris in Eckley, quas sub morte
collegio dedit ad balorem lx^s. xiii^s. iiii^d. et multa præclara beneficia in
collegiū cōtulit.

Beneath the matrix of the effigy are these verses:


Condīt hoc trīsti corpus (venerande) sepulchro
 Lantaque jejūnis vermibus esca manet.
 Ast animam cœlo suscepit Christus, et illam
 Fidimus a dextris constituisse Patri.
 Nam tua bibacis fidei argumenta fuerūt
 Facta, dehinc omni concelebranda die.
 Funde preces, alios ut Christus semper in æbū
 Præclara istius probocet acta sequi.

As he became B.A. in 1541, probably at the age of 18, he was probably about 45 years old at the time of his death.

He held the parsonage of Mexborough Yorkshire. In the account of him given in Peck (*Des. Cur. B. vii. n°. 15. § 18*) he is conjectured to be the same as a Provincial of the friars hermits of the order of Saint Augustine, and D.D. before 1512; this is clearly quite wrong.

By his will, dated 11 April and proved 5 May 1568, he devised to the college an estate at Oakley Bedfordshire, and bequeathed to it £90 in money. His executor was his brother-in-law Thomas Berrie of Radwell Bedfordshire, to whom the estate was first leased. (II Lease book, p. 80).

His arms were: Arg. on a bend engrailed Sa. three dolphins embowed Or.

N 9 Aug. 1561 the queen issued an injunction forbidding heads and other members of colleges from having their wives and children living within the precincts of the college: the fellows were forbidden to be married under pain of losing their fellowships by the statutes which she gave the university in 1570.

In Aug. 1564 queen Elizabeth visited the university, arriving at Cambridge on Saturday the 5th and departing Thursday the 10th. The Cofferer, the Masters, and other officers of her household lodged in Queens' college during her stay. Full accounts of her visit are given in Nichols' *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, 1st edition, vol. i. [1788] and vol. iii [1805].

Leaving Haslingfield she entered the town by Queens' college, from whence she and her escort passed through a

double row of members of the university, arranged according to their academic position, beginning with the scholars and ending with the doctors and the vice-chancellor at the west door of King's college chapel. Two of the sophisters presented addresses in prose and verse, as did also two bachelors and two masters of arts: one of the bachelors was Robert Some, fellow of Queens' college. On the following day Sunday 6 Aug. she attended divine service in King's college chapel, where a sermon was preached by Dr Andrew Perne master of Peterhouse and formerly fellow of Queens' college. After commending Henry VI. for his foundation of King's college, he thus refers to the foundation of his old college, 'Quod seculum unquam futurum erit, in quo admirabilis beneficentia serenissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ clarissimæ conjugis Edovardi quarti fundatricis collegii Reginæ non in magna laude et admiratione erit?' On Monday 7 Aug. disputations were held in Great St Mary's church both in philosophy and in medicine. In the former William Chaderton of Christ's college afterwards president of Queens' took part, in the latter Dr Lorkin formerly fellow of Queens' was respondent. On Wednesday 9 Aug. the queen visited most of the colleges and was received with addresses: as she was pressed for time she was only able to 'peruse' Queens' college, and the oration prepared by Robert Some was not delivered. The same day disputations in divinity were held in the university church. Dr Stokes was (with other four doctors) appointed to oppugn the second question, 'Civilis magistratus habet auctoritatem in rebus ecclesiasticis.' His arguments (together with all the orations delivered or prepared) are given in a latin account of the queen's visit by Nicholas Robinson, formerly fellow of Queens' college (1548-63), at this time residing in college in fellows' commons and afterwards (1566-85) bishop of Bangor. It is printed in Nichols' *Prog.* 1st ed. vol. iii. pp. 27-134.

The chancellor, Sir William Cecil, announced the intended visit of the queen by a letter dated 12 July and received 17 July. The college was at this time erecting a new building ('novum ædificium'), and the accounts of the months from May to September record the wages of the workmen, but unfor-

tunately give no particulars as to the sort of building or its position. It contained however rooms with windows and doors, above and below.

The following extracts from the bursars' accounts refer to the queen's visit to Cambridge :

- IV Journale. 1563-64. fo. 42. [Jul.] Item pro reparando fenestras vitreas in aula, conclavi et 4 cubiculis in exteriori curia, ubi officarii domus reginæ jacebant xvj^s. vj^d.
 Item pro amphora vini aromatici et pane dulciario, donario dno Gulihelmo Cecilio summo nostro cancellario xj^s. iiij^d.
 Item pro donario simili dno Roberto [Rob. Dudley] summo senescallo universitatis xj^s. iiij^d.
 Item pro donario simili dno Edoverdo Rogers inspectori Reginæ majestati [comptroller of the household] xj^s. iiij^d.
 Item pro simili donario m^{ro} Thomæ Welden m^{ro} cofferer Reginæ majestati ix^s. iiij^d.
 Item pro scirpis pro cubiculis m^{ri} inspectoris et aliorum officiariorum domus Reginæ qui in hoc collegio jacebant..... x^s.
 1565-66. fo. 53. [Apr.] Item for glasyng S^r Fitzjefferyes wyndowes that were broken at y^e tyme when y^e Quenes ma^{tie} was here in Cambridge xvj^d.

From a book presented to the queen on this occasion and printed in Nichols' *Progr.* vol. iii. pp. 135—174, it appears that there were in the whole university 1267 members of the different colleges, masters, fellows, and scholars, and others (choristers, servants, almsmen, etc.) on the foundation. At Queens' there were only 65, viz. the president, 15 fellows, 6 pensioners in fellows' commons (one a B.D., two M.A., the rest undergraduates), 23 scholars and bible-clerks, 14 pensioners in scholars' commons, and 6 sizars.

The following miscellaneous items from the bursars' accounts belong to the presidentship of Dr John Stokes :

- IV Journale. 1560-61. fo. 5. [Oct. Nov.] Item pro expensis m^{ri} presidis et Henrici Cransho [bibliotiste] Londini factis circa terras apud Hoggenton emtas, ut patet per billam iij^{li}. xvij^s.

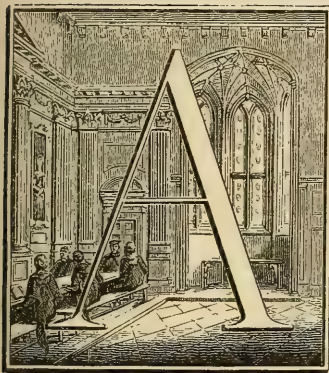
- Item m^{ro} Ployden regineæ magestatis attorn̄: m^{ro} Gardiner senescallo nostro, m^{ro} a libellis et m^{ro} Rudstone per presidem traditi pro industria circa terras apud Hoggenton emptas, ut patet per billam liiij^s. vj^d.
- fo. 5. b. [Dec.] Item Regineæ magestati pro fratribus pro arreragiis xiiij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.
- fo. 6. [Jan.] Item pro ligno combusto tempore nativitatis Christi..... xx^s.
- fo. 6. b. [Feb.] Item m^{ro} collegii...ad solvendum regineæ magestati pro fratribus pro arreragiis.....xiiij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.
- 1562-63. fo. 23. b. [Nov.] Item pro quarta vini pro m^{ro} Gulielmo Gibbes qui attulit redditum pro S^t. Nicolas Cowrte vj^d.
- 1563-64. fo. 36. b. [Feb.] Item pro constituendo picturam m^{ri} Andrei Ducket in tumulo suo ij^s. vj^d.
- fo. 44. [Sept.] Item pro procurationibus et interdictione ecclesiæ Hogginton, ut patet per billam xij^s. viij^d.
- fo. 44. b. Item Jacobo Silcocke fabro lignario pro novo ædificio nostro..... xvij^{li}. iij^s. iij^d.
- 1565-66. fo. 53. b. [May] Item payed to M^r Whitgifte for makinge the sermon on Easter daye for the colledge at Saint Dionesse in London vj^s. viij^d.
- 1566-67. fo. 57. b. [Dec.] Item for glasing in the chauncell at Hogginton vij^s.



William Chaderton.

7 May 1568—...June 1579.

10—21 Eliz.



At the time of the death of Dr Stokes the society of Queens' college did not contain any fellow of sufficient importance to claim the succession, and court influence being brought to bear upon it, a member of another college was chosen president. William Chaderton was born about 1540 of a good family of that name at Nuthurst near Manchester. He was educated at the grammar-school of Manchester,

and was sent to Magdalene college, Cambridge: from thence he removed to Pembroke college, where he matriculated as pensioner in Nov. 1555. He was B.A. 1557-8, and M.A. 1561, about which time he was elected fellow of Christ's college.

A latin elegy by William Chaderton is prefixed to the translation by Barnaby Googe (of Christ's college) of the first six books of the *Zodiacke of Life* by Marcellus Palingenius, 1561. They are here given as the only known verses of Dr Chaderton.

In Gogei Editionem, G. Chaterto-
-ni carmen Elegiacum, ad Lectorem.

Marmoreæ turres, præinctæ mœnibus urbes
Tempore labenti præcipitata ruunt.
Intereunt statuæ, monumenta antiqua virorum,
Quicquid et Orbis habet, tempore cassa jacent.
Urbs Romana licet sublimibus alta columnis,
Occidet horrendi conscia dedecoris.


Magnificam Pœnis videas Carthaginis urbem :
 Nulla loci aut urbis pristina signa manent.
 Sempæterna manent, quæ scripsit carmina Gogus,
 Ætnæis nunquam præda voranda rogis.
 Non opus egregium hoc hymnis celebrare decorum est ?
 Hoc erit in toto notius Orbe nihil.
 Te tamen inprimis nostra hæc mirabitur ætas,
 Si moriere, tuum non morietur opus.
 Anglia lætatur se tali prole parentem,
 Estque sibi solum te genuisse satis.
 Hæc antiqua domus, tibi quondam sedula nutrix,
 Extulit ad verbum nominis ecce caput,
 Quos et Hebræa minus vel quos nec Græca juvabunt
 Cuique minus forsán turba Latina placet.
 Huc omnes populi, vos huc generosa juvenus,
 Confluite huc pueri, decrepitique senes.

In August 1564 Thomas Byng, M.A. fellow of Peterhouse, afterwards master of Clare hall, kept the philosophy act before queen Elizabeth, when she visited Cambridge, with great applause, his questions being 'Monarchia est optimus status reipublicæ' and 'Frequens legum mutatio est periculosa.' William Chaderton, Thomas Cartwright, Thomas Preston, and Bartholomew Clerke of King's college, were his opponents. Chaderton's speech is printed in Nichols' *Prog. Eliz.* 1st ed. vol. iii. [1805] 68.

'This Dr *William Chaterton*, now Bishop of *Lincoln*, and before of *Chester*, I may remember in *Cambridge* a learned and grave Doctor; though for his gravity he could lay it aside when it pleased him, even in the Pulpit. It will not be forgotten in *Cambridge* while he is remember'd, how preaching one day in his younger yeeres, a wedding Sermon, (which indeed should be festivall,).....Mr Chatterton is reported to have made this pretty comparison, and to have given this friendly caveat: That the choice of a wife is full of hazzard, not unlike as if one in a barrell full of Serpents should grope for one Fish; if (saith he) he 'scape harm of the snakes, and light on a fish, he may be thought fortunate, yet let him not boast, for perhaps it may be but an Eele, &c. Howbeit he married afterwards himself,

and I doubt not sped better than his comparison.' (Sir John Harington, Briefe View of the State of the Church of England, London, 1653, 8vo. p. 80.) 'Sir John Moore was wont to compare the choosing of a wife vnto a casuall taking out at all a verie ventures of Eles out of a bagge, wherein were twenty Snakes for an Ele.' (Camden, *Remaines of a greater worke concerning Britaine*, 4to. Lond. 1605, p. 228. Hunter, *Life of More*, by Cresacre More, Lond. 1828, p. 10.)

He proceeded B.D. in 1566, and early in the following year (1567) he was elected the lady Margaret's professor of divinity, in succession to Dr Whitgift.

 N 7 May 1568 he was elected president of Queens' college through the influence of sir William Cecil, to whom he returned his thanks in a latin letter on the following day. (MS. Baker iv. 189.) He was admitted Saturday 8 May 1568. (*Computus Finalis* 1532-1716, p. 48. IV Journale. fo. 64.)

IV Journale. 1567-68. fo. 63. b. [Apr.] Item for the colledg diner at the admitting of our m^r xiiij^s. iij^a.

His letter of thanks is here given from MS. Baker iv. 189.

Honoratissimo Viro D. Gul. Cecilio Summo Acad. Cant. Cancellario etc. :

Celebratur a multis, Honoratissime Cecili, illa Hectoris Næviani¹ oratio : 'Lætus sum laudari me abs te, Pater, laudato viro.' Quo mihi quidem magis gratulor commendatione tua ad amplissimam dignitatem commendato. Quid enim præclarius, quid honorificentius mihi accidere potuit, quam tuo judicio cæteris prælatum esse, quem omnes ingenio et sapientia reliquis anteponunt? Quamobrem cum literæ tuæ disertissime et prudentissime scriptæ, tantam mihi dignitatem decusque attulerint, sequitur illud, ut te existimare velim, mihi magnæ curæ fore, atque esse jam, primum ut dignum me hiis honoribus præstem, quos tua commendatione amplissimos sum consecutus ; deinde ut omnia quæ ad tuam Amplitudinem et laudem augendam pertinebunt, quæ ipsa per se clarissima est, summo studio mediter ac cogitem. Quorum alterum quidem facio necessario, ut propter earum

¹ The tragedy of Hector by Nævius.

rerum, quas per te adeptus sum, splendorem et magnitudinem, summam in hiis honoribus tuendis diligentiam adhibeam, ut consulere omnibus, mederi incommodis hominum, providere saluti communium literarum, et pietatis studium amplificare possim. Alterum facio libenter ut omnia in tuum honorem officia conferam, cum maxima in me beneficia sapientia tua contulerit. Itaque do me libenter meam partem, præstantissime Cecili, ut te officiis colam, laudibus exornem, studio me, omnique prorsus cura atque industria bonum virum meritorumque memorem præstem. Impera mihi quod vis, et utere me quantum vis. Ipse me conformo ad voluntatem tuam, studiumque meum ad honorem et amplitudinem libentissime confero. Deus te Academiæ, Reique publicæ quam diutissime incolumem tueatur.

Cantabrigiæ e collegio Regineo, 8°. Idus Maii.

Tui honoris et valetudinis studiosissimus

GULIELMUS CHADERTONUS.

The president succeeded Dr Stokes also in the archdeaconry of York on 31 May.

On 13 May 1568 he joined the vice-chancellor and other heads of colleges in applying to the chancellor to obtain a dispensation for the king's professors from reading their lectures between Midsummer and Michaelmas. This dispensation was granted. (Strype, *Whitgift*, B. i. ch. 3. App. n^{os}. 5, 6.)

In 1569 he was created D.D.

He was chaplain to the famous Robert Dudley earl of Leicester, and contemplating marriage soon after his election, he wrote to his patron giving him notice of his intention, and (as it would seem) asking his consent. The earl's reply, dated 5 June 1569, is printed in *Desid. Cur.* B. iii. n^o. 3; and Peck (Pref. p. xv.) remarks, 'In which letter I must own the earl's gravity diverts me as much as perhaps the doctor's mirth may do others. He writes like a saint, and as for women (if we did not know his true character better) one would think he would hardly touch them.' Dr Chaderton married Katherine, daughter of John Revell of London, and by her had one daughter Joan his heir. Humphrey Toy the printer was his brother-in-law.

By a letter from Dr John Mey and other heads of houses to sir William Cecil the chancellor of the university, dated Nov. 1569, it appears that Dr Chaderton had read the lady Margaret's lecture for nearly three years, and was recommended by

the heads to succeed Dr Whitgift, then about to resign the regius professorship of divinity, 'as one most fit in their Judgments to succeed in his Place.' (Strype, *Whitgift*, B. i. ch. 3.) He was elected to this professorship in Nov. or early in December 1569, and retained it till he became bishop of Chester.

In Aug. 1569 he was sent by the university to Cecil to beg him to persuade the duke of Norfolk to persevere in his intention of withdrawing his patronage from the corporation of the town of Cambridge on account of their contentions. The duke was high-steward of the town. (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 242.)

On 14 Dec. 1569 the earl of Leicester wrote to Dr Chaderton thanking him for sending a horseman to serve the queen under the earl of Essex against the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, who had taken up arms with the design of releasing the queen of Scots and restoring the old religion. (Peck, B. iii. n°. 4.)

Dr Chaderton resigning the lady Margaret professorship, Thomas Cartwright was elected to succeed him, and lecturing on the first and second chapters of the Acts of the Apostles, he so strongly attacked the existing form of church-government, that Dr Chaderton wrote to Sir William Cecil on 11 June 1570 representing to him the pernicious and intolerable character of his successor's teaching, and urging him to take some steps in the matter.

He was strongly opposed to the advanced puritans, for Edward Dering, in his letter to sir William Cecil (18 Nov. 1570) about the new statutes of queen Elizabeth, (describing the heads of houses, who were opposed to Cartwright's teaching, as enemies of God's gospel, or faint professors, or secretly papists,) says of Dr Mey of St Catherine's hall and Dr Chaderton of Queens' college, that 'ther is smalle Constancie ether in ther Life or in ther Religion.' (Strype, *Parker*, App. n°. 78.) He joined with other heads of houses in writing to sir W. Cecil recommending Dr Roger Kelk to succeed Dr Longworth as master of St John's college on 18 Nov. 1569 in preference to William Fulke the favourite of the puritanical party, while he also signed on 17 Feb. 1568-9 the order of the heads of colleges requiring Marmaduke Pyckering M.A., fellow of Corpus Christi college to withdraw certain statements against the

reformation and some of the reformers, which he had publicly made. (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 239.) In Nov. 1570 he again read the lady Margaret lecture, probably during the suspension of Thomas Cartwright.

Dr Chaderton is charged in the objections to the statutes of 1570 (in the framing of which code he himself was concerned) with the use of harsh language in the schools: Mr Hanson of Trinity college objecting to the new statutes that in public disputations they put the 'replier' at a disadvantage as compared with the 'answerer,' 'Dr Chaderton by and by burdened him with speaking agaynst the newe statutes, and cried out, STATIM MITTAM TE AD CARCERES, STATIM, JAM, JAM! and so in a heate brake up the disputations, flatt contrarie to statutes, and to no small wonder of all the by standers.' (Lamb, *Orig. Doc.* 372.)

In 1572 he was one of the heads of houses who joined the vice-chancellor in declaring William Chark fellow of Peterhouse to be expelled from the university, and in censuring John Browning fellow of Trinity college for preaching against the established order of the church of England. (Strype, *Whitgift*, B. i. ch. 7, 8, App. n^o. 11.)

On 28 Sept. 1572 Dr Chaderton and other heads wrote to lord Burghley, for the love of the university to continue his favour to Dr Whitgift in the opposition which he met with from the fellows of Trinity college. (Strype, *Whitgift*, B. i. ch. 5.)

On 19 Nov. 1572 Dr Chaderton made an unsuccessful application to lord Burghley for the deanery of Winchester. His letter is here transcribed from MS. Baker iv. 190.

To the Right Hon. My L^a. Burghley etc.

Cum ab exemplo majorum meorum (Nobilissime Domine) manifesto satis intellexeram, quæ tua sollicitudo foret, ad promovendum eos qui in ista Academia, ad propagandam Dei gloriam, ædificandamque ecclesiam, nocturnos diurnosque labores atque vigilias exantlaverant: futurum esse tandem aliquando confisus sum, ut pro immensa illa pietatis gratia, qua Academiæ tuæ alumnos semper amplexus es, me quoque, qui jam annos pæne septem, Theologiam publice professus sum, ab ista servitute in libertatem vindicares; ut una cum clarissimis illis et eruditissimis viris Beaumonto, Huttono, Whitgifto, majoribus meis, quorum augendæ illustrandæque dignitatis unicus author exstitisti, meritorum tuorum magnitudinem confiterer,

ac pro te, piissimaque conjuge, liberis, omnique familia Deum Optimum Maximum (quod assidue facio,) precibus meis invocarem, ut unumquemque vestrum in sua vocatione et loco illustrare et conservare velit, ad nominis Sui gloriam, fidei propagationem et utilitatem totius regni ac reipublicæ. Cum vero nonnulli necessarii ac familiares mei me non ita pridem hortarentur, mortuo jam Newtono Vintoniensis ecclesiæ decano, Amplitudinem ac dignitatem tuam obtestari, ut tua apud serenissimam Principem mediatione in ejus locum surrogarer, monentibus illis non recusabam obsequi; humillime petens omnique cum reverentia, ut si voluntas tua, vel facultas mea ferat, hoc ipsum facias: sin minus, ut me eadem qua prius benevolentia complectare, qui et paratus sum, istam legendi laboriosam provinciam sustinere, eousque quoad libertatis meæ tempus tuo unius arbitrio appropinquare videatur. Christus te quavis hora liberet ab omni malo, et in multos annos academix, ecclesiæ reipublicæque nostræ conservet incolumem.

Cantabrigiæ ex collegio Reginali, xiiij Calend. Decembr. Anno Dni 1572.

Tuæ Dignitati devinctissimus in Christo

GULIELMUS CHADERTONUS.

He was made prebendary of York (of the prebend of Fenton) 16 Feb. 1573-4, and resigned his archdeaconry in 1575.

He is also said to have been prebendary of Beckingham in the collegiate church of Southwell (MS. Cole vii. 136), but this Mr Cooper considered a mistake (*Ath.* ii. 482).

In 1574 Dr Chaderton preached a sermon at Paul's Cross, against a new sect resembling the Family of Love, lately sprung up in the neighbourhood of the university and different parts of the county of Cambridge, and took occasion to declare openly that 'a mighty deformity' had there manifested itself; pretending to shew his zeal to conformity, but in reality to 'expose the Bishop of Ely, who now lay under a Cloud at Court,' in consequence of his steady refusal to give up part of the revenues of the see to certain favorites of the queen. For Chaderton indeed had hoped, as was thought, that the bishop (Dr Rich. Cox) for his firm denial would be deprived and that he himself would succeed him. 'Which, if it were so, remains a Blot upon *Chaterton's* Memory. And yet so did the Archbishop [of Canterbury] write to his Brother of *York*, viz.

"That he had searched out this Report so confidently told

in the Pulpit concerning the Sectaries in that Dioces; and had found these News to be enviously uttered: and that *Chaterton* talked his Pleasure of the Bishoprick of *Ely*, which he looked to enjoy, and had laid Wagers of the present Bishop's Deposition, as the Archbishop was informed; and that he would give *Somersham* House [a seat of that Bishop's] to him who sued for it, [*i. e.* the Lord *North*, if I mistake not], which this Man, the present Bishop, would not do. And therefore it had brought him such displeasing Report."

'This *Chaterton* defamed also the Archbishop himself, whom, alluding to his Name, he called *Chatterer* in his foresaid Letter to the Archbishop of *York*: To whom he wrote, that he had been credibly informed by Letters, that he should report very ill Words of him, uttered to the same *Chaterton*, as he pretended, by *Sands* the Bp. of *London*. The Matter seems to be concerning the Plot before mentioned. But the Archbishop vindicated himself by saying, "That he cared not for it three Chips, for ought that could be proved; in his Allegiance, doing it so secretly, faithfully, and prudently as he did: And would do the same again, if he knew no more than he did at that time." This plot, which came to light in June through the primate's steward, proved after all to be a sham plot got up by one Undertree to discredit the puritan party. Parker was blamed by Cecil for lack of activity in investigating the matter. (Strype, *Parker*, B. iv. ch. 40, 38.)

He was appointed canon of Westminster by patent of 5 Nov. 1576, and was installed 17 Dec.


On 13 June 1578 the earl of Leicester wrote to the vice-chancellor, requesting that Dr Goad might at the ensuing commencement supply the place of his chaplain Dr Chaderton.

Peck (B. iii. n^o. 7) has printed a 'letter (dated 24 March 1578-9) from a certain great man at court (probably Wm. Lord Burghley) to Dr Wm. Chaderton, shewing the queen's dislike of the clergies meddling with state affairs in their sermons; touching also the queen's readiness to hear what they had to say of that kind in private, and the perverse temper of some preachers: seemingly a rebuke for what he himself had preached there.'

At Cambridge, Dr Chaderton 'was beloved among the

schollers, and the rather for that he did not affect any soure and austere fashion, either in teaching or government, as some use to doe; but well tempered both with courage and courtesie' (Harington, as above).

During his abode in Cambridge, he and Dr Andrews, afterwards bishop of Ely, and Mr Knewstubb...and others united in the observance of weekly meetings for conference upon Scripture (Green, *Whitney's Emblems*, notes, p. 351).

 N or about 25 June 1579 Dr Chaderton resigned the presidentship of Queens' college, his successor being elected 3 July. In 1579 he became bishop of Chester by the influence of his great friend and patron the earl of Leicester, being confirmed on 7 Nov. and consecrated the next day in St Gregory's church near St Paul's London, by Edwin Sandys archbishop of York, John Aylmer bishop of London, and John Young bishop of Rochester.

He resigned the regius professorship in 1580, his successor being W. Whitaker, afterwards master of St John's college. He was allowed to hold in commendam with his bishopric the warden-ship of Manchester, to which he was appointed in 1580, his dispensation bearing date 5 June 1580; and this preferment he retained till he was translated to Lincoln (MS. Lansd. 983, fo. 125 [74]). He also held with his bishopric the rectory of Bangor.

The doings of Dr Chaderton, while bishop of Chester and warden of Manchester, will be found in Peck's *Des. Cur.* Vol. i. B. iii. iv. and Dr Hibbert Ware's *History of the College and Collegiate Church of Manchester* (1830 ff.) vol. i. pp. 101—128.

In 1580 he granted the patronage of the archdeaconry of Chester for the next turn to the earl of Leicester.

In June 1580 bishop Chaderton was appointed one of the ecclesiastical commissioners in the north for discovering and convicting popish recusants. Among the others were Henry Hastings earl of Huntingdon and lord president of the north, the archbishop of York and the earl of Derby.

In Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa* (Books iii. and iv.) we find a great number of letters written to him, partly in this capacity and partly as bishop, between the years 1580 and 1585.

He was very actively engaged against the Roman catholics, of whom a great number resided in his diocese. Of the 8512 recusants in England, 2442 lived in his diocese, and his continual exertions to reduce them to conformity brought him much odium. He was also strict in enforcing the use of the clerical apparel, and suspended and deprived some of his clergy for their disregard of the rubric.

On account of his being occupied on this work, the queen on 13 Jan. 1580-1 gave him leave to be absent from parliament, requiring him to send his proxy in sufficient time (Peck B. iii. n°. 27).

In 1581 the bishop took up his abode at Manchester, a step of which the earl of Huntingdon approved, suggesting to him the propriety of establishing a daily morning lecture there, prayers and lecture to occupy but one hour (Peck, B. iii. n°. 41). He lived there with the view of executing the business of his commission for discovering recusants with better effect, to which he was often urged by the privy council; and while in this office, the children of many families of the diocese were committed to his charge for the more effectually stemming the progress of the Roman catholic religion. 'He was a learned man, liberal and given to hospitality, and a more frequent preacher than other bishops of his time. He resided in Manchester, till the too frequent jarrings between his servants and the inhabitants of the town occasioned him to remove his habitation to Chester.' (MS. Lansd. 983. fo. 125 [74].)

About the year 1571 prophesyings or exercises, meetings for expounding the Holy Scriptures and prayer, were much used throughout most of the dioceses. At first they were unauthorized, but the inconveniences arising from them called for the interference of the bishops. Regulations were made for their use by different bishops; those given by bishop Chaderton are printed in Strype, *Ann.* ii. App. n^{os}. 38, 39. As however they seemed to pass the bounds of that obedience to authority which queen Elizabeth demanded, and to tend to the introduction of new rites and forms in the church, she commanded their suppression by a letter to the bishops, dated 7 May 1577. (Strype, *Grindal*, app. to B. ii. n°. 10.) Yet notwithstanding this, they were not

everywhere laid aside, and in 1581 we find archbishop Sandys writing (on 2 May) to bishop Chaderton:

‘My lord, yow are noted to yelde to muche to general fastings, all the daie preachinge and prayinge. Verilie a good exercise in time and upon just occasion, when yt cometh from good auctoritye. But, (when there is none occasion, nether the thing commanded by the prince or a synod) the wisest and best learned cannot like of yt, nether will her majestie permitt it. There lurketh matter under that pretended pietie. The devill is craftie; and the younge ministers of these oure times growe madd.’ (Peck, B. iii. n°. 29). Peck (B. iv. n°. 41) has printed a letter from the council to the bishop, dated 2 Apr. 1584, from which it appears that at that time exercises were still kept up by the clergy of Cheshire and Lancashire in a few places and only thrice in the whole year; under the peculiar circumstances of that part of England, the council recommended him ‘to have the said exercises of religion hereafter more frequently used and in more places of the diocese.’

On 13 Feb. 1583 the archbishop of York addressed a letter to bishop Chaderton and the other bishops of his diocese, urging them to diligence against the papists, whose priests were very active in the North, especially in Cheshire and Lancashire. (Strype, *Ann.* iii. B. i. ch. 15, app. n°. 29.)

On 23 Jan. 1585-6 queen Elizabeth required the bishop of Chester to furnish three horsemen, as his quota towards 1000 lances, which she intended to send to the assistance of the government of the United Netherlands against the king of Spain. The men and their accoutrements he was to provide, and to pay £25 a man to buy the horses on the continent (Peck, B. iv. n°. 57).

In Whitney’s *Emblems* 1586, reprinted by Henry Green M.A. in 1866 (London, 4to.), we find one (p. 120) dedicated to this bishop.

In 1589 the bishop gave to the college library a very fine copy of Montanus’ Polyglott Bible (8 vols. fo. Antw. 1569-72).

To the year 1591 belongs the following:

‘Articles to be observed through the Diocese of Chester given and set fourthe by William Bysshope of Chester and others his

associates her Majesties commissioners for causes ecclesiastical within the Province of Yorke the xijth day of Januarie in 1590.' (MS. Cai. Coll. 197, p. 185).

From the complaints made 14 Dec. 1595 by some of the fellows of St John's college against the president Mr Alvey, at the vacancy of the mastership in that year, it seems that William Bourne M.A. who was chosen April 1595 from another college, 'went to my lorde of Lincolne, that was then byshoppe of Chester, to take orders, which he coulde not have, because he refused to subscribe. And he was likewise at my lord of Peterborough, and there repelled for the same cause, and at lengthe he went into Wales to the byshoppe of St Asaph.' (Heywood and Wright, *Univ. Trans.* ii. 78.)

'The Funerall for *Henry*, late Earl of *Derby*, was solemnized at *Ormschurch* the fourth of *December* [1593], which was performed with great honour by *Ferdinando* his son then Earl of *Derby*, who also died the 16th of *Aprill* following. (King, *Vale-Royal* 206.) To this event refers the following:

'Being made Bishop of *Chester*, he was a very great friend to the house of *Darby*. Preaching the funerall sermon of *Henry* Earl of *Darby*, for some passages whereof he was like to be called in question, though perhaps himselfe knew not so much; I was present when one told a great Lord that loved not *Ferdinando* the last Earle, how this Bishop having first magnified the dead Earle for his fidelity, justice, wisdom, and such vertues, as made him the best beloved man of his ranke (which praise was not altogether undeserved), he afterward used this Apostrophe to the Earle present; and you (saith he) noble Earle, that not onely inherit, but exceed your fathers vertues, learne to keepe the love of your Countrey, as your father did; you give, saith he, in your Arms, Three Legs; know you what they signifie? I tell you, they signifie three shires, *Cheshire*, *Darbishire* and *Lancashire*; stand you fast on these three legs, and you shall need feare none of their armes. At which this Earle a little moved, said in some heat, not without an oath, This Priest, I believe, hopes one day to make him three Courtsies [i.e. three bendings of the knees on being appointed by the Queen to higher dignities]. (Harington, as above.)

The only events mentioned in King's *Vale-Royal* connected with Dr Chaderton's residence at Chester are the following :

'The earl of Leicester, chamberlain of the county palatine of Chester, visited Chester 3 June 1583 with the lords Derby, Essex and North, and were received in great state. They lodged at the bishop's palace.

'1591. One *Henry* servant to *William* Bishop of *Chester*, was found dead hanging on a tree beyond *Blacon-head*.

'1592. *William Geaton*, servant to the Lord Bishop of *Chester*, was arraigned at the Assizes, holden at the Castle the 27th of *Aprill*, for the murdering of *Ja: Findlorve* a seller of Scottish cloath, for which fact the said *Geaton* was condemned and hanged in chains upon *Grappnell* Heath, near the place where the deed was done.' (pp. 203, 205, 206.)



N 5 April 1595 Dr Chaderton was elected bishop of Lincoln on the translation of Dr William Wickham to Winchester; he was confirmed 24 May and enthroned by proxy 6 June. He was enthroned in person 23 July 1596.

On his translation he resigned the wardenship of Manchester, wherein he was succeeded by the celebrated Dr Dee.

-V Journale, 1594-95. fo. 47. [July] Item the charges of the College present to the BB. of Lincolne.....xlvj^s. iij^d.

1595-96. fo. 51. b. [Jan.] Item given to him which broughte half a doe and a swanne from my lord bishop of Lincolne.....xij^s.

1596-97. fo. 57. b. [Jan.] Item given to him that brought a Doe and a Swann from my Lord Bushupp of Lyncolne.....v^s.

1597-98. fo. 63. b. [Jan.] Item given to my lord of Lincolne's men for bringing a swan and redd deareij^s. vj^d.

On 27 May 1595 Dr Whitgift wrote to Bishop Chaderton desiring him 'to admonish the Preachers within' his 'Diocese to exhort the Wealthier sort of their Parishioners to contribute more liberally towards the Relief of the Poor,' that time being a 'Time of Scarcity and Dearth of Corn and Victuals.' (Strype, *Ann.* iv. n°. 187.)

On New-year's day 1588-9 he being bishop of Chester made the queen a present of £10 in gold and received in return 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of gilt plate; in 1599-1600 being then bishop of Lincoln he

presented her £20 in gold and she gave him in return 30 oz. of gilt plate (Nichols's *Progr.* 2nd ed. vol. iii. 5, 17, 449, 461).

On 14 Nov. 1601 he assisted the primate in the consecration of Dr Francis Godwin as bishop of Llandaff (Strype, *Whitgift*, B. iv. ch. 28).

Bishop Chaderton preached before king James I. then on his progress from Scotland to London at Burghley on Easter-day 24 April 1603 (Nichols, *Progr.* vol. iii. [1805]).

He was present in the convocation of 1603 (Strype, *Annals*, iv. n^o. 295, p. 396).

He silenced Arthur Hildersham 24 April 1605 'for refusal of subscription and conformity' (Clark's *Lives* [1677] 116, 117).

The bishops of Lincoln had a place at Buckden Huntingdonshire, but Dr Chaderton had bought an estate at Southoe, about a mile from it, and lived on it, suffering the episcopal palace to go to ruin, being hindered residing there by certain leases granted by his predecessor. 'He lived in Holywell in his house called The Place, which descended by his daughter to Sam. Fortrey, Esq. He died there in Apr: 1608.' (MS. Lansd. 983. fo. 111 [67]). This probably belonged to him while he was president, as we find :

IV Journale. 1576-77. fo. 118. b. [Sept.] Item to one for cariage of a letter to our master to Holliwell aboute the colledge businesviij^d.

1578-79. fo. 132. [Sept.] Item to M^r Some for sendinge thrise to Halliwelliij^s. vj^d.

On 11 April 1608 bishop Chaderton died suddenly at Southoe, and on the following day was buried in the chancel of the parish church. No monument was erected to his memory.

Dr Chaderton has not left any works behind him other than official documents. His will was proved in the prerogative court.

His portrait engraved by Woolnoth is in Hibbert Ware's Manchester.

His arms were: Quarterly 1 and 4 (Chaderton) Gu. a cross potent crossed Or. 2 and 3 (Nuthurst) Arg. a cheveron gu. between three nut-hooks sa. Crest: A demi-griffin segreant gu. beaked, winged and membered or.

Sir John Harington speaking further of bishop Chaderton says, 'The Bishop was removed to *Lincoln*, where he now remains in very good state, having one onely daughter married to a Knight of good worship, though now they living asunder, he may be thought to have no great comfort of that matrimony, yet to her daughter he means to leave a great patrimony; so as one might not unfitly apply that Epigram written of Pope *Paulus* and his daughter to this Bishop and his grandchild.

*Cum sit filia, Paule, cum tibi aurum,
Quantum Pontifices habere raros
Vidit Roma prius, patrem non possum
Sanctum dicere te, sed possum beatum.*

Which I thus translated, when I thought not thus to apply it:

*Thou hast a daughter, Paulus, I am told,
and for this daughter thou hast store of gold.
The daughter thou didst get, the gold didst gather
make thee no holy, but a happy father.*

But if the Bishop should fortune to hear that I apply this verse so saucily, and should be offended with it, I would be glad in full satisfaction of this wrong, to give him my sonne for his [grand]daughter, which is manifest token that I am in perfect charity with him' (Harington, as above. Peck, vol. i. pref. p. vi.).

His pedigree as given in the Cambridgeshire visitation of 1619 is as follows:

John Chalderton of Nuthurst, co. Lanc. =

Edmund Chalderton of Nuthurst = Margery, da. of ... Cliff.
of Cheshire.

George	William Chaderton = Katherine da.	Elizabeth = Robt. Parker
	Bishop of Chester	of Brows-
	and of Lincoln.	holme, esq.
	of John Re-	
	vell of Lond.	

Sir Richard Brooke, = Jane, da. and
of Norton, Cheshire | sole heir.

Torrell Josselyn = Elizabeth, da. and
of Essex | sole heir.
Theodora, da. and sole heir.

Roger Parker, D.D.
b. 1558, precentor
of Lincoln 1598,
Dean 1613. died
1629. F.C. of Qu.
Coll. 8 July 1582.

Elizabeth Josselyn or Joceline was 'a virtuous gentlewoman of rare accomplishments' and 'being big with child wrote a book of advice, since printed, and entitled "The Mother's Legacy to her unborn Infant;" of whom she died in travail.' (Fuller, *Worthies*, Cheshire.) This work, 'beautiful for its spirit of deep love and devotion,' which she left unfinished, was printed at Oxford in 1684, 'for the satisfaction of the person of quality herein concerned.' From the 'Approbation' of Dr Tho. Goad it appears that she was 'from her tender years carefully nurtured, as in those accomplishments of knowledg in Languages, History, and some Arts, so principally in studies of Piety.' She was married about the year 1615, and 'Octob. 12. 1622. In Cambridgeshire she was made a Mother of a Daughter, whom shortly after, being Baptized and brought to her, she blessed, and gave God thanks that her self had lived to see it a Christian: and then instantly called for her winding sheet to be brought forth and laied upon her. So having patiently born for some nine daies a violent Fever, and giving a comfortable Testimony of her godly resolution, she ended her Praiers, Speech, and Life together, rendering her Soul into the hand of her Redeemer, and leaving behind her unto the World a sweet Perfume of good name, and to her onely Child (besides a competent Inheritance) this Manual, being a deputed Mother for Instruction, and for solace a twin-like Sister, issuing from the same Parent and seeing the Light about the same time.'

Elizabeth Joceline was buried at Hockington Cambridgeshire 26 Oct. 1622, and her husband Torrel Joceline on 7 Nov. 1656 at the same place.

Theodora her daughter was probably the wife of Samuel Fortrey of Hockington, as we find 'Trevers Fortrey daughter of Samuell Fortrey esquire and of Theodory his wife baptized January y^e 3^d 1650' and 'Samuell Fortrey sonn of Samuell Fortrey esq^e. and of Theodory his wife Baptized March y^e 2^d. 1651.' James Fortrey, another son, was in the service of king James II. and his consort Mary of Modena, and on the Revolution he retired into private life, residing for some time at Queens' college as a fellow-commoner. He died in 1719 (Lysons' *Cambridgeshire*, 236).

'The Mother's Legacy to her Unborn Child' was reprinted as an addition to the 'Sermons preached in the parish church of Old Swinford, Worcestershire,' by the rev. C. H. Crauford, rector. (Lond. 1840, 8vo.)

IN May 1569 Anthony Rodolph Chevallier (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 306-8) was appointed hebrew lecturer in the university, and received from Queens' college a stipend of £1 a year, the first payment being thus entered:

IV Journale. 1568-69. fo. 71. b. [Aug.] To Mr Baxter the Bedle for Mr Schevelleriusv^s.

He left Cambridge in 1572, and died the same year.

1571-72. fo. 87. [March] Item to Mr Shevelerv^s.

In 1570 Dr Whitgift master of Trinity college procured a new code of statutes for the government of the university to be given by Royal authority. They were generally unpopular, and, having been drawn up for the purpose of repressing the puritan party, were particularly obnoxious to them. On 6 May 1572, 164 members of the senate including many of the leading puritans, authorized the orator, the proctors, and two others to draw up letters to the lords of the council to obtain the reformation of certain parts of the statutes, which they did not like. Among the subscribers were the following seven fellows of Queens' college: Edm. Rockrey, William Sole, Tho. Sicklemore, Francis Linley, John Smith, Tho. Scott, and William Bradley. The bishops, to whom the matter had been referred, decided 31 May 1572 that the statutes should stand.

On 13 May 1571 the college made a statute for the foundation of thirteen scholars, one of whom was to be librarian, and another scribe or registry of the college, out of the revenues of the manor and rectory of Hockington with a stipend of 10*d*. a week each.

In 1572, the rectory of Little Eversden Cambridgeshire, was given to the college by Mr John Cheetham of Great Liver-

more Suffolk, on condition that he and his heirs should enjoy the power of nominating to one of the small scholarships for ever, a privilege now long obsolete.

By a statute of 20 April 1572 the seniority of the fellowships was thus fixed by the society:

Lady Roos	5	Dr William Lyday	1
Dr John Drewell	2	John Greene	1
Lady Joan Burgh	1	Archdeacon Collinson...	1
Lady Alice Wyche	1	Dr Hugh Trotter.....	1
John Marke	1	—	
John Alfrey.....	1	John Barby (Law)	1
Lady Joan Ingaldsthorp...	1	John Otware (Medicine)	1

On 2 Dec. 1573 sir Thomas Smith, formerly fellow of Queens' college and one of the principal secretaries of state, made over to the college a rent charge of £12. 7s. 4d. issuing out of the manor of Overston Northamptonshire, for the purpose of founding two readers, one on arithmetic with a stipend of £3, the other on geometry with a stipend of £4, and two scholarships with a stipend of £2. 3s. 8d. each.

The reader on geometry was to lecture daily on Euclid, the reader on arithmetic, which included also algebra, was to use Tonstall (*de arte supputandi libri quatuor* 4°. Lond. 1522. Par. 1538) or Orontius (the *Protomathesis* of Orontius Finæus fo. Par. 1532) or Stiphelius (the *Arithmetica integra* of Michael Styfel 4°. Norimb. 1544) as his text books. 'The which two lectures are not to be redd of the reader as of a preacher out of a pulpit, but "per radium et eruditum pulverem" as it is said, that is with a penn on paper or tables, or a sticke or compasse in sand or duste to make demonstracon that his schollers maie both understand the reader and also do it themselves and so profit.'

The scholars were expressly required not to proceed B.A. 'befor that they be well expert in the parts of Arithmatique, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and extraction of roots as well of whole numbers as of fractions bie the judgment of the reader of arithmetique uppon the said readers oth,'

nor M.A., 'before he hath redd and do understand the first six bokes of Euclide, bie the judgment of the reader of geometrie, upon the saide reader of geometrie his oth.'

The remaining sum of twenty shillings was 'to be employed at one or two daies in the year to amende the cheare of the fellows and scholars in such one daie or two as it shall please them at the assignation of the president or his vicegerent to hear and see the exercise of the said Artes and how the schollers have profited therein, or otherwise at the said M^r. and fellowes pleasure.'

Sir Thomas Smith died 12 Aug. 1577; and by his will, dated 18 Feb. 1576-7 and proved 15 Aug. 1577, he bequeathed his latin and greek books to Queens' college.

IV Journale. 1577-78. fo. 127. b. [Sept.] Inprimis given to Vaughan for his charges going to Hill-hall on the colledg businesiiiij^s. v^d.

Item to m^r Smythe and to s^r Smythe for ther charges going to Hill-hall fetching home of the colledg books, ut patet per billamxix^s. vj^d.

Item for the carters dinner which brought home the colledg bookesxij^d.

In 1574 Dr Caius published his history of the university, and in it gives the number of students and members of the several colleges. The whole university contained 1813, including 35 servants on the foundation. The number at Queens' was as follows: 1 master, 19 fellows, 8 bibleclerks, 17 scholars, 77 pensioners: in all 122. Trinity college had altogether 393, St John's 271, Christ's 157, King's 142, Clare 129; the other colleges were smaller than Queens' in point of numbers.

Ralph Jones, fellow of this college, was on 17 June 1568 admonished by the president for sowing discord between two of the fellows, John Igulden and Edmund Rockrey, by a letter which he wrote to the former.

On 23 June 1574 he was again admonished for quarrelling with Mr Maplesden a member of this college, and was on 26 Jan. 1574-5 expelled from his fellowship for retaining in his hands £44. 15s. 11½*d*. after the final audit of his accounts as

senior bursar. (Lemon, *State papers*, 493, 494.) He was soon afterwards restored to his fellowship at the instance of lord Burghley, after payment of the debt and a promise 'quietly to behave hymself in the college hereafter.' On 12 and 19 July 1575 he signed letters on behalf of William Middleton. On 11 Feb. 1578-9 the president and fellows of Queens' college wrote to lord Burghley on behalf of R. Jones, begging the chancellor to recommend him for a preachership at Bedford to the gentry of that county: that so he might enjoy the same stipend that his predecessor Mr Sparks had enjoyed.

Dr Jones ceased to be fellow about Mich. 1584.

In 1575, an heraldic visitation of the County of Cambridge was made by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux king-at-arms, who on this occasion made the following grant of a crest to the college arms:

To all and singuler, as well nobles and gentills, as others to whom these presents shall come Robert Cooke Esquier, Alias Clarencieulx principall Herehault and Kinge of Armes of the South East and Weast partes of this Realme of England, from the river of Trent Sowth-wards sendith greeting in our Lorde God everlasting. Wheras aunciently from the beginning the valiant and vertuous actes of worthie persons have been comendid to the world with sondry monumentes and remembrances of their good desertes, amongst the which the chieftest and most usuall hath been the beering of signs and tokens in Shildes called Armes, which evident demonstrations of prowes and valoir diversly distributed according to the quallities and desertes of the persons: which order as it was most prudently devised in the beginning to stirre and kindell the hartes of men to the imitation of vertue and noblenes, even so hath the same ben and yet is continually observed to th' end that such as have don comendable service to their prince or country eather in Warre or peace may both receive due honor in their lives and also derive the same successively to their posteritie for ever, and Whereas the Quenes Colledge of St Margaret and St Barnard in Cambridge was incorporate by the name of President and fellows of the same Colledge by Margaret Quene of England doughter of the Kinge of Sicile and Hierusalem, and wife unto Kinge Henry the sixte in the xxvith yere of the same Kinges raigne, at which tyme she did also graunt unto the saide president and fellows and their

successors her armes to be used in the saide Colledge, as they stand depicted in this margent and thus blased, That is to saye, Quarterly, the first quarter, barry of eight argent and gules, the second asur semy flower de lucis golde, a labell of thre pointes argent; the third argent, a cross latune betwen fower crosses golde; the fourth asur, semy flower de lucis golde, a border gules; the fift asur, two lucis indorced, semy crosse crosselettes golde; the sixt gold on a bend gules thre egles displaide argent; all the which sixe cotes are inclosed within a border vert; Yet nevertheless for divers good consideracions me moving, and at the request of William Chader-ton now doctor of divinitie and President of the said Colledge and the fellowes of the same Colledge, I have assigned, geven, and graunted unto these their saide armes the Creast or Cognoissance hereafter following, Videlicet uppon the hearme, out of a croune golde an Egle rowsant sable, wings golde, manteled gules dobled argent as more plainly apperith depicted in this margent, The which Armes and Creast and every part and parcell thereof in manner and forme above saide, I the saide Clarencieulx Kinge of Armes (by power and authoritie to my office annexed and graunted by letters Patentes under the greate Seale of England) do by these presentes ratifie and confirme, give and graunt, unto and for the saide president and fellowes of the saide Colledge and to their successors in office and like place, and they the same to use, beare and shewe in all places honest according to the auncient lawe of armes at their liberty and pleasure, without impediment let or interruption of any person or persons. In witness whereof I the saide Clarencieulx Kinge of Armes have signed these presentes with my hand and sett hereunto the seale of my office.

Yeven at London the tenth of may in the yere of our Lord God a thowsand five hondreth seventy and five and in the sevententh yere of the raigne of our soveraigne Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God, Quene of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the faith etc.

ROB COOKE, Alias CLARENCIEULX

ROY DARMES.

The college arms and crest are depicted in the margin of the warrant.

IV Journale. 1574-75. fo. 107. b. [May] Item to m^r Clarencieus for renewyng (or revewying) the colledge armes...iij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.



WILLIAM Middleton (B.A. 1570-1) was elected fellow of Queens' college 28 June 1572.

In the *Computus Finalis* 1532-1716, p. 126, we find the following :

Anno Domini 1574 Maji 4°. Guilielmus Mydleton artium bachalaureus et hujus collegii socius, admonitus fuit a me Guilielmo Chaderton presidente charitative pro seminatione discordiarum inter se ipsum et alios ex sociis, ut se emendare studeret et ab hujusmodi contumeliis abstineret in posterum.

According to the college statutes he was bound to proceed to M.A. in 1574, and accordingly performed all the exercises required by the university for that degree. However the president and the major part of the society refused him his college grace to proceed to that degree, no reason being alleged against him. Hereupon, to avoid losing his fellowship, he went to Oxford and there took his degree. But on 8 July 1575, at a college meeting held in the chapel, the president and major part of the fellows, having first sent Middleton out, made an interpretation of the statute 'De processu sociorum de gradu in gradum' to the effect that the degrees required must be taken in the university of Cambridge. They then recalled him and asked whether he had commenced in Cambridge? when he answered, No. Dr Chaderton gave sentence against him, and removed him from his fellowship. Then to make sure work and quite to displace him, the president gave notice of a new election, and read the first of the three admonitions necessary to an election, and the next morning the second. The third he read to the fellows in his own chamber on the 10th, and on Monday the 11th attempted to proceed to an election; but the two seniors, Edmund Rockrey and Robert Some, admonished him, 'in virtute juramenti,' not to proceed to an election before a place was void. At this the president deferred finishing the election till he should have further counsel. Rockrey, Some, Ralph Jones, Henry Goad, and Andrew Arnold, wrote to lord Burghley on 12 July, and again on the 19th. Their letters are here given as in Heywood and Wright, *Cambridge University Transactions during the*

puritan controversies of the 16th and 17th centuries, i. 177-184, from MS. Lansd. 20:

Whereas we have a statute in oure colledge, beinge the Quenes Colledge in Cambridge, in this forme followinge : *Statuimus et ordinamus quod quilibet socius baccalaureus in artibus hujus collegii procedat ad gradum magisterii in eadem facultate infra quatuor annos immediate sequentes ejus determinationem, sub pœna amissionis suæ societatis ipso facto.* These are therefore to testifie, that the laste yeare, 1574, Mr. Mideltones grace to proceade master of arte was propounded accordinge to ordre amonge the master and fellowes, he havinge done and perfourmed all his actes in the schooles which were to be required for that degree; but that was denied him by the master and moste parte of the fellowes, and he finallie staid without anie cause alleadged againste him. Wherefore, he to avoide the daunger of the statute which tended to his undoinge, with testimonie of learned and godlie men of this Universitie to Doctor Umphrey, and to other of the Universitie of Oxforde, he repaired to Oxforde, where he proceeded master of arte, thinckinge by this meanes to have satisfied the statute before mentioned, and to have avoided daunger. But now, anno 1575, on Fridaie, after one of the clocke, being the eighte daie of Julie, the master and fellowes meetinge together by apointment of the master in the chapell of the saide colledge, propounded the matter to be considered, commaunding Mr. Midelton oute, the which we take to be injurious. The master and the greater parte of the fellowes havinge by statute authoritie to interpret the statutes, the master demaunded of the fellowes whether that statute was locall; that is, whether those that were fellowes in the colledge were bounde onelie to procéade in Cambridge, and no where els. To the which the master and more parte of the fellowes agreed; but some were of the contrarie judgment, shewing that then the master and fellowes could graunte licence to none to proceed in anie other place, having no authoritie to dispense with anie statute, and that it was probable that the master himself was the laste yeare of that judgment; because that after he had finallie staid him at Cambridge, he laboured also to staie him at Oxforde, firste in not gevinge him licence to go forthe of Cambridge, untill he by admonition of two of the senior fellowes was urged thereunto; secondlie, in that after he had given him leave, he wrote an uncharitable letter to Doctour Umpfrey, to have discredited Mr. Midelton there also. Moreover, it was alleadged that if that statute were locall, according as he inter-

preted locall, yet Mr. Midelton was no cause of the breach thereof, labouring by all meanes to perfourme the same, and no man is bounde to an impossibilitie. Further, it was alleadged that, as before a favorable interpretation was made for saving the master from daunger in not making an election in tyme accordinge to statute, the like interpretation might here for safegarde of a fellowe be admitted, the wordes being alike, althoughe appertaining to severall and distincte thinges, *procedere ad electionem* and *procedere ad gradum magisterii*. Lastlie, it was alleadged that the practise before in Doctor Stokes his time might be an interpretacioun to the statute, and therefore neaded now no newe interpretacion, when as one Mr. Rastall, according to his own desier, being not able to beare the charges of that degree, was staid till the yeare followinge, kepinge and enjoyinge neverthesse his fellowship. Notwithstandinge these allegacions, the master and moste parte of the fellowes determined upon this interpretacion : *Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo quinto per præsidentem et majorem partem sociorum declaratum fuit, quod omnes illi gradus ad quos suscipiendos singuli socii suo ordine tenentur, juxta vim, formam, et effectum statuti de processu sociorum a gradu in gradum, cap. 32, in academia hac nostra Cantabrigiensi tantum, et non alibi, sunt suscipiendi, sub pœna in eodem statuto præscripta; et quod procedere ad gradum magisterii in artibus est in eadem facultate determinare juxta modum et formam hujus academice.* And as before theie had staid him from his degree, and nowe agreed to this interpretation, so laste of all they agreed to expell him for not proceadinge according, as they saie, to the statute. And calling him into the chappell, the master asked him whether he had commensed in Cambridge; to the which when he had answered, no, then oure master gave sentence declaratorie againste him, and removed him from his fellowship. Mr. Midelton trusted that the master and fellowes woulde not deale so hardelie with him, requestinge theire frendship; but nothings woulde move them; wherefore he was driven to the laste refuge, which was his appellation. Then the master purposing to make suer worke, and quite to displace him, gave immediately an admonition preparatorie to a newe election; and the morning following the seconde admonicion, where it was shewed to the master that *pendente appellatione nihil est innovandum*, and that the interpretacion determined of them the daie before did not pertaine to Mr. Midelton, but to those that shoulde proceade hereafter, etc., and therefore the saide Mr. Midelton to remaine fellow still, and no place to be voyde; the master saide he woulde answere his doinges,

and so departed for that time. The daie following, betwene fowre and five in the afternone, the fellowes being called together, Mr. Midelton, thoroughe advise and counsell, as fellowe went in amongst them into the chappell; the master commaunding him out, he answered that he might not without prejudice of his cause. In effecte the master went out of the chappell, commaunding all the fellowes to waite on him to his chamber, willing Mr. Midelton to come into his chamber if he durste; and there in his chamber at that time he gave the third admonicion to the election, whereof by some of the fellowes it was alleadged as before. On Monday following, in the morning, at 7 a clocke, the fellowes were warned to mete in the chappell; at what time the master going to the Lordes table, called up accordinge to statute the two senior fellowes to be with him in the scrutinie, where the two seniors admonished him *in virtute juramenti* to observe the statute, not to procede to an election before a place was voide; at the which the master staid communicating the same to the rest of the societie, differringe the finishinge of the election untill he shoulde have further counsell. This is the summe and effecte of that which in this matter hathe hetherto bene done. In witnesse whereof we, parte of the societie there present, have subscribed oure names to this testimoniall with oure owne handes, the 12 of Julie, 1575.

ROBERT SOOME.

HENRIE GOADE.

EDMUND ROCKREY.

ANDREW ARNOLD.

RAPHE JONES.

Honoratissimo viro, domino de Burghley, summo Angliæ thesaurario, et Cantabrigiensis academïæ cancellario dignissimo, hæ tradantur.

Non ita pridem (illustrissime vir) eo confidentiæ processimus, ut cum honore tuo per literas nostras liberius colloqueremur, quibus scilicet id potissimum tibi significavimus, Middeltonum quendam in loco valde lubrico versatum, de salute et statu suo periclitari, ad quem vindicandum ab eis quæ jam tum imminebant periculis tuam imprimis facilitatem imploravimus; ex quo quidem accidit (amplissime vir) Middeltonum in lubrico (ut diximus) versatum jam nunc eo discriminis adductum esse, ut de sua statione et sede non dimoveri modo, sed dejici potius videatur. Julii enim 8^o D. Chadertoni et quorundam sociorum consensu, suæ societatis, in quam prius ascriptus fuerat, jus omne sibi quasi e manibus extortum habuit. Utrum vero

id jure an injuria factum fuerit, honori tuo, ad quem Middletonus appellatione usus confugit, judicandum relinquimus. Rem autem universam, quemadmodum hactenus gesta est, in duabus schedulis vere et perspicue descriptam acerrimo judicio tuo subjecimus. Illam idcirco inprimis, qua semper in judicando usus es, ἐπιείκειαν expectamus, jus ipsum, quemadmodum soles (clarissime vir) æquitate causæ metiare; summisque precibus ab honore tuo contendimus, ut Middletonum hunc misere afflictum et dejectum prorsus, auctoritate tua recreare tandem velis et erigere, atque ex omnibus jactationum fluctibus ad portum aliquando perducere. Æternus Deus amplitudinem tuam tueatur, et nobis reique publicæ conservet incolumem. Cantabrigiæ, 19^o Julii, anno Domini 1575.

Amplitudini tuæ deditissimi,

ROBERTUS SOOME.

HENRICUS GOADE.

EDMUNDUS ROCKREY.

ANDREAS ARNOLDE.

RODOLPHUS JONES.

A testimoniall concerninge Middleton, of Queens Colledge in Cambridge. The seconde testimonyall for my lorde treasurer.

SEYNGE that in a former testimonyall we have sett downe the summe and effect of the masters and more parte of the fellowes dealinges against Mr. Mydelton, onmyttinge the enlarginge of somthinge for brevyties sake; yet nowe seinge that in one or two poyntes the whole issue of the matter seameth cheefly to consist, we are constrained further in this to enlarge these poynts. The firste is, that the master and more part of the fellowes think yt unlawfull by our statute for Mr. Mydelton to appeale, and that thay have an absolute jurisdiction, not to be called before any judge; in mayntayninge of the which liberty thay purpose to stande. We, on the contrary parte, thinke otherwyse, moved so to judge by the wordes of our statute (ca. 10), whiche are these: *Quarto, jurabis quod si contigerit te, ob demerita tua, expelli ab hac societate, per sententiam præsidentis et majoris partis omnium sociorum, nulla appellatione nec alio juris remedio contra eos vel eorum aliquem uteris.* Whereupon yt followeth, that yf any be expelled *non propter demerita*, he may lawfully appeale, or use any other remedy by lawe, to be restored agayne: the which is Mr. Mydeltons case, he takinge himselfe to be expelled *non propter demerita*, desiringe to have the matter examyned and tryed. And that thay have no suche absolute authoryty as thay chalenge, not to

be called before any other judge, appeareth by the wordes of this statute (ca. 26) : *Si discordia oriatur inter præidentem et socium vel socios hujus collegii, teneatur idem præidens convocare socios tribus vicibus, idque interpositis tribus ad minus diebus, ut illi inter se (quod maxime optamus) hujusmodi controversie finem imponant; verum si nec tum eam tollere queant, tunc tenebitur tam præidens quam socii prædicti stare judicio cancellarii et majoris partis præpositorum collegiorum, sub pœna privationis et expulsionis a collegio ipso facto.* But if thay, by any one of our pryvate statutes, had suche a priviledge (as thay have not), yet the newe statutes gevethe authoritye to the chauncellour of the Universyty to determyne upon all causes (ca. 42) : *Cancellarius potestatem habebit ad omnes omnium scholasticorum atque etiam eorum famulorum controversias summarie et sine ulla juris solennitate, præter illam quam nos præscribemus, secundum jus civile, et eorum privilegia et consuetudines, tum audiendas, tum dirimendas.* Abrogating all other statutes contrary to those, as appeareth, ca. 50 : *Statuta omnia, compositiones, et consuetudines, quæ Scripturis Sacris, institutis nostris, aut istis statutis, adversari videbuntur, abrogata et rescissa sunt, reliquis suo robore permansuris.* Therefore Mr. vice-chancellor, as it may seame, laboringe to repress the masters unjste proceadinge to an election *pendente appellatione*, gave him an inhibition that he shoulde ceasse to proceade in his election : the which no doubt he woulde not have don, yf he were not of this judgement, that it were lawfull to appeale, and that of right my lorde treasurer might judge and determyne of the matter, willinge Mr. Some to signifye unto his honour what he had don in the matter. Further, the master himselfe seamed before that to allowe of the appellation, in that he stayed the fynysinge of the election at the admonition of two of the senior fellowes ; for otherwise he might have safely proceaded. The seconde poynte ys, that the master and fellowes have proceaded against Mr. Mydelton upon their interpretation of the statute, the which, accordinge to the judgment of the wisest and most learned in the lawes of this Universytie, cannot appertaine to Mr. Mydelton, but to suche as shall proceade after the makinge of the same : *lex trahi non potest ad præterita.* And as Mr. Some hath learned of Mr. vice-chauncelour, who was somtyme fellowe of our colledge, the practise of that statute before tyme hath bene contrary to their interpretation now sett downe ; for Sir Thomas Smythe, beinge fellowe of the colledge, proceaded doctor of the civill lawe in Padway, continewenge nevertheles fellowe. This is that

which we thought necessary to ad to the former ; to the which we, in like sorte, have subscribed our names with our owne handes, the 19th daye of Julye.

ROBERT SOOME.

HENRIE GOADE.

EDMUNDE ROCKREY.

ANDREW ARNOLDE.

RAPHE JONES.

At last lord Burghley commanded that he should be restored to his fellowship but not to his seniority.

These events are thus recorded in the *Computus Finalis* 1532-1716 (p. 129):

Memorandum quod anno Domini 1575 Julii 8º Guilielmus Middleton per sententiam presidentis et majoris partis sociorum privatus fuit sodalitate sua pro demeritis suis: videlicet quod non processerit ad gradum magisterii in artibus juxta vim formam et effectum statuti de processu sociorum de gradu in gradum: Cap. 32.

In the margin is also written in another hand:

Memorandum that at the Instance of the righte honorable Sr. W^m. Cecill, Lorde Burghley, and chauncellor of this unyversytie, the said W^m. Mydleton upon his humble submyssyon and promes to lyve orderlie and quietlie hereafter, was shortlie after Mychelmas eodem anno predicto chosen agayne fellow and so became a junyor and lost both his allowance and senioritie.

His usual stipend was £9, but in the year 1575-76 it was only iiij^{li}. vij^s. x^d.

The following extract from the case of Mr Hickman of Corpus Christi college in 1588 (Heywood and Wright, i. 538) explains the chancellor's interference.

The chancellor, *ex officio*, may take notice of any such violence offred to any schollar in the Universitie, thoughe yt had bine performed by full consent, and in good forme of lawe; *quia cancellarii est, cancellare vim et rigorem juris*, notwithstanding the priviledge; as hath bine heretofore seene in like cases, and amongst the rest in one Mr. Middeltons restitution of Quenes colledge, notwithstanding the bishop of Chester, then being master of that colledge, stood very peremptorilye uppon the like exemption and pretence of breache of oathe.

He was incorporated at Cambridge in 1576, and vacated his fellowship about Easter 1589. He was rector of Hardwick Cambridgeshire, and died 14 June 1613. (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 446.)

Later in life under another president he incurred a similar rebuke to that mentioned above; the cause is thus given in *Computus Finalis* 1532-1716, p. 127:

Anno Domini 1585. Mr Middleton baccheler of Divinitie fellow of the house was admonished by the master before two of the seniors Mr Jhon Jegon and Mr Wiliame Lawrence bacchellers of Divinitie for cumminge with fowr of the fellowes to geve the master ane admonitione for gevinge and bestowing a chamber upon one of the fellowes as in his discretione he thoughte meete; for which his proceedinge therin not accordinge to the statute and thereby sowinge and raysinge contentione both betwen master and fellowes and fellow and fellowe and slander to the house, he receyved an admonitione and was charged to surcease frome such disorderly and contentious practises and dealinge, upon the perill furdre to ensewe, upon the statute de seminandis discordiis.

UMPHRY TYNDALL.

Testibus { JOHN JEGON.
WILLM LAURENCE.

In 1576, an act of parliament was passed, requiring one third of all college rents to be paid in wheat or malt: it is 'an Acte for the maintenance of the Colleges in the Universities and of Winchester and Eaton' (18 Eliz. c. 6). It had a most beneficial effect on the revenues of the colleges, and has been generally considered to have been suggested by sir Thomas Smith formerly fellow of Queens' college, though it has also been attributed to lord Burghley, or to Dr Perne a former fellow of the college and at that time master of Peterhouse. (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 342.)

On 24 April 1576 the queen sent a letter to the college desiring them to elect Thomas Hughes (B.A. 1575-6) fellow in the room of Robert Harrington, who had resigned his fellowship. The letter contained the praises of Robert Hughes for his 'honest behaviour and towardness in learning,' and then required the society to elect him to the vacant fellowship be-

fore any other, any statute of the college to the contrary notwithstanding, in which case the queen did dispense with it. Hughes was a native of Cheshire, and his county being already filled up, and sir Thomas Smith suing for his nephew Clement Smith, the college hesitated to comply with the queen's mandate. Hence lord Burghley and some other members of the council wrote again to the college on 10 July, urging obedience to the queen, who not only might dispense with a statute, but was also the patron (if they rightly considered) of all other their privileges and immunities, the rather that they understood Mr Smith's suit be also otherwise served. And as three other vacancies happened that year, both Thomas Hughes and Clement Smith were chosen fellows on 8 Sept. (Peck, *Des. Cur.* B. iii. nos. 5, 6.)

Garret Wallis came to the college from Eton on 4 May 1574, bringing with him the queen's letters of recommendation to the society to elect him fellow as soon as possible. He was chosen scholar, and became B.A. in 1577-8; and, as no fellowship that he could hold was at that time vacant, he sought to have the queen's letters returned to him, that he might give them back to the queen in order to seek other preferment by means of a fresh mandate. Of this the society informed lord Burghley in a letter dated 11 June 1578 (MS. Lansd. 27, art. 21).

On 14 July 1578 David Yale one of the society wrote to [lord Burghley] begging that if Dr Chaderton, their present master, were made bishop of Chester, a free election to the mastership of the college might be permitted to the fellows, and that the earl of Leicester might not be allowed to exert his influence over the fellows in favour of Mr Tyndall, a candidate for the mastership. (Cal. State Papers, 1547-80, p. 595.)

The custom of granting letters mandatory for fellowships and scholarships had at this time become very common, and this was found to be so detrimental to the university as a learned body, that on 11 Kal. Ap. (22 March) 1578-9 the vice-chancellor, Dr Thomas Byng, and heads of houses, wrote to lord Burghley to complain of it. Lord Burghley wrote in reply on 7 April 1579, throwing all the blame on those who had drawn

up those letters, and explaining that the queen never intended thereby 'any violation of the statutes and orders for elections,' or to have the colleges to 'admit any person to any room that should not be thought meet by the order of the houses to be chosen.' He promised that greater care should be taken hereafter in the matter, so that nothing should 'pass to the offence of the statutes' of any of the colleges, but advised that at elections, *ceteris paribus*, the queen's recommendation be complied with, or some good reason given to one of the secretaries of state, why the request might not be fulfilled.

Henry Wilshawe was fellow of Queens' college from 1537 to 1548 (apparently about 15 July), afterwards fellow of Trinity, prebendary of Lichfield, and rector of West Grinstead and of Storrington Sussex: on 7 May 1579 he gave £80 to found two scholarships, with a preference to students of his name or family, or who should be natives of Bakewell, Capel-le-Frith, or Glossop, Derbyshire. (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 398, 567.)

A suit having arisen between the dean and chapter of Canterbury and the college touching a certain rent to be paid to the chapter out of the estate of St Nicholas Court Kent as holding of the manor of Monkton which was chapter property, archbishop Grindal decided the controversy on 28 June 1579, and besides fixing the amount to be paid, directed that as an equivalent for certain arrears, which were not to be claimed, the college was to admit two bible-clerks on the nomination of the dean and chapter, one on 20 Nov. 1579, the other on 20 Nov. 1580.

IV Journale. 1577-78. fo. 128. [Dec.] Imprimis to Mr Anger
for charge of suit against y^e dean and chapter of Canterburye,
ut patet per billamix^s. viiij^d



EDMUND Rockrey (B.A. 1560-1) was elected fellow of Queens' college in 1561 (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 242-3). In the year 1568-69 he was one of the proctors of the university, and in 1570 he subscribed with others, among whom were several fellows and ex-fellows of Queens', letters on behalf

of Thomas Cartwright, on 3 July and 11 Aug. (Strype, *Ann.* ii. App. n^{os}. 2, 3.)

The new university statutes were given in 1570, and on Sunday 26 Nov. 1570 Dr Chaderton having convened a meeting of the society, in pursuance of the command of the vice-chancellor Dr Whitgift, warned the fellows not to speak against them. Rockrey boldly denounced them, as impairing the liberty and privileges of the university, asserting that some of them were directly against God's word, and remarked that godly princes might be deceived by hypocrites and flatterers, as David was by Ziba.

For this he was on the same day bound over in a surety of £40, and John Persyvall M.A. and John Mapliden M.A. gave bonds of £20 each, that he should 'personallye apeare ffrom tyme to tyme wthin this towne before the vicechaunc. or his deputie, untill such matter be determyned and ended, as is and shalbe laied agaynst hym by M^r D^r Chaderton.'

The following day, 27 Nov., he appeared before Dr Whitgift the vice-chancellor, Dr Chaderton and other heads, when certain articles were objected to him, to which the vice-chancellor required a faithful answer. Rockrey refused to reply, except he were furnished with a copy of the articles, and then William Paget B.D., Thomas Sicklemore, George Goldsen (Gulson), Francis Lyndley, masters of arts and fellows of the college, and John Cooke, M.A., were produced, and, Rockrey making no objection to them, the vice-chancellor examined them at once. The following day Robert Some, M.A. fellow of Queens', entered into a surety of £40 sub conditione sequente—viz., that Rockrey 'should remayne, contynew and quietly kepe his chamber, as a trew prisoner, onles he were called fourth by the vicech. or his deputie, untill such matter were ended, which is objected agaynst hym' (*Acta curiæ Cancellarii 1550-78* called *Liber Utinam* [in the registry of the university], fo. 136).

The affair was then reported to the chancellor.

On 31 Jan. 1570-1 lady Elizabeth Hoby the widow of sir Thomas Hoby and sister-in-law to Cecil, writing to the chancellor from her seat at Bisham Berkshire (Cooper *Ath.* i. 242-3) on some matters of business, added a postscript in favour of

Rockrey, who had lived in her house as tutor to her children. This part of her letter is transcribed from the original in the Public Record office. (*Domestic. Elizabeth*, vol. lxxvii. n°. 11; Cal. State Papers 1547-80, p. 407.)

Sir,

I understand that one Edmond Rockery of Cambridge is in trouble for certaine woords spoken by him for the defence of certain liberties, which ar construed to farr other meaning then he thought. My sute therfore to you now is, that it wouold pleas yow the rather at my earnest request to be good unto him, for that having had no small tryall of him both for religion good nature and disposition to learning and other virtewes during the tyme of his being skoolemaster in my howse, me thinketh I durst in my conscience awnser in his behalf that what fond woords soever passed him, perhapps in some heate, they proceded not from a minde desirows of sedition or otherwise less willing to shew himself a most trew subject to his Prince then eny one of his Colledge. And therfore assuring myself that if yow knew him so well as I do (notwithstanding you now justly by information conceyve ill of him) yow wouold alltogether alter your opinion of him to the contrary, I end as a most earnest suter to the Chawnceler of the Universitie of Cambridge to stand his good Master and to pardon this his first folly.

ELIZABETH HOBY.

On 7 Feb. 1570-1 Dr Chaderton, Dr Perne master of Peterhouse, Dr Mey master of St Catharine's college, entered into recognizances of £100, £50 and £50 respectively to appear before the vice-chancellor from time to time until the affair should be settled; on the same day Edmund Rockrey, Thomas Sicklemore, and David Yale, fellows of Queens', entered into the like recognizances, as did also William Paget, B.D. fellow of Queens', William Redman, M.A. (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 333), and Richard Paget, M.A. fellows of Trinity college; and on 9 Feb. Robert Garret, M.A. fellow of Queens', and John Cookes, M.A., and Owen David (Davies), M.A., pensioners of the said college, entered into recognizances to the same amounts.

On 7 Feb. he was cited before the vice-chancellor Dr Whitgift and the heads of colleges, when it was decreed that he

should acknowledge and revoke his rashness openly in the same place and before the same company, where he had given offence, in the following form (*Liber Utinam*, fo. 141. b. 142):

ffor as much as on Sonday being the 26 of novemb., in this place before yow, I disorderlye stod up (after that o^r M^r D^r Chaderton, havynge commaundment from the vicechan., had gyven warnynge that we should not speake agaynst such statutes as the Quenes Ma^{tie} had sent to thuniversitie) and spake words, tending to the confutyng of such thyngs, as were then by our said M^r spoken, to the discredityng of some about the Quenes Ma^{tie}, saing that godlie princes might be deceaved by ypocrits and flaterers, as David was by Siba or such like, and to the derogation of the said statutes and condemnation of some of theim, sainge, that thei tended to the impairynge of the liberties and privileges of thuniversitie, and that some of theim were directlye agaynste Gods word: I therfor acknowledged my rashenes and undiscretenes in so doinge, and am hartelie sorie for the same, desierynge yow to thinke, as it becometh dewtyfull subjects to thynke of y^e Quenes Ma^{tie} her cownsaylers, and lawes, and reverentlye to obey the same, as I for my part intende to doe, God willynge, to the uttermost of my power. In witnesse wherof I have subscriybed this confession with my owne hand and delyver the same here in yo^r presence, to o^r M^r to be by hym also delyvered to M^r vicech.

This he after much consideration refused to do, and on 15 March the vice-chancellor decreed, that unless he read this recantation on the following Sunday or on the Sunday next before Easter, he should be expelled from the university on one month from that day. Accordingly on 18 Apr. 1571 (*Computus Finalis* 1532-1716, p. 126) 'Mr Edmund Rockrey was pronounced non-socius, beinge expelled out of the colledge and university for his grete disobedience, disorder and contumacy, as well by the authority of the Quene's Ma^{ties} counsell, as also by the sentence of the Lorde Burgheley chancellor of the universytie and the residue of M^{rs} of Colleges then there present. Hiis testibus

W. CHADERTON, p^rsidens collegii.

W. PACHET.

W. SOLE.

ROBERT SOME.

R. GARRET.

THOMAS SYCKLEMORE.

D. YALE.

F. LINLEY.

JHON PERSEVALL.'

The following account of these proceedings is taken from the *Liber Utinam* (fo. 141. b. 142, 143).

vii Febr. [1570] Coram vicecancellario, [assidentibus Doctoribus Perne, Hawford, Kelke, Mey, Harvey et Bynge,] M^r vicech. calling before hym the said M^r Rokerey, wylled hym to acknowledg and confesse his faulte, and openlye to revoke his rashenes in the same place, and before the same companie in the said colledg, where he had gyven the offence, and that in wrytynge, whereof he said he would the nexte day send hym a copie, grantyng hym tyme to consider upon the said wrytynge untill Wensday folowyng, being the 14 of Febr., then to gyve awnswer whether he would reade the same or no, and accordynglie the said vicech. sent the said scedule, and at the said Wensday the 14 of Febr. the said M^r Rokerey comyng agayne before the said vicech. and the forenamed assistance desieryd longer tyme of deliberation and upon his request M^r vicech. graunted him the Wensday folowyng to make a finall and resolute awnswer.

21 Febr. he apeareed agayne and had daye tyll 1 of the clocke of Tewsday folowyng.

27 Febr. 1570 comparuit Edm. Rokerey, et professus est se nolle confessionem prædictam palam et publice legere, juxta decretum Domini alias sibi factum, unde Dñs præcepit eidem, ut non egredere-tur collm Reginale, juxta formam alias sibi injunctam, quousque aliter per eum decerneretur.

xv^o Martii... Dñs decrevit, ut M^r Rokerey perlegeret die Dominica proxime sequente aut die Dominica proxime præcedente ante festum Pasc' palam et publice in capella collegii Reginei coram omnibus ejusdem collegii presentibus, confessionem alias sibi in scriptis traditam, et donec eam perlegeret, decrevit eundem privandum omnibus commoditatibus dicti collegii et ab isto die ad mensem si non legeret, decrevit eundem amovendum ab Academia. Insuper monuit eundem, ut non exiret dictum collegium per tempus prædictum, nisi aliquis præpositorum collegiorum eundem evocaret ad colloquium, et immediate finito hujusmodi colloquio voluit eundem ad collegium prædictum revertere. Proviso semper, quod si D^r Chaderton abfuerit dicto die Dominico præcedente Pasc', tunc si dictus Edm. confessionem prædictam lectam et subscriptam, ut præ-dicitur, vicepræsidenti ejusdem collegii tradiderit, satisfecisse officio suo judicabitur.

Although lord Burghley is spoken of as having been a party

to Rockrey's expulsion, yet not long afterwards he procured his restoration to his fellowship, and in the *Liber Utinam* fo. 143 we find :

M^d. quod 4^{to} Julii 1571 de consilio et avisamento Dñi Willm̄i Cecill Dñi Burghlie, rescissa et revocata fuit hæc sententia per Dñm vicec. et doctores assidentes, et dictus Edm. in integrum restitutus.

Hitherto Rockrey had held different college offices, as dean of philosophy in 1563-64, senior bursar in 1564-65, dean of theology 1566-67, 1567-68, 1569-70; but in 1571-72 we find him and another acting as dean of theology, and from that time he is not mentioned as taking any important part in the working or management of the college.

In spite of the efforts of the heads of houses, the agitation against the new university statutes increased, and among the many members of Queens' who signed against them in May 1572 was Edmund Rockrey.

He soon afterwards got into fresh trouble for refusing to wear the clerical and academical vestments, and for his continued nonconformity to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England, and in *Computus Finalis* 1532-1716 we find the following memorandum (p. 126) :

Memorandum quod a^o. domini 157.. Edmundus Rockrey huius collegii socius charitative admonitus fuit a me Guilielmo Chaderton præsidente, coram Roberto Some vicepresidente, ut se præpararet ad communicandum Dominicæ cœnæ cum proxime eandem in collegio celebrari contingeret, quoniam non sine sociorum scandalo per duos integros annos ab eadem in prædicto collegio abstineret.

The date unfortunately was never completed; the next date on the page is 6 Nov. 1573. In the margin is written 'non est factum.'

In spite of his nonconformity he preached on behalf of the college at St Denys Backchurch.

IV Journale. 1573-74. fo. 99. [Oct.] Item a sermon preached the last quarter at London by Mr Rockereyevj^s. viij^d.

On 6 Jan. 1574-5 Dr Chaderton complained by letter to lord Burghley of Mr Rockrey's contumacy, asking him for

his advice how to deal with him. (Public Record office, *Dom. Eliz.* vol. ciii. n°. 1; Cal. State Papers 1547-80, p. 493.)

...There is one Mr Rockrey in our College whom your L. moved me to receive again into the College. Since his return I could never by any advice or charge bring him to receive the Communion in the College once amongst us, neither yet to keep any order in apparel and ceremonies, whereby doth rise some inconvenience in our College, for reformation whereof I most humbly beseech your L. to let me know your mind how I should deal with him, otherwise our laws and orders will fall into great contempt...

The *Computus Finalis* gives us the following notes of subsequent admonitions (p. 129).

Memorandum quod A°. D. 1574 februarii 18°. Edmundus Rockrey huius collegii socius admonitus fuit a me Guilielmo Chaderton præsidente, coram Roberto Some vicepresidente, Roberto Garret, Davide Yale, Francisco Lynley et Georgio Jermyn, sociis ejusdem collegii, ut se præpararet, adeoque præparatus communicaret cœnæ Dominicæ, die Veneris primo mensis Martii, quoniam abstinentia sua scandalum excitatum fuit in collegio.

Eodem die idem Edmundus Rockrey requisitus fuit a me prædicto G. Chaderton præsidente, ut capellæ chorum ingrederetur cum superpellicio et caputio suo secundum statutum Academiæ de vestitu scholarium cap. 46. tempore publicarum precum matutino, die Dominico quadragesimæ primo proxime subsequente, sub periculo incumbente.

Per me GUILLIELMUM CHADERTON.

Memorandum quod Edmundus Rockrey prædictus 2°. requisitus fuit A°. Dñi 1575 Junii 14. coram omni societate, ut capellæ chorum ingrederetur cum superpellicio et caputio suo juxta statutum academiæ de vestitu scholarium cap. 49. (sic) tempore publicarum precum, die Dominico proxime præcedente festum beati Petri apostoli, sub periculo incumbente, a me G. Chaderton præsidente ut supra.

Eodem die idem Edmundus Rockrey admonitus fuit a me G. Chaderton præsidente 3° coram omnibus sociis ut se præpararet, adeoque præparatus communicaret Dominicæ cœnæ die primo Julii proxime subsequente¹, sub periculo incumbente.

Per me GUILLIELMUM CHADERTON.

¹ 1 July 1575 was a Friday. Why he should have been twice required to communicate on a Friday, is not explained.

Memorandum quod a^o. Dñi 1575 Julii 8^o, Edmundus Rockrey admonitus fuit a me G. Chaderton presidente 3^o coram omnibus sociis ut se præpararet, adeoque præparatus accederet in capellæ chorum Dominica in 17^o die Julii proxime subsequente cum superpellicio et caputio suo juxta statutum de vestitu scholarium cap. 46. tempore publicarum precum matutino, sub periculo incumbente.

Per me G. CHADERTON.

On 12 and 19 July 1575 Edmund Rockrey signed the letters above given, on behalf of William Middleton.

During the autumn of 1575 Dr Chaderton and lord Burghley being at Theobalds together, the president repeated his complaint about Rockrey to the chancellor, who advised him to wait a year. Apparently at the expiration of that term, he addressed (on 24 Oct. 1576) the following letter to lord Burghley. (MS. Baker iv [Harl. 7031]. fo. 190.)

Nunquam mihi dubium fuit, Honoratissime Domine, quin arduis quotidie atque ambiguis reipublicæ negotiis impliceris, a quibus si vel tantillum animum tuum meis literis avocarem, illud mihi capitale crimen visum fuit, quo fit ut rarius ad te scribam, quam vel mea voluntas vel officium postulat. Nunc vero, quoniam quædam mea negotia tuam auctoritatem requirunt atque consilium, et me vicissim voluisti tuam Dignitatem certiores facere de infligendo graviore supplicio ante latam sententiam, idcirco ausus sum has ad te literas dare, nihil magis cupiens, quam ut voluntati tuæ morem geram.

Manet hic apud nos in collegio nostro Rockræus quidam, Sacræ Theologiæ bachalarius, Honori tuo vir non incognitus, nam ante quatuor annos publica regii consilii auctoritate e collegio ejectus fuit propter contumaciam: rursus vero rogatione tua admissus fuit in sodalitium. Is ab eo tempore, non artibus solum ac cæremoniis nostris, sed a communi etiam vita adeo alienus fuit, ut et plurimos bonos viros offenderit, et exemplo malo alios etiam ad eandem ἀραξίαν excitarit. Egi, ut par fuit, cum homine primum amice ac pie, sed profeci nihil. Postea (quod statuta nostra postulant) admonui hominem tribus vicibus, ut se tum in habitu, tum in vestitu, ad communem et approbatam Academiæ consuetudinem componeret: sed vel ecclesiastico habitu, vel academico pileo prorsus recusat indui. Id ego superiori anno (cum una tecum Thibbaldii versaremur) significabam Honori tuo. Atque tum hoc tuum decretum fuit, ut per annum unum improbitatem illam tolerarem, postea vero, nisi se ad Academiæ

morem conformaret, ferrem ex statuto sententiam. Sive ergo hoc faciendum probas, sive alia quacunque pœna afficiendum mones, obsequar consilio tuo; quod ut ad me, vel per literas, vel per nuncium perferri cures, etiam atque etiam Honorem tuum rogo. Non enim possum alios in officio atque ordine continere, si quisquam libere pro arbitrio vivat, neque certe vim ullam habituræ Academiæ leges, nisi rebelles et contumaces præscripta pœna comprimantur. Deus Optimus Maximus te et reipublicæ et Academiæ nostræ, quæ te intimo amore complectitur, quam diutissime servet incolumem.

Cantabrigiæ ex collegio Reginali.

Tuæ Dignitatis ac valetudinis studiosissimus

9 Calend. Novemb. 1576.

GULIELMUS CHADERTONUS.

Though at this time filling no college office, Rockrey still appears to have been residing in college.

IV Journale. 1575-76. fo. 114. [April.] Item to Mr Rockrye for preaching the quarter sermonvj^s. viij^d.
1576-77. fo. 121. [Feb.] Item for the Locke of m^r. Rockeries gardenxvj^d.

In 1577 he was preferred to a prebend at Rochester, and Dr Chaderton soon (probably in October) consulted lord Burghley as to his power of retaining his fellowship with the prebend. The chancellor, though opposed to it, yet directed the president to consult Thomas Wilson one of the secretaries of state and Dr David Lewes, who gave it as their opinion that the fellowship could not be held with the prebend, an opinion in which Dr William Clarke also joined. Burghley then thought that Dr Chaderton 'might proceed according to the statute without danger to offer the party any injury;' notwithstanding which the master strove to prevail upon Rockrey to resign without compulsion. He at first was willing to relinquish his fellowship, if the college would elect Thomas Stockden (or Stoughton) B.A. in his place, but though Dr Chaderton was willing to do so, 'because the young man was of good towardness,' Rockrey afterwards withdrew his consent, hoping to be able to retain his position in the college. He then on 18 January 1577-8 appealed to the chancellor against the master, but professed himself willing to resign, if lord Burghley thought the two preferments incompatible, and enclosed in his letter

'certain articles respecting his right to retain his fellowship extracted from the ancient statutes of the university¹.' (Public Record office, *Dom. Eliz.* vol. cxxix. n°. 15. Cal. State Papers 1547-80, p. 616.)

Most humbly besecbeth your Lordship your bounden orat^r Edmunde Rockreye fellowe of the Quenes Colledge in Cambrydge, that where your sayde orat^r hathe together with his sayde fellowship a smale prebende in the Cathedrall Church of Rochester which as well by the auneyent Statutes of the sayde Colledge as by the ordinaunces of her m^{ties} visitors in the fyrste yere of her reigne, your sayde orat^r as he is enformed by men learned in the lawe may holde and retayne together. And yet neverthelesse is diversly molested and disquyeted by the M^r of the sayde College for reteyninge his seyde fellowship. It may please your honour, to whose judgment your sayde orat^r most humbly submyttethe himselfe in this case, to peruse the artycles herein enclosed. And yf upon view therof your honour shall fynde, that your sayde orat^r hathe right together with the sayde prebend to keape his fellowship aforesayde, that yt will please your honour of your accustomed goodnes to wryte your favorable letters unto the sayde M^r for your sayde orat^{rs} better and quyeter deteyninge of the sayde fellowship: if on the contrary parte your honour shall thinke, upon perusynge of the Statutes herein enclosed, that your seyde orat^r ought not with the sayde prebende to reteyne and keape his seyde fellowship, your seyde orat^r is content, though he be not otherwise yet provyded for necessary mayntenance, voluntarily to relinquishe the seyde fellowship. And so your seyde orat^r (wishinge all heavenly benefyttes unto your honour) ceaseth further to be troublesom.

Your honour's most bounde orato^r

EDMUNDE ROCKREY.

Burghley gave his judgment in a letter of 2 April 1578 apparently adversely to Rockrey, who replied on 18 April² shewing that other fellows of the college held preferment with and without cure of souls, and praying for leave to defend

¹ This letter bears no date, but is endorsed '18 January 1578' by a person, who seems to have been in the habit of beginning the year in January and not on 25 March.

² This letter is not dated, only endorsed.

himself. (Public Record office, *Dom. Eliz.* vol. cxxiiij. n°. 26. Cal. State Papers 1547-80, p. 588.)

Right honorable,

My dutie in moste humble wyse remembred: whereas the 15th daye of this monethe I cam to London purposynge to have gon further to Rochester but stayeing for the confirmacion of absence graunted me by the Fellowes of our Colledge, the which I coulde not obtayne, I receaved your honors letter beringe date the 2 of this monethe Aprill contayninge your honors judgment upon a clause of our Statute and the Visitors tolleracion: desyringe notwithstandinge your honour further to consyder how that by the Statute there is no certayne valuation sett down for the 5 senior Fellowes, and that, yf the visitor's Decree be but a tolleracion and no restraunte of the Statute, I am not (as I thinke) to be touched therby, For it is one clause only in the Visitors Decree that seamethe to be againte me, which is the lymitacion of distaunce of place, the which is nothinge prejudiciall, as I have partely signyfyed already unto your honour, because the Livinge is sine cura, and [I] have the judgment and handes of divers learned and skilfull in the lawe to approve the same. Also that there is one of our fellowes, that hathe had a prebende as muche againte statute this 6 or 7 yere, beinge never molested aboute yt, nor so muche as called into question. And therefore that there is som secreat cause of this my trouble, the which may better appeare to your honour in the further tryall of the matter. And lastly that there be other in our Colledge that have lyvinges with cure which in value farre passe myne, althoughe not so valued, which likewyse by Statute are not to be touched, because of the reasonable valuation. So that yf I may obtayne the lyke favour I truste by your honour's procurement, to lyve quietly and not to be molested, as from tyme to tyme I have bene, being keapte backe from suche commodytie and liberty as by order or statute I am to enjoye. Therefore I am most humblye to desyre your honour to graunte me lycense to use suche meanes as I Christianly may and ought to use for my safegarde, the betteringe of myne estate, and the finall endinge of lyke controversies hereafter and the further manyfestinge of the truthe. For God knoweth my desyre is not to have the right in this case suppressed, but rather Injury removed if any be offered: and withall (to ende) consyderinge that my suyte is not what many in theise days labour for great superfluytie, but to keape that which is scarce able (respectinge my

degree charge and callinge) to putt awaye povertye. Thus I ceasse further to trouble your honour desyringe the Lorde to geve you a longe and prosperous lyfe with daylye increase of his blessinges and in the ende eternall blessednes.

Your Honour's moste bounden and humble

Orator EDMUNDE ROCKREY.

Rockrey had also obtained an opinion in his favour from W. Aubrey, John Hammond, LL.D., master in chancery and chancellor of the diocese of London, and William Lewyn, LL.D., the chancellor of the diocese of Rochester. (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 245.) It is unfortunately not dated. (Public Record office, *Dom. Eliz.* vol. cx. n°. 45. Cal. State Papers 1547-80, p. 535.)

Matters seem to have gone on till 23 Jan. 1578-9, when Burghley wrote to Chaderton in behalf of Rockrey, to whom on 30 Jan. Chaderton replied remonstrating. He detailed the whole circumstances of the dispute, and enclosed the college statute on the subject and the opinion of the civilians before mentioned, and while submitting himself to the chancellor's determination, added, 'only I beseech your L. to consider that if there should be any extraordinary toleration, first it will touch my oath, being resolved to rest upon these honourable, wise and learned mens opinions, 2^{dly} I shall be in danger for not executing the statute upon the offender, 3^{dly} I shall daily be molested to grant a continual absence, which will prejudice both learning and good manners...and lastly that liberty, which is already granted unto the seniors doth greatly hinder the preferment of young men.' He concluded with beseeching that he might understand Burghley's mind herein at his leisure. (Public Record office, *Dom. Eliz.* vol. cxxix. n°. 23. Cal. State Papers 1547-80, p. 617.)

Rockrey was at this time in college and signed the monthly accounts for February, March and April. No further documents appear on the subject, but Thomas Stoughton was elected fellow on 19 Sept. 1579, and Edmund Rockrey soon retired from his fellowship, probably in October 1579, as we find him receiving three weeks' stipend in the bursarial year 1579-80, and so about Nov. 1579 the college got rid of a troublesome

member; by this time however Dr Chaderton had left Cambridge for the bishopric of Chester. (Mr Cooper states that he resigned his fellowship in January 1578-9.) But his troubles were not yet at an end. About 1584 he was suspended from the ministerial function for four years. It also appears that he vacated the canonry in 1587. How he past the next and last 10 years of his life is not recorded in Cooper's *Ath.*, only that he died in 1597, about 55 years old. He is said to have been distinguished for his learning and abilities, and to have been an admired and popular preacher¹.

The following account (taken from MS. Lansdowne xxiv art. 20) is transcribed from Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 347-9:

The Minister of Trinity parish was committed to prison by the Vice-chancellor and Heads, for having solemnized an irregular marriage between Mr Byron of Queens' college and a daughter of Mr Beaumont²: two Masters of Arts who were present at the marriage, were also committed. The circumstances are detailed in the following letter from Dr Goade Vicechancellor, to Lord Burghley:—

My bounden duty humbly remembred, &c. Ther hath fallen out of late here in Cambridge such an evill example so notoriously known, and so neerly touching the credit of the universitie, that I have not only thought good to deale therein according as to mine office dyd appertayne, but also did thinke it my part and duty therof to advertyse your Lordship that you might rather understand the truthe from mee then to heare of it by reporte upon uncertaine rumors. The matter is touching a seacret contract and mariage betweene the soonn and heyer of Mr Jhon Byron of Notingham-

¹ For great assistance in the case of Rockrey, the writer is much indebted to the kindness of W. Noel Sainsbury esq. of the Public Record office.

² Anthony, eldest son and heir apparent of Sir Joln Byron, knt., of Newstead, Nottinghamshire, married Catharine, daughter of Nicholas Beaumont, Esq., of Cole Orton, Leicestershire. After Mr Byron's death, this Lady married Henry Berkeley, Esq., (afterwards Sir Henry Berkeley, Bart.) of Wymundham, Leicestershire.—Nichols, *History of Leicestershire*, ii. 413, iii. 733. 744.

sheere and a daughter of Mr Beamounds of Leicestershere sojourning with his family here in Cambridge. To passe over all that went before the marriage, by whome and what meanes it was moved and procured, bycause I have no certayne knowledge thereof, I will breefly certefy your Honor of that which upon examinacion before mee hath been tried and found out to be trew, viz. That the said parties were maryed upon Thursday being the 24th¹ of this present februarye, in Trinitie church, in Cambridge (adjoyninge upon the baksyde of the said Mr Beamond's howse) in the presence of 7 persons with the Ministre, wherof three were schollers and Masters of Art, the other 4 of Mr Beamond's howse, but neither himself nor his wief then present in the Church, thoughte bothe of them were at the same tyme at home or not furth of towne. The circumstances may seeme to aggravat the dealing in this contract. The place in Cambridge, the yonge Gentleman a great heyer, a schollar of Quenes Colledge, a pupill about the age of 19 yeres, committed to the charge of a Tutor in the same College, the mariage without either consent or privity of the Gentleman's parents or tutor, the solemnizacion close and seacreat without banns or licence for the ministre to marry them, the younge gentleman sence conveyed into the country wherby I cannot take ordre for the restoringe of him to his Tutor untill his father's pleasure be knowen, besyde the greatest inconvenience of all (if it fall out trew) of a precontract pretended sence the said marriage betweene the said scholler and another yonge gentlewoman of the town. This matter beinge in itself evill, in common report here very famouse, and in example in this place pernicious, besyde the note of infamy herof like to redound to the whole university; I thought it my duty (with the advice of y^e heads of Colleges) to deale therein with some severitie against those three Masters of Art who were present & witnesses of the said mariage, one of them being the Ministre, whome by the consent of the heads I have committed to ward, ther to remayne untill farther ordre shall be taken with them, wherof I thought meet to make your Honor pryvie, that if it please your Lordship to appoint and direct how thei shall further be delt with, or ells to leave the ordering herof to the heads and mee, upon your Honors pleasure knowen I may be ready to do accordingly. So referring the farther relation of this matter to the bearer herof yf it please your Lordship to requier the

¹ There is some mistake as to this day, as it is subsequent to the date of this letter.


same, I comend your Honor to allmightie God. From Cambridge
the 9th of Febr. 1576.

Your Lordshipps most bounden to comaund,

ROGER GOADE, Procan.

To the right Honourable the Lord Burghley, Lord
Treasurer of England, and of her Majesties most
honorab pryvie Counsell yeave theis.

Anthony and John Byron of Nottinghamshire were admitted
fellow commoners of Queens' college under Mr Smith on 3 Oct.
1573 and matriculated Dec. 1573.

 HE following miscellaneous items from the bursars'
accounts belong to this mastership:

- IV Journale. 1568-69. fo. 69. [Jan.] for a Beaver in the Parlor
after readinge the statutesij^s.
fo. 71. [June] for a keie for the gate by the cloisters into the
frieresxij^d.
1569-70. fo. 75. b. [Feb.] Item to .2. for carying earthe from
D. Stockes gravevijij^d.
Item for laying the stone on D. Stokes his grave.....ij^s. vj^d.
fo. 76. [Apr.] Item for the new bellxviij^s.
Item the cariage of the bell frome Londonix^d.
fo. 77. b. [Aug.] Item for the chardges of m^r Anger vij daies in ser-
ching and ordering all the evidence of the colledge...xxiiij^s. viij^d.
Item gyven hyme for his paynesxx^s.
1570-71. fo. 81. b. [May] Item for vj paper books for terriers
and byndenge the statute booke vij^s. iiij^d.
fo. 82. [July] Item for wrighteng the newe statutes.....ij^s. iiij^d.
fo. 82. b. Item the reparation of Hogengton chauncell....xxix^s. j^d.
fo. 83. [Aug.] Item for a marchpayne and a pottle of Ippocras
for S^r Thomas Smyth and m^r Heneadge.....xiiij^s. viij^d.
1571-72. fo. 87. b. [May] Item to Renolde for our breakfast in
the visitation of Hogingtonxiiij^d.

- Item two blacke lether jackes for the m^r his lodginge.....iiij^s. iiij^d.
fo. 88. [July] Item francunsence to the buttrey.....iiij^d.
1572-73. fo. 92. b. [Dec.] Item for bromes and frankensence for
the buttrie.....ij^d.
1573-74. fo. 98. b. [Sept.] Inprimis ij payre of glowes at my L.
Kepers beinge heare.....ix^s.
fo. 99. b. [Nov.] Item the presidents expenses in the colledge
affayeres with S^r Thomas Smith and others.....xlvi^s. viij^d.
fo. 100. [Dec.] Imprimis for the statute booke and rentalls viijth.
skynnes parchmentev^s. iiiij^d.
fo. 103. [July] Item the expenses of Mr Rockerey and Mr
Jones and one with them, when they wente to surveye the
colledge lande at Babrahme.....xix^s. x^d.
1574-75. fo. 106. [Dec.] Item to m^r Coton for readyng Seaton
the first quarterv^s.
(This was William Cotton afterwards bishop of Exeter. He lec-
tured for the whole of this year and the following.)
fo. 108. b. [July] Item a free stone to grave the colledge
armes oniiij^s.
fo. 109. [Aug.] Item to Thomas Graye for makyng pillars to the
colledg armes thirtene daysxiiij^s.
Item to his man twelve dayes.....x^s.
Item to Theodore for grayng the colledg armes and lyeng on the
colorsl^s.
Item to the same Theodore for gravng the pillars, gildyng and
castyng on there colorsxlv^s.
1575-76. fo. 111. b. [Sept.] Item spent by the president and
diverse of the fellowes about the colledge busines with my
Lord treasureriiij^{li}. xviiij^s. viij^d.
[Oct.] Item to him that keppe the streetes in the plage time..iiij^s. j^d.
Item to Mr Some and Mr Rockreyes expenses to Waltomex^s.
fo. 112. b. [Jan.] Item to Waist the joiner for making the col-
ledg pear tree a joined tablev^s.
fo. 113. [Feb.] Item to the french man for dressing the m^r his
vyne xij dayes workexij^s.
[March] Item for xvij foote of quared stoen for the post of the
vines frame to stande onv^s. viij^d.
fo. 113. b. Item to Robert Gardener carpenter and ij of his men
for xj deyes woorke setting uppe the frame of the vine in
the fellowes gardenxxviij^s. vj^d.

- Item to Thomas Thatcher and his man for iij dayes woorke in framing the stones to sett the vynes frame on and making holes in the wall for the samev^s. iiij^d.
- Item to the frenche man for iij dayes work and a haulfe in setting uppe and planting the fellowes vineiiij^s. vj^d.
- Item payed for 3500 privie and one thousand of hunnysucles for the iland and other places of the colledgeix^s. x^d.
- Item to Andrew for keping the colledge gaites iij weekes in the plage timexv^d.
- Item for nayles for the roses in the fellowes gardenv^d.
- fo. 114. b. [May] Item to [Arthur Glatior] for new glasse in the lover over the hall and mending the librare windowesx^s.
- fo. 115. b. [Aug.] Item to Andrew for keping the gaites in the plage timexvj^d.
- (The plague was in Cambridge in 1574 from July to September, Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 321—4.)
- 1576-77. fo. 120. [Jan.] Item to 4 men for watchinge one night after the firexviij^d.
- fo. 124. [Aug.] Item to Greene the smithe for mending the locke of the tenisse courte gatevj^d.
- 1578-79. fo. 132. [5 Nov.] Inprimis a marchepane and hyppocras presented to the L. keperxiiij^s. iiij^d.
- [17.] Item excedinge the fellowes and schollers the quenes dayviij^s. vj^d. ob.
- fo. 132. b. [Dec.] Item pitche and pitcheboards burnt in the plague timeiiij^s. j^d.
- fo. 133. [Feb.] Item to the almesse wemen infected, granted by consent.....xxviij^s. ix^d.
- Item a new table for the colledge benefactours and founders...iiij^s.
- fo. 133. b. [March] Item to olde Gybbons for takinge a buzarde...vj^d.
- fo. 134. [April] Item Gibbons for takinge a ringtayleiiij^d.



ÆIV. Humphrey Tyndall.

3 July 1579—12 Oct. 1614.

21 Eliz.—12 Jac. 1.



ON the vacancy made by Dr Chaderton's resignation, Humphrey Tyndall was elected president 3 July 1578, being then only about 30 years of age.

He was a younger son of sir Thomas Tyndall of Hockwold Norfolk kt., by his second wife Amye daughter of sir Henry Fermor of East Barsham Norfolk kt. The family had been settled at Redenhall Norfolk for a hundred years before his birth, and before that at Deen Northamptonshire as far back as the reign of Edward IV. Sir William Tyndall of Deen married the heiress of Felbrigg Norfolk, and their grandson sir William Tyndall K.B. sold his estate at Deen to the ancestor of the late earl of Cardigan and settled at Hockwold. His son sir John Tyndall K.B., who married Amphelicia the daughter of sir Humphrey Coningsby kt., was the grandfather of Dr Humphrey Tyndall.

He was born in 1549, and matriculated as pensioner of Gonville hall in Nov. 1555: his age is not mentioned in the matriculation book, but he can only have been 5 or 6 years old. We find many examples of matriculation at 10 or 12 years of age and even at 8 in the case of Peter Worlich pensioner of Gonville hall matriculated in Nov. 1559, but Humphrey Tyndall's example is almost if not quite without a parallel. He possibly did not come in to residence for some years, as he graduated at 16 or 17 years of age.

He was scholar of Christ's college, and Andrew Willet, *An Harmonie upon the first Booke of Samuel*, Cambr. 1614, fo. mentions in the Epistola Dedicatoria to the master, fellows and

other members of Christ's college, among members of that college who were of note, 'D. Doct. Tyndallum olim Collegii vestri alumnum, Decanum Eliens.' He was elected fellow of Pembroke hall 24 Nov. 1567. He was B.A. 1565-6, M.A. 1569. He filled the college offices of junior bursar in 1570 and of senior bursar in 1572. In 1572 he with many others signed the letter authorizing the proctors to subscribe their names to letters directed to certain noblemen 'for reformation of certain matters amiss in the new statutes of the university' (Lamb, *Documents* 357,8).

In 1572 also he was ordained by Dr Scambler, bishop of Peterborough.



He was chaplain to the earl of Leicester, whom he married to the widow of the earl of Essex privately on 20 Sept. 1578.

Walter Devereux, earl of Essex died 22 Sept. 18 Eliz. 1576, 'but not without suspicion of Poison; and was buried at Caermarthin, in South-Wales. Which suspicion did the more augment; by reason¹ that the earl of Leicester then forsook the Lady Douglas Sheffield (his wife, as 'twas believed by many) by whom he had a Son; and more openly shewed his Love to the Lady Lettice, the Widow of this deceased Earl. Whom, though (as 'twas said) he had privately Married; her Father (Sir *Francis Knolles*) who well took notice of Leicester's wandering affections, would not give credit to it; until¹ in the presence of some Witnesses, besides himself, and a publick Notary, he had regularly taken her to wife.' (Dugdale, *Bar.* ii. 178.)

In the Calendar of State Papers 1581-90, p. 11, we find:

"13 March 1580-1. Depositions of Ambrose earl of Warwick, Roger lord North, sir Francis Knollys and Humphrey Tyndall clerk, relative to the secret marriage of the earl of Leicester with Letitia countess of Essex at Wanstead house 21 Sept. 1578." Indorsed: "Dyvers notes and coppie of the proceedinges of Sr Roberte Dudley conserninge his legittymation."

¹ *Annal. Eliz.* per W. Camd. [fo. Lond. 1615, p. 264, sub anno 1567].

The portions, which relate to Humphrey Tyndall, are here extracted from the original in the Public Record office (*Dom. Eliz.* Vol. cxlviii. no. 24).

In Dei nomine, Amen. Per præsens publicum instrumentum cunctis evidenter appareat et sit notum, Quod anno Domini secundum cursum et computationem Ecclesie Anglicane Millesimo quingentesimo octagesimo, mensis vero Martii die decimo tercio, annoque regni illustrissime in Christo principis et domine, Domine Elizabethæ Dei gracia Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regine, Fidei Defensoris &c. vicesimo tercio, in palatio sive domo communiter vocato Leicester Howse prope Temple Barre et extra suburbia civitatis London notorie situato, inque presencia mei Edwardi Barker notarii publici infrascripti ac testium inferius nominatorum, personaliter constituti honorandi principes Robertus Dudlei comes Leicestrie et domina Leticia comitissa Essexiæ, timentes (ut asserebant) ex una [parte] ne per intempestivam veritatis detectionem publicam indignationi regis aliisque incommodis subjacerent, ex altera ne per supersticiosam ejus suppressionem honoris jacturam et cohabitationis minime caste suspicionem imposterum subirent, ipsorumque liberi (si quos fortasse benedictione divina inter se procrearent) per successuros heredes status et legitimationis questionem paterentur, protestati sunt, Quod lubentissime cuperent matrimonium inter ipsos alias contractum et consummatum omnibus palam fieri, sed quoniam id (sine summo et certo ipsorum periculo) fieri non posse existimabant, rogarunt et requisiverunt me notarum publicum antedictum, ut ipsorum protestationes confessiones allegationes et probationes ad omnem iuris effectum audirem reciperem et inactitarem. Et ne qua fraus dolusve huiusmodi ipsorum protestationibus confessionibus aut allegationibus subesse censerentur, prefati nobilissimi principes, tactis et deosculatis tunc et ibidem per ipsos et eorum utrumque sacrosanctis Dei Evangeliiis, iuramentum præstiterunt corporale, protestaciones ipsorum præcedentes et allegationes et confessiones ipsorum sequentes in omnibus et per omnia veros esse, statimque unanimi consensu fassi sunt et allegarunt prout sequitur, viz. Quod ipsi prenominati Robertus comes Leicestrie et Leticia comitissa Essexiæ ab omni contractu matrimoniali liberi et immunes atque in huiusmodi libertate et immunitate notorie existentes, matrimonium verum purum et legitimum per verba de præsentis ad id apta mutuum ipsorum consensum hincinde exprimentia ad invicem contraxerunt, Quodque ipsi postea vicesimo primo viz. die mensis Septembris anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo octavo

matrimonium prædictum inter ipsos per clericum in sacris ordinibus constitutum, viz. Humfredum Tindall, secundum formam ecclesie Anglicane in præsentia nonnullorum testium celebrari et solemnizari procurarunt et obtinuerunt, Quodque fuerunt et sunt veri et legitimi inter se coniuges, ac a tempore solemnizati inter ipsos matrimonii quantum comode potuerunt et ausi sunt cohabitarunt; atque in probationem præmissorum rogarunt me notarium publicum antedictum, quatenus iuramentum deferrem honorabilibus Ambrosio Dudley comiti Warwick, Rogero Northe baroni de Kirtlinge, et Francisco Knowelles militi, ipsorum dicta testimonia et depositiones virtute ipsorum iuramenti respective reddendas etiam audirem reciperem et ad perpetuum rei geste memoriam inactitarem.

Ambrosius Dudley comes Warwick &c. ætatis quadraginta octo annorum aut circiter, interrogatus primo de noticia partium, dicit quod Robertum Dudley comitem Lecestriæ a tempore nativitatæ suæ et Leticiam comitissam Essexiæ per viginti annos adminus bene novit, ad allegationem vero dicit et deponit in vim iuramenti sui, That he beinge brother to the erle of Leicester and very familier with him and his affaires, was by him made acquainted with the good love and likeinge grounded betweene him and the countesse of Essex and lastlie how he was resolved to make her his wief, Wheruppon this deponent for the dispatch therof at the request of his said brother uppon a Satterdaie (as he now remembreth) came to Wanisted house, her Ma^{te} then lyinge (so far as he likewise remembreth) at one Stoners in Waltham Forrest, in which howse (as he sayeth) and in a litle gallery therof, the next morninge followinge beinge (as he now remembreth) the xxjth daie of September in anno Dni 1578 his said brother and the said countesse of Essex were marryed together after the order of the booke of Comon Prayers by one Mr Tindall a servaunt and chaplein to his brother Leicester, in such like manner and forme as other folkes are accustomed to be marryed, Att which tyme he wellremembreth S^r Frauncis Knowlles, father unto the Countesse did give her for wief unto the aforementioned erle of Leicester in the sight and presence of this deponent, the erle of Pembroke, the lord North, S^r Frauncis Knolles, M^r Tindall, and M^r Richard Knowlles all which were present and saw the said marriage solemnized as he hath deposed.....

Humfridus Tindall Clericus in sacra theologia Baccalarius annos natus 34 aut circiter, super allegatione prædicta etiam prædictus per præfatum Robertum Dudeley comitem Leicestrium, ac iuramento per me oneratus corporali de dicendo totam et meram quam noverit in

præmissis veritatem, tactis prius et deosculatis per ipsum sacrosanctis Dei Evangeliiis, dixit et deposuit in vim juramenti sui prout sequitur, viz:—That uppon a Satterday beinge as this deponent now remembreth the twentieth daie of September in Anno 1578 The right honorable S^r Robert Dudeley erle of Leicester brake with this deponent beinge then attendaunt uppon him att Wanisted nere London as his chaplein to theeffect followinge (viz:) He signified that he hadd a good season forborne mariage in respect of her Ma^{tes} displeasure, And that he was then for sondry respectes and especially for the better quiettinge of his owne conscience determynd to marry with the right honorable countesse of Essex; But forso-much as ytt might not be publiclie knowne without great daunger of his estate, he moved this deponent to solemnize a mariage in secrett betwene them, and fyndeinge this deponent willinge therunto, he appoynted him to attend for the dispatch thereof the next morn-inge about seven of the clock which he this deponent did according-ly, And theruppon betwixt seven and eight of the clock in the next morninge beinge Sondaie, this examinat was conveyed up by the lord North into a litle gallery of Wanisted howse openinge uppon the garden, into which gallery their came within a while after togetheir with the aforesaid erle of Leicester, the right honorable the erle of Pembroke, the erle of Warwick and S^r Frauncis Knolles, and within a litle after them the countesse of Essex herself attired (as he now remembreth) in a loose gowne, And then and their he, this deponent, did with the free consent of them both, marry the said right ho: Robert Dudeley erle of Leicester and the ladie Lettice countesse of Essex togeither, in such manner and forme as is prescribed by the Communion booke, and did pronounce them lawfull man and wief before God and the world, accordinge to the usuall order at solemnization of mariages. And further this deponent sayeth, that he well remembreth M^r Frauncis Knolles did at that tyme give the said ladie Lettice for wief unto the said erle of Leicester; att the solempnizinge of which mariage (as he sayeth) were then and their present, and saw and hard the same, besydes the parties marryed and this deponent, the right honorable the erle of Pembroke, the erle of Warwick, the lord North, S^r Frauncis Knolles and M^r Richard Knolles as he remembreth and no more. Et aliter nescit deponere, saveinge that he this examynat was att that tyme full minister and had byn ordered by the reverend father in God the lord bishop of Peterborough in anno 1572, for proof

wherof he exhibited at the tyme of this examination his letters of orders under the authentick seales of the said bishop, the tenor wherof ensewith verbatim, viz. :—‘Tenore presentium, Nos, Edmundus permissione divina de Burgo Sancti Petri alias Petriburgen’ episcopus notum facimus universis, quod die Jovis (viz.) ultimo die mensis Julii anno Dñi Millesimo quingen^{mo} sepuage^{mo} secundo et nostre consecrationis anno duodecimo, in capella nostra infra paltium episcopale Petriburgen’, omnes sacros ordines Dei omnipotentis præsidio celebrantes, dilectum nobis in Xpo Humfredum Tindall, de vita sua laudabili morumque et virtutum suorum donis nobis multipliciter commendatum ac in sacrarum literarum doctrina et scientia sufficienter eruditum et a nobis per examinatores nostros approbatum, ad sacrosanctum diaconatus ordinem juxta morem et ritum ecclesie Anglicane in hac parte saluberrimum editum et provisum admisimus et promovimus, ipsumque D’ Humfredum Tindall in Diaconium rite et canonice ordinavimus. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus apponi [fecimus]. Dat’ mense die loco et anno predict’ etc.’

He was university preacher in 1576.

On 14 July 1576 he was incorporated at Oxford (Wood, *Fasti* sub anno 1614).

He was B.D. in 1577, in which year he was presented by his college to the vicarage of Soham Cambridgeshire, on the decease of Richard Hebb, and was instituted 18 Oct. ; this preferment he held till his death.

On 14 July 1578 David Yale fellow of Queens’ wrote to lord Burghley, begging that if Dr Chaderton were made bishop of Chester, the earl of Leicester might not be allowed to exert his influence over the fellows in favour of Mr Tyndall, whom he considered to be unfit to be president on account of his youth and his inexperience in college affairs. (Cal. State Papers 1547-80, p. 595.) The letter is here given from the original in the Public Record office (*Dom. Eliz.* vol. cxxv. n°. 26).

Etsi non ignorem, Honoratissime Vir, te rerum civilium administratione omnino negotiosum et in mediis reipublicæ procellis quasi fluctuantem, aliarum rerum non perinde gravium mentione, turbari non oportere: fecit tamen et naturæ et fortunæ tuæ fœlicitas, in te sole clarius elucens, qua et cupis et potes multis benefacere, ut a gra-

vissimis tuis cogitationibus non dubitem paulisper te avocare. Invaluit apud Cantabrigienses opinio, D^{rem} Chadertonum Cestrensis episcopatus dignitate insignitum iri: hujus autem vicem in collegii Reginalis gubernatione, Tindallum quendam Comitum Lecestrensis procurratione suscepturum. Quem propter vitam alioquin et cognitionem, licet perpauci improbent, tamen, ad gubernacula Collegii adeunda, quippe juvenem et alienigenam iisque rebus minime exercitatum, vix ullus est, qui probat. Quin multi in eodem collegio socii et tempore maturiores et collegii statûs peritiores non desunt, quorum sponte et liberis suffragiis (reliquis item sociis eidem adversantibus) locum illum nisi quod regineam auctoritatem subvereantur, ne sperare quidem poterit: opinantur autem omnes et confidentius sperant, clarissimum virum Comitum Lecestrensem solutam eorum electionem nec concidere, nec labefactare conaturum. Verum enim non de Tindallo solum, omnis eorum timor et suspicio nascitur. Quoniam enim qui uxorum et liberorum cura conficiuntur, privatæ magis quam communi plerumque utilitati consulunt, fieret profecto, ut hujusmodi præfectis freti (cum vel de Phrygibus dictum sit sapuisse sero) sese omnino sapere non posse perdolerent. Hæc eo pertinent ut intelligat Dominatio tua, istius negotii caput et auctoritatem apud te plurimum residere; quem omnes et sperant et certo sciunt, neminem alium sibi præficiendum esse curaturum nisi qui et honori tuo, et eorum votis ac voluntati commode satisfaciat. Ignosce quæso si confidentius quam par fuit, honorem tuum interpellaverim: eo me impulit, partim ingenii tui candor et facilitas, partim mea in communem causam pietas, dum quod crebro multorum sermone perceperam, id honori tuo significandum esse judicavi. Instigarent me fortassis meæ ipsius rationes tuum hac in re patrocinium ad meum aliquem fructum obsecrare; utcumque tamen mea se res habet, mallet quidem intelligeret Amplitudo tua, publicæ causæ potius quam privatæ omne meum studium et cogitationes intendi. Deus opt: max: honorem tuum nobis quam diutissime conservet.

Bene valeat Amplitudo tua.

Tuæ Dignitatis studiosissimus

DAVID: YALUS.

[Indorsed]

14 Ju: 1578

David Yale

That the free election
of y^e M^r of the Q. Colledg in
Cambridg may be permitted
to the fellowes.



ON 3 July 1579 Humphrey Tyndall was elected president of Queens' college on the recommendation and through the influence of lord Burghley, to whom on 23 Sept. he addressed the following letter of thanks (MS. Baker iv [Harl. 7031]. fo. 183):

Illustrissimo viro domino de Burghley, etc.

Ornatus non ita pridem, Illustrissime Heros, insigni tuo præstantique beneficio, non essem studio dignus et literis his, in quibus versamur, non hac vita, si possem vel in ipsa Lethe (tum cum omnia mea meque ipsum oblitus essem) tui tamen pietatisque tuæ tuorumque meritorum oblivisci. Agam itaque illud hoc tempore, licet serius forsitan quam debueram, quod mihi singularis cujusdam officii necessitate impositum est, ut Amplitudini tuæ gratias agam, eas si vel ex suo, vel ex tuo merito spectentur, sane perexiguas, si ex viribus et facultate mea mediocres, sin ex studio et voluntate, longe maximas, longe inquam maximas, Amplitudini tuæ, cujus ego auspiciis, auctoritati, gratiæ, honorificentissimæ denique literarum approbationi, novæ istius dignitatis meæ post Optimum Maximum Deum partem optimam maximamque debeo. Nam et tantum eas apud socios collegii (per te jam) nostri valuisse non dubito, quantum Angliæ thesaurarius apud Anglos, Academiæ Cancellarius apud Academicos, Cæcilius apud bonos omnes suo jure valere debuit. Et tam illustres continebant judicii de me tui ἐπισηµασίας, quantis etiamsi nullo modo satisfacere queam (fatendum est enim,) jucundum tamen est ab illo illis insignitum esse, qui sit ipse omnibus et nobilitatis ornamentis et virtutum luminibus insignissimus. Ego vero cum ignorare nequeam, ipse me noscens, quam nihil in me dignum tali tantoque loco fuerit, tribuam auctoritati tuæ (nobilissime Burghleie) non meo merito necesse est, quod sim in eum, unanimi subselliorum et suffragiorum omnium assensu consensuque cooptatus. Quod cum Dominatio tua, nullis quidem familiæ nostræ erga illam meritis, piæ tamen patris pro filio petitioni tribuerit, proque illius ad se literas, suas pro me nec minus pias nec minus patrem spirantes ἀνταµείψαι voluerit, hoc ipso conduplicari necesse est meam in agendis gratiis sollicitudinem: tanto magis hoc, quod omnino fuerit in Tendallo patre ad hæc promerenda, sitve in filio ad eadem compensanda facultatis.

Complexus jam fere omnia, Honoratissime Domine, superest ut includam huc quoque petitionem, ut me ope nunc operaque tua, honesto quidem illo ac splendido, sic est, sed lubrico etiam difficilique

in loco versantem, authoritatis nunc quoque magisque nunc tuo scuto ἀμφιπεριστέψαι digneris: quemque Patronus alumnum pro benignitate tua tuendum suscepisti ut humanissimus, Cancellarius præsidentem protegere velis ut. potentissimus. Quod facies tu quidem (Clarissime Cecili) cur enim spem ipse meam optimis ominibus non prosequar? De me vero Honori tuo sic, contestans Deum Immortalem, promitto atque confirmo, me pro imperio tuo, in hac Academia cui præsides, præsidesque precor diutissime, obeundo res tuas clientis, laborando officiosi hominis, observantia alumni, obsequio servi, suscepturum officia atque partes, tuamque me omni in re et vocem pro oraculo et nutum pro imperio et voluntatem pro lege perpetuo habiturum. Denique, cum ne sic quidem mihi satisfaciam, cumque nec beneficii tui magnitudinem, nec voluntatis meæ propensionem ulla aut officia, aut orationes aut cogitationes æquare valeant, cætera supplebo precibus, quas ego ad Deum Optimum Maximum quotidie effundam, ut Dominationi tuæ tantum vitæ curriculum largiatur quantum sapientiæ tuæ optatissimum, fructuosissimum saluti publicæ, divinæ voluntati erga te, misericordiæ erga nos, convenientissimum fore videbitur. Vale. 23 Septembris.

Tui Honoris observantissimus

. UMPHRIDUS TENDALL.

The following items from the college accounts refer to his admission to the presidency:

- IV Journale. 1578-79. fo. 135. [July] Item a key to the newe
 orcharde to our Mr xij^d.
 Item a key for hym for the fellowes walkes. viij^d.
 Item exceding in the hall att his admission. xvj^d.

In 1582 he was created D.D.

In 1585-86 he served the office of vice-chancellor. During his term of office he was preferred to the chancellorship of Lichfield cathedral and prebend of Alrewas, being collated 21 Feb. 1585-6 and installed 14 April 1586, and at the same time also to the archdeaconry of Stafford, offices which he had on the promotion of Thomas Beckley to the see of Chichester, and which he retained until his death.

While vice-chancellor, John Smith M.A. was brought before him and the heads of colleges at Queens' college in February, to answer some questions concerning the Christian sabbath, its

obligations and its duration, to which a sermon *ad clerum* preached by him on Ash Wednesday had given rise. He undertook to repeat his explanations fully in another sermon, which was to be first submitted to the vice-chancellor, and as no further notice occurs of the affair, his explanation was probably considered satisfactory (Strype, *Annals*; Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 415).

Other matters, in which Dr Tyndal was concerned in his official character as vice-chancellor, are recorded in Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge* ii. 416-428.

He composed the following verses on the death of Sir Philip Sidney, which were published with others by different members of the university in 'Academiæ Cantabrigiensis lacrymæ tumulo nobilissimi equitis D. Philippi Sidneij sacratæ, per Alexandrum Nevillum.' London, Windett, 16 Feb. 1586-7 (p. 4, 5).

*In obitum D. Philippi Sidnei clarissimi
fortissimique equitis, Carmen.*

Magne Deus, quid magna juvant, et inania mundi
Gaudia? quid rerum gestarum laude priores
Exuperasse duces, famamque æquasse supernis
Sideribus? quid in his opis est? quid quæso, quid hæc sunt?
Magnus Eques, et Marte potens, comitumque duorum,
Atque equitum totidem clarissimus occidit hæres,
Occidit heu juvenis, cui clarus et integer ævi
Sanguis erat, viresque suum tenere vigorem.
Occidit, occidit heu, crudeli Marte *Philippus*
Magnus eques, et Marte potens, felicior illo,
Qui quondam juvenis Macedonica sceptrâ tenebat:
Si patris ante necem media lusisset in aula,
Parvus Alexander, justo qui tempore posset
Esse etiam magnus, magnumque referre parentem:
Occidit heu, corpusque suis exangue relinquens
Spiritus alta petit, plenoque manentia cornu
Gaudia in æternum ter felicissimus haurit.

Hum. Tindallus.

In the same collection we also find verses by two fellows of Queens', Miles Sands, and Richard Milborne afterwards bishop of Carlisle, the latter in greek.

Dr Tyndall was collated to the prebend of Halloughton in the church of Southwell 7 July 1588; he resigned it in 1599.

In 1591 or 1592 he became dean of Ely in succession to Dr John Bell, who died 31 October, his patent being dated 17 Dec. 1591 and the mandamus for his installation 18 Dec., and also rector of Wentworth in the Isle of Ely, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Ely. He resigned the rectory in 1610.

William Barret (Trin. coll. B.A. 1584-5), fellow of Gonville and Caius college, preached a sermon *ad clerum* for the degree of B.D. in Easter term 1595, and was charged with having in it preached false doctrines by speaking against the Calvinistic view of the divine decrees of predestination. He was induced to read a form of recantation, which, in spite of a strong feeling against him in the university, he revoked on 2d July. Much correspondence passed between the primate, to whom the matter was referred, and the university, and Whitgift sent for Barret and examined him, and gave his own opinion respecting the disputed questions. At last to heal this breach the archbishop appointed him to make a retractation drawn up in his own terms, which he made about January 1595-6, though even then only after some evasive delays. In the following year he departed beyond seas, and there became a papist.

In consequence of the agitation which this affair created in the university, the vice-chancellor Dr Roger Goad, provost of King's college, sent Dr Whitaker, master of St John's college and Regius professor of Divinity, and Dr Humphrey Tyndal, to consult with archbishop Whitgift and other learned divines about these points with a view to allaying these differences. The propositions, upon which these divines had agreed, were laid before the primate, who modified them and softened them down, though even then they were strongly Calvinistic, and so did not approve themselves to the queen or the best English divines of that time.

On 20 Nov. 1595 they were drawn up into form, and approved of by the archbishop, Richard Fletcher bishop of London, and other theologians, and sent to the university, the primate

requiring that nothing should be publicly taught to the contrary; but these articles have no claim to be viewed as synodical determinations binding on the church, but only (as archbishop Whitgift wrote to the university) as the subscribers' private judgment, 'thinking them to be true and correspondent to doctrine professed in the Church of England and established by the laws of the land, and not as laws and decrees.'

On 12 Dec. 1595 Dr Tyndall and Dr Neville wrote to Mr Roger Manners, begging for his influence with lord Burghley, the chancellor of the university, in favour of Mr Laurence Stanton for the mastership of St John's college in succession to Dr Whitaker (Heywood and Wright, ii. 67. Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 465).

In 1597 he was in the commission of the peace for Cambridge (Heywood and Wright, ii. 153), in 1607 in the commission for the repair of the great bridge (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 29), and in 1609 in the commission for levying an aid from the colleges of the university of Cambridge towards making Henry prince of Wales a knight (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 31).

In 1602 he was recommended for the see of Norwich (MS. Tanner lxxvi. 166).

Under date of 20 Sept. 1604 we find in MS. Tanner lxxv. 125 a letter from Dr Tyndall to bishop Jegon of Norwich, excusing himself from attending his visitation, Soham then being in the diocese of Norwich.

On 7 Jan. 1604-5 he gave a certificate of the conformity of the college to ecclesiastical and academic order, and gave the dates of ordination of some of the fellows.

In 1610 he resigned the rectory of Wentworth, and presented to it Daniel Wigmore B.D. one of the fellows of Queens' college, who was instituted by bishop Andrews on 2 Nov. 1610 (MS. Baker xxviii. 129).

In 1611 Dr Tyndall's death was expected, and it was even reported to have taken place; and a mandate, dated 17 June, was sent down to the society for the election of Dr George Meriton, who had been fellow of Queens' college from 1589 to 1600, as president in his room (Cal. State Papers 1611-18, 45).

Dr Tyndall died at Ely 12 Oct. 1614 in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was buried in the south aisle of the choir of his cathedral. The slab bears his effigy of full size, an inscription beneath his feet, coats of arms at the four corners and a square plate above his head, the whole being surrounded by a marginal inscription, all on brass plates.

The marginal inscription is:—

VMPHRIDUS TYNDALL NOBILI NORFOLCIENSIVM TYNDALLORVM
FAMILIA ORIVNDVS DECANVS QVARTVS ISTIVS ECCLESIE OBIIT XII^o DIE
MENSIS OCTOB. ANO SALVTIS MILLESSIMO SEXCENTESSIMO DECIMO
QVARTO ANNO ÆTATIS SVÆ SEXAGESSIMO QVINTO.

The inscription beneath his feet is:—

VSQVEQVO DOMINE VSQVEQVO

THE BODY OF THE WOORTHY & REVERENDE PRELATE
VMPHRY TYNDALL, DOCTOR OF DIVINITY THE FOVRTH DEAN
OF THIS CHVRCH AND MASTER OF QVEENES COLLEDGE IN
CAMBRIDGE, DOTH HEERE EXPECT Y^e COMING OF OUR SAVIOUR

In presence, gouernment, good actions and in birth,
Graue, wise, couragious, Noble, was this earth,
The poor, y^e church, y^e colledge saye here lyes
A friende, A Deane, A maister, true, good, wise.

The four coats at the corners of the composition are:

i. (At the top on the dexter side)

Quarterly: 1 and 4 (argent) on a fess (sable) three garbs (or) for Tyndall. 2 and 3 (argent) a fesse dancettee, in chief three crescents (gules) for Deen.

ii. (At the top on the sinister side)

Party per pale: 1. Quarterly: Tyndall and Deen, impaling,
2. Russell: a lion rampant, on a chief three escallops.

iii. (At the foot on the dexter side)

Party per pale: 1. Deanery of Ely: (gules) 3 keys in pale 2 and 1 (or), impaling, 2. Quarterly: 1 and 4 Tyndall, 2 and 3 Deen.

iv. (At the foot on the sinister side)

Party per pale: 1. A boar's head fessewise on a crozier and pastoral staff saltire-wise, impaling, 2. Tyndall and Deen quarterly.

On the square plate above his head is a shield of six coats:

1. Quarterly: Tyndall and Deen. 2. Bigod: (or) a cross (gules). 3. Felbrigg: (or) a lion rampant (gules). 4. Scales: (gules) six escallops (argent). 5. Ufford: (sable) a cross engrailed (or). 6. Mondeford: (argent) 3 fleur-de-lis (gules). Over all a crest of six feathers.

Besides the part that he took in the drawing up of the Lambeth Articles, his work in the university seems to have been mainly of an official character. Few of his letters are extant, and no literary works.

He was succeeded at Soham by Thomas Muriel, who was presented 28 Dec. 1614.

By his will, dated 12 March 1613-4, and proved 13 Dec. 1614, he bequeathed to the college library all his books in folio, which it did not already possess, in number 58. He also gave to the college for the use of his successors 'all the seeling and waynscoting of' his 'chamber and lodging, which...amounted to £250 or thereabouts, more than' he had 'received from the college or any other benefactors towards the same.'

His will is here transcribed from MS. Baker xxvi. 123:

The last will and Test. of Humfrye Tindall
made the xiith day of March 1613.

In the name of God, Amen. I Humfrye Tindall Dr in Divinity and president of the Queens college in Cambridge, Dean of Ely, being of good memory, the day and year above written do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following: First my soul into the hands of my only Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christ, and my body to the grave, there to rest until the day of judgment. And for my funeral I leave it to the discretion of Jane my wife, to be buried according to my calling. Item I give to the president and fellows of Queens college in Cambridge to my successors use all the 'seeling' and wainscoting of my chambers and lodging I have, which (I take) amounteth to two

hundred and fifty pounds or thereabouts more than I have received from the college or any other benefactors towards the same. Further I give to the use of the society of Queens college aforesaid all my books in folio which are not in the library already, there to be maintained according to their appointments, or the more part of them. Item I give and bequeath to the poor of Ely ten pounds of lawful English money to be employed to their use, at the discretion of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Ely, so as the same may continue to the use of the said poor for ever, in such manner as the said dean and chapter shall think good in their consciences to ordain. Item I give unto my sister Upcher during her natural life all my household stuff and other moveable goods, which I have in the vicarage house of Soham and after her decease to Amie Coxie her daughter, except the portals and wainscot and glass in the windows, which I give to my successors to remain in succession to the use of the vicar of Soham aforesaid for the time being for ever. Item I give to Joan my loving wife the copyhold which I have in Sutton, which my brother Upcher hath taken up in trust for me, and for my use, with all commodities and appertenances, that now do, or hereafter may belong thereunto. Item I give to Joan my wife thirty pounds of lawful English money due upon a bond by Thomas Taylor of Lichfield gentleman, within three months after my decease, as more at large by the said bond appeareth. I do also give unto Jane my wife all the rest of my goods and chattels whatsoever unbequeathed as well that I have in mine own right, as that others have in trust for me. And I make the said Jane my wife sole executrix of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and utterly disannulling all former wills heretofore by me made. And I do appoint my brother Mr Francis Tindall supervisor of this my last will and testament, by whose advice I would have my said wife to be ruled and counselled, as being assured he doth love me and mine well and that he will shew that at his death. And I give to him for a remembrance of me my seal ring. These being witnesses to this my said will, whose names are hereunder-written

John Davenant, Ro. Newcome, Nicholas Frithe.

His will was proved in London 8 Oct. by his widow and again in Cambridge 13 Dec. 1614 before William Smyth S.T.P. surrogate of the vice-chancellor, Dr Samuel Harsnet bishop of Chichester.

Dr Tyndall married Jane daughter of Robert Russell (fourth son of Thomas Russell of West Rudham Norfolk) and his wife Jane sister of sir William Drury of Hawstead Suffolk. She survived the dean, and married secondly Henry Jay alderman of London, and thirdly sir Henry Duke of Cossington Kent, kt. (Herald. Visitation of Norfolk in 1563 with additions. MS. Harl. 6093. fo. 138.)

The following items in the college accounts refer to her:

V Journale. 1614-15. fo. 155. [Oct.] Item paid to M^{ris} Tyndall for stuffe in y^e lodginge 9^{li}. 19^s. 0
fo. 156. [Feb.] It. to M^{ris} Tindall for Pewter for o^r. M^r... 4^{li}. 10^s.
It. to the man John w^{ch} he payed for bringing y^e pewter from Elye 2^s.

In MS. Baker vi. 276 is a short list of the masters of Queens' college compiled by Thomas Fuller. In it he says:—

1581. Umphred. Tyndall Decanus Elien. Magister eligitur.

Hic uxori suæ (quam senex duxerat) nimis indulsit,
non sine Collegii detrimento, cætera satis laudandus.

In the parish register of Hockington under the year 1593 we find the following entry: 'Maste^r Maste^r was married the xx day of Decembe^r.' This Cole conceives to apply to the Master of the college Dr Tyndall: if however he was born in 1549 he would at this time be only 44 years of age, which does not agree with Fuller's statement 'quam senex duxerat.' Fuller is wrong in the date 1581 as he became president in 1579.

Of any children the following trace alone has been found among the burials registered at St Botolph's church Cambridge: 'Johannes filius Umfridi Tyndalli Decani Eliens. sep. 12^o. Febr. 1610.' Morant (*Hist. of Essex*, ii. 280) says however, that he had several sons, who all died without issue. None seem to have been alive when he made his will.

There was another Humphrey Tyndall uncle to the president grandson to sir Humphrey Conyngsby whom in his will dated 26 Nov. 1535 he styles his 'coz. and godson.' He was probably the vicar of Wellinger (Wellingore) Lincolnshire, who is author of a rhyming prophecy in MS. Harl. 24. n^o. 3.

He had a sister Ursula, who is buried at Ely, with the follow-

ing inscription on a brass plate affixed to a stone between the monuments of bishop Heton and bishop Gunning (Bentham, *Ely*, App. 48):

Yet a very little, And He that will come shall come
 The Speritte and the Bride say come
 Lett him that heareth say come
 And lett him that is athirst say come
 Even soe come, Lord Jesu &c.

URSULA	{	TYNDALL by birth
		COXEE by choice
		UPCHER in age and for comfort.
Anno Ætatis 77.		

In the II Leasebook fo. 325 is a lease of land at Coton to 'Edward Upcher and Ursula Upcher, the nowe wife of the said Edward of Sohame' dated 4 Oct., 6 James I. 1608. She died in 1628, and her will which was dated 12 Dec. 1628 was proved 9 Jan. 1628-9. She had by her first husband a son Humphrey Coxey who was entered as a pensioner at Queens' in 1611 and who was living at the time of his mother's death; a daughter Amie, mentioned in her uncle's will, who married William Hitch, clerk, who had been admitted sizar of Queens' college 1 May 1606.

The dean had two brothers Francis and John.

Francis Tyndall, who was of Lincoln's Inn, held leases of some college estates in 1587 and 1590, and was also one of the two auditors of the college in 1611 (II Leasebook p. 167, 187, 164, 189, 295, 320 b). He is later described as of Pinner Middlesex esq. or of Harrow on the hill. He died unmarried 1631, and by his will dated June 1626 he left to Queens' college £40 to buy a bason and ewer, or otherwise to be bestowed to the use of the college as it shall please the master, and £5 to be distributed among such poor scholars of the college, as the master should think fit. Dr Martin gave a receipt for the money on 7 Nov. 1632 (MS. Addit. 4276. Ayscough Cat. p. 798, n°. 28).

John Tyndall of Great Maplestead Essex esq. was appointed steward of the courts 1598. He was LL.D. of Lincoln's Inn, master in chancery, and was knighted 23 July 1603. He

married Anne daughter of Thomas Egerton, widow of William Deane esq. He and his son Arthur were appointed jointly stewards 1614 (II Leasebook, fo. 319. 321 b). He had another son Deane Tyndall of Queens' college who died 1678, aged 92. Sir John Tyndall was murdered 12 Nov. 1616 by John Bertram gent. for giving judgment in a cause against him (Morant, *Essex*, ii. 280, 281).

The pedigree of Dr Humphrey Tyndall is as follows:

Robert Tyndall, of Tonsover Northants, temp. H. III. et E. I.

Robert Tyndall, temp. E. II.

William Tyndall, ob. 40 E. III.

= Elizabeth d. and coh. of Henry de Dean, of Dean Northants.

John Tyndall, d. 1 H. V.

Sir William Tyndall, d. 1427,

= Alana d. and h. of sir Simon de Felbrigg, d. 1458.

Thomas Tyndall, d. 1451,

= Margaret da. of sir Will. Yelverton.

Sir William Tyndall, b. 1443, d. 1498,

= Mary da. and h. of Osbert Mundeford of Hockwold, esq.

Sir John Tyndall, b. 1488, d. 1539,

= Amphelicia da. of sir Humphrey Coningsby.

1^o Anne da.
of William
Paston

= Sir Thomas
Tyndall

= 2^o Amy da. of sir
Henry Fermor
of East Barsham

Humphrey

William Tyndall
of Hockwold,
d. 1591

Sir John
Tyndall

Humphrey
dean of Ely

Francis
Henry

Susan

Ursula

AMONGST the later *Masters* of this Colledge' (says Fuller) 'Dr *Humphrey Tyndall* Dean of *Ely* must not be forgotten, of whom there passeth an improbable tradition. That in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth* he was proffered by a Protestant Party in *Bohemia* to be made *King* thereof. Which he refused alleadging *That he had rather be Queen Elizabeths subject than a forain Prince*. I know full well, that *Crown* is *Elective*. I know also for some hundreds

of years it has been fixed to the *German Empire*. However because no smোক without some *fire* or *heat* at least; there is something in it, more than appears to every eye. True it is that he was son to Sir *Thomas Tyndall* of *Hockwold* in *Norfolk*, and how *Bohemian* blood came into his veins I know not. Sure I am he gave the arms of *Bohemia* (*viz.*) *Mars*, a lion with forked *Tayle Luna*, crowned *Sol*, with a *Plume* of *Estrich-feathers* for a *Crest*' (Fuller, *Hist. of the University* sub anno 1447).

Bohemian blood there certainly was in Dr Tyndall, for Alana his ancestress was daughter of sir Simon Bigod de Felbrigg and his wife a lady named Margaret, who on their common brass at Felbrigg is described as 'nacione et generoso sanguine Boema.' What the actual pedigree of Margaret de Felbrigg was, the lack of historical monuments makes it difficult to decide. One of the Tyndall family, Thomas Tyndall of Eastwood, resided in France in the latter part of queen Elizabeth's reign from 1586-1600, and while there was a political agent or spy of lord Burghley's. He drew up a pedigree of his family, (now in the possession of John Warre Tyndall esq. of Perridge House Somersetshire), and in it thus describes his ancestress Margaret de Felbrigg:

'Margaret daughter and heir of Semovitz duke of Teschen [in Silesia] by Elizabeth daughter of John [Count] of Luxemburg...and of his wife Elizabeth queen of Bohemia; the said Elizabeth being sister of Charles the 4th, Emperor, and aunt unto Wenceslaus and Sigismund, Emperors, and of Anne Queene of England, married to Richard 2nd: so that Queen Anne and Margaret were right cousins germaine. This Margaret came over with Queen Anne, and married with Sir Simon Bigod of Felbrigg K.G. standard bearer of England in the reign of Henry 5th. Wenceslaus and Anne died without issue. Sigismund married Barbara daughter of the Earl of Cilya in Transilvania [Hermann II. count of Cilly in Styria]... who bare him a daughter married to Albert Duke of Austrish, who thereby intruded into the kingdom of Bohemia with her posterity. But—as Munster sayth—they of Austrich clayme Bohemia by a deed of Transaction, whereby it was conditioned

and agreed [1515] that whichever house died first without male issue, the other should succeed. But the States of Bohemia sent to present the kingdom to Sir John Tyndall K.B., as his right by his great grand mother Margaret of Teschen. He accepted the ornaments of a King, but refused the kingdom, to the ruin of his ancient and honourable house. The Baron of Slavatta in Bohemia told me in Paris, that of right a Tyndall should be their king. And when Trucesse Archbishop of Cologne forsook the Pope in hopes by 4 electors to choose a K. of Romaine against the house of Austria, William Tyndall the son of the last sir Thomas was sent for to the Court of England with intent to set up his title, but Trucesse being thrust out of Colon, that plot fell to the ground.'

These ornaments are described by Blomefield (Norf.), as the Crown, Robes, Bed and Cloth of State 'which remained in the hands of his descendants.'

Sir William Tyndall, elder son of sir Thomas, says in his will dated Sept. 1591 and proved 8 Oct. 1591 in London Reg. of H.M. court of probate (St Barbe fo. 72), 'I bequeath to my brother John of Lincolns Inn [afterwards sir John Tyndall] my bed called the Bed of Bohemia.'

Semovitus or Ziemovitus was the brother of Przemislaus duke of Těšchen 1358-1400, who was the ambassador of Wenceslaus king of the Romans and of Bohemia to England to conclude the treaty of marriage between his sister Anne and Richard II. of England. Przemislaus is mentioned in very many documents in Rymer (Vol. vii. p. 283 ff.). Queen Anne of Bohemia and her mother Elizabeth of Pomerania speak of Przemislaus as 'consanguineus noster,' and king Wenceslaus as 'sororius noster.' In default of other evidence these expressions may be explained by the following relationship taken from Balbinus (*Miscell. Hist. Bohemiæ—in genealogiis*) viz. that Wenceslaus V. King of Bohemia, brother of Elizabeth who was grandmother of Ann Queen of Richard II., married Viola of Teschen, aunt of Przemislaus and Ziemovitus. Ziemovitus was lord of Glogau in Silesia and died in 1381 without male heirs (Zedler's *Universal Lexicon*, [fo. 69 vols. Halle 1733-54] vol. ...), so that apparently he was married and had at least one daughter.

But Palacký (*Geschichte von Böhmen*, ii. 2. (1850) gives the pedigree of the house of Luxemburg very minutely, and from this it appears, that Elizabeth the sister of Charles IV. was born 27 March 1323 and died ... Aug. 1324.

Other authorities make Margaret the daughter of Premislaus duke of Teschen. She died 27 June 1416 (or 1413).

Sir Henry Spelman (born 1562) in his 'Icenia sive Norfolciæ descriptio' says 'Hinc in boream Mari vicinior habetur Felbrigg; Nomen et Sedem præstans vetustæ et effœtæ Familiæ Felbriggorum; è qua D. Simon de Felbrig, Eques inter nostrates celeberrimus, Connubio potitur Margaretæ, Filiæ Ducis Thasæ, Regis Bohemiæ Nepotis, è qua Alanam Filiam et Hæredem suscitavit, nuptam Gulielmo Tyndall, Patri Thomæ Tyndall, qui genuit Gulielmum Tyndall, ad creationem Arthuri Principis Walliæ Balteo cinctum militari [29 Nov. 1489], et jure Margaretæ Proaviæ suæ Hæredem Regni Bohemiæ denunciatum. Sic Heraldorum nostrorum Fasti; sic—me puero—fama celebris.' (*English Works*, fo. London, 1723. p. 152).

The Jesuit Giovanni Botero (Benetensis, born at Bene in Piedmont in 1540) wrote a work on the history and geography of the world, *Relazioni universali* (4°, Rome 1592), which passed through many editions and was translated into many languages. A geographical work founded on this was published by Robert Johnson in 1613, and of this an enlarged edition appeared (4°, London 1630) under the following title, *Relations of the most famous kingdomes and commonwealths thorowout the world*. Of this book the following is an extract:

'The people of *Bohemia* ... are divided in opinion of Religion, the *Protestants* of the *Augustane* confession being so potent, that they were able to chuse a King and to put out the Emperour. Their Kingdom is meereley elective, although by force and faction now almost made hereditary to the house of Austria, which it seems it was not, when as within these two Ages, that State made choice of one *M. Tyndall* [Sir Thomas Tyndall] an English gentleman father to *M. Doctor Tyndall* Master of *Queenes College* in *Cambridge*, sending over their Ambassadors to him, and by them their presents, which story is 'famously known at *Cambridge*' (p. 276).

This tradition is probably the foundation of Fuller's statement, whose History of Cambridge was not published till 1655; there is however no trace of it in the original or in the latin translation, [Boteri (Joh.) *Imperiorum Mundi Catalogus et descriptio*. 8^o, Coloniae 1613], or in Johnson's work.

IN 1580 the brewhouse of the college was built, the expense being defrayed by the produce of the sale of a number of large trees cut down about the college. Having been informed of the felling of the trees, lord Burghley wrote to the college, who on 18 Jan. 1579-80 answered his letter, expressing their regret that his directions had not been received in time to prevent it, and explaining the object of their proceedings. On 22 Jan. Dr Chaderton bishop of Chester wrote to Burghley, regretting the reckless felling of the woods belonging to the college, but mentioning 'a longe row of very fayre ashes' that yet remained, and so strongly did he feel on the subject, that he wrote again on 23 Jan. lamenting the sale of the trees, 'the ornament, bewty and defence of the colledge,' and hoping that Lord Burghley would preserve 'the long row of goodly ashes' (Calendar of State Papers 1547-80, pp. 643, 644).

Upon this Burghley wrote to Dr John Hatcher the vice-chancellor on 24 Jan. 1579-80, directing him to investigate the matter. His letter, the vice-chancellor's reply dated 3 Feb. and the explanation made by the college, which he sent to the chancellor, are here given from MS. Baker xxix. 394, 395.

To my very loving friend Mr Dr Hatcher vicechan. &c.

After my hearty commendations. When I wrote my letters of late to the master and fellows of the Q. college to stay the fall of certain woods, growing within the precinct and view of that college, misliking greatly that any such attempt should be made there, upon any colour or pretence whatsoever without good advice and approbation first had of the same; who as I understand by your answer have so far proceeded in their bargain, that they cannot well of themselves revoke the same, and have suffered some fall to be made of part of

the same woods which is now past help to remedy; and yet nevertheless do pretend, that the most part thereof were sere trees, not like long to continue, and that they made sale for a public benefit to the house towards the erecting of a Brewhouse which they allege is the excuse and defence of their doings. I have thought good, for the better preservation of these woods, that yet remain uncut down, to pray you to take the pains with the assistance and advice of such others as you shall think good to use therein, to view the said woods or other trees, serving for the defence of the buildings or other commodity of the walks for the students, and to take order to stay the fall thereof by your authority; as also to provide that the spring of such as shall be thought more convenient to be felled, may be preserved if they be likely to grow again, or else that new be planted in their places, that there may remain as much thereof, to the ornament of the college, as may be, and the residue to be supplied by good providence, to leave a hope of like ornaments to the posterity: and in no wise to permit any more to be felled, than is fallen, which may be thought like to have any continuance, inhibiting them in my name to fell any of those which you shall think fit to be preserved. And for their pretence of a brewhouse I understand by my L. of Chester late M^r there, that he left the college in so good state, and so beforehand, as they might easily have brought that thing to pass, without any such device as this, of the stock of the college, whereby I conceive rather, that it proceeded of some greedy covetousness and of private respects; whereof I pray you also to enquire, for that the contrary is pretended, and to advertise me hereafter, as you may conveniently, as well of your proceedings herein, as of your opinion touching any other matter that concerneth this cause. And so giving you thanks for the great pains you took in bearing of my burden there, I bid you heartily farewell. From the court at Westminster this 24th of January 1579

Your assured friend

W. BURGHLY.

My bounden duty most humbly remembered, It may please your good Lordship to understand that after I had received your honorable letter, dated the 24th of Jan. concerning the fall of certain trees within the precinct of the Queens college in Cambridge, I went thither to view the same, which I did that I might consider thereof before I called any assistants. And shortly after I went thither

at two several times accompanied with assistants, viz. Drs Pearne, Still, Howland, Harvie, and Binge, where we found that some trees were felled in divers places and carried away : whereof it appeareth by the stubbs that many of them were sere trees, and most of them that are yet standing, notably putrified, not like long to continue. Wherefore we thought good for a further trial and consideration to send for one of the skilfullest men in such things, that dwelleth near unto Cambridge. And after good deliberation had, as well for the preservation of the new spring which shall come thereof, as for the fall of the said trees, we concluded and set down in writing our minds plainly, as well for those trees which shall stand, as those which are already fallen and to be felled, and the preservation of the spring thereof. There is a great long rowe of trees, most ashes, growing round about the whole precinct of the said ground, which (although many of them be 'fawtie') we suffer to grow still for the defence of the buildings, hortyard, and walks, and the comliness thereof to the use of the students, until the new spring shall be grown. We also called before us all the fellows of the said college, whom we find to agree in one voice, that the fall of the said wood was made of the master and them all upon great deliberation and not for any respect of private gain, to the master or any of them, as it may please your Honour further to be certified by certain articles, set down by them upon our examination written by Mr Stokes a 'Regester,' where-with we thinke your Honour will be satisfied and contented with the doings of the said master and fellows, whom we find very careful of the said college in all respects. Thus being loth to trouble your Honour any longer, I take my leave.

Cambridge the third day of February.

Your Lordship's unworthy deputy

[Jo. Hatcher.]

The answer of all the fellows of the Queens College in Cambridge to the contents of the Lord Treasurer's letter, sent unto Mr Dr Hatcher vice-chancellor, made the 3rd of February 1579.

The sale of the wood was made by the assent and consent of the master and all the fellows, which was done by the advice before had, of the best and skilful woodmen, that were dwelling about Cambridge, both for such trees, as were to be cut down, as for such as were thought good for the defence of the college and the maintenance of the spring.

This agreement was not made for any respect of any private gain to the master or any of the fellows, but only to and for the use of the college, and towards the setting up of a brewhouse and furniture of the same.

They have felled no wood or made any sale or made any profer of sale, in any place, except this within their college precinct, since the coming of Mr Tyndall to be master of the college.

As for the state of the house or college, they answer that at the admission of Mr Tyndall into the mastership, there was found in the treasury but 30^{lib} only, which was part of such money as one Mr Wilshaw had given for the foundation of two scholarships in that college, and they were then indebted unto the said Mr Wilshaw 40^{lib} more, which was before the admission of Mr Tyndall laid forth for and in necessary uses of the college.

Also they further say that the yearly rent or revenues of their lands will not discharge the ordinary and yearly charges of the college, insomuch that their Recepta forinseca this year added to their revenues, the college was indebted to their Bowser or Thresurer in 18^{lib} : 18^s : 9^d ob : upon his account.

Wood appointed to be felled within the Queens college precinct by Mr Dr Hatcher vice-chancellor and his assistants, viz. Doctors Perne, Still, Howland, Harvie and Binge.

All trees standing between the orchard and the outer pale from the wall and gate of the pond yard unto the pale at the common, and their great bridge-foot to the orchard, saving the oaks and walnut trees to be cut down.

And from the said pale to the south pale, except the oaks to be felled, being within the pale.

With provision, that the springe may be kept and preserved.

According to the Form for the Commemoration of Benefactors (4^o Cambridge 1823) John Josselyn M.A., who had been fellow of Queens' from 1549 to 1557, and who afterwards was archbishop Parker's latin secretary (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 366), gave £100 to the college for founding a Hebrew lecture about the year 1580. This benefaction was applied to the building of the Walnut-tree Court, in 1618, and the lecturer's salary was charged on the rents of the rooms (Old Parchm. Reg. 8).

In 1581 occurs the latest notice of Mr Thomas Pecocke

president of Queens' college from Oct. 1557 to May 1559. On 23 Oct. of that year he gave £20 to the corporation of Cambridge, the burgesses covenanting to give 16s. a year to the poor prisoners in the Tolbooth. As he took the degree of B.A. in 1533-4, probably at the age of 17, he would be at this time about 64 years old.

Dr Nicholas Robinson Bishop of Bangor died in 13 Feb. 1584-5. He had been fellow of Queens' college from 1548 to 1563 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 503-5).

In 1585 there was a difference of opinion between the fellows and the president, the former wishing to elect Alexander Richardson fellow, the latter being opposed to his election. The fellows wrote to lord Burghley on 26 March, the president in reply to Burghley on 9 April 1585 giving his reasons for this.

The two letters are here given from MS. Baker iv. fo. 184, 185.

Illustrissimo viro domino de Burghley, etc.

E Reginali Collegio 26 Martii, 1585.

Vixit inter nos per sex fere annos, Illustrissime Mecænas, et ita vixit Alexander Richardson, ut præter immensos labores in studiis positos et fructus inde uberrime perceptos, pietatem semper coleret et probitatem singularem. Cujus ergo cum sesquialtera societatis pars, eidem nec amicis, nec genere, nec patria, nec scriptis cuiquam commendato, sine omni ambitu optime velit: omnesque domi manentes, tribus vel ad summum quatuor ex integro numero exceptis in alium viz. cum Præfecto propensioribus, chirographis illud suis testati sint, Petimus, alumni tui, et obnixè in Domino contendimus, Amplissime Μουσηγέτα, ut vel literis tuis Præfectum flecteres, vel vim illam negantem, qua premi videamur, summæ æquitatis et prudentis tuæ septis definires.

Tuæ devinctissimi Amplitudini

GUIL. MIDDLETON, ANDR. ARNOLD, JNO. SMITHUS, RICH.
SPARKE, HENRICUS GODLY, ZACHARY STEWARD, THOMAS
BRIGHTMAN, JOHN SEAMAN, RICHARDUS BATEMAN.

My dutie in most humble wyse unto your Ld^p remembred. I have receaved lately your Honours letters, by w^{ch} yt seemeth your

Ld^p conceaveth hardly of me, that I should not yeald to y^r choise of one Alexander Richardson to be fellowe of our house, having a sufficient number of voyces for his election. May yt therefore please your Hon. Ld^p to understand, that the place now voyde was resigned up by one M^r Stooone, chaplain to my Ld. Chancellor, upon the motion of his Lorde, in my hands, in behalf of one Astill M^r of Arte with the condition that yf the said Astill enjoyed yt not, the partie that resigned shuld resume his place againe, as appeareth by an instrument under the hand of a publique notarie. The case so standing, yt were hard dealing for me, both to put M^r Stone by his place, and not to pleasure hym, for whose cause yt was resigned into my hands. And further, yf that extremitie shuld be shewed, neither to suffer him to enjoy his place againe neither to pleasure him, for whose cause the place was made voide, yt hath pleased the Queens Maj. to recomende one Dammeporte unto us to be chosen Fellow of our colledge, who is to be considered of before any other, especially having been required severall tymes to accomplish her Maj^{ties} pleasure therein. I trust therefore that your Ld^p seeth that I have just cause to stand for the choise of Astill, knowing him to be of honest behaviour, of great towardnes in learninge, and now ready to enter into the studye of Dyvinitye, whereas the other is but a bachelor of a yeares standing, and may hereafter in his due tyme be considered of.

And thus claiming most humbly of your L: for the more quiet and peaceable government of the colledge, which hitherto I have enjoyed, that the younger sorte may not receave anye incouragement by your Honours favour, contentiouslye to stand in a reasonable cause, being also ready to attend upon your Honor, to shew farther just causes of my not yeldinge, yf your Ld^p so require, I humbly take my leave, y^e 9th of Aprill 1585.

Your Ld^{ps} most humbly to command,

UMPHRY TYNDALL.

Alex. Richardson, of the county of Surrey, was admitted pensioner of Queens' college on 7 Aug. 1579. He was B.A. 1583-4 and M.A. 1587. He was the author of *The Logicians Schoolmaster or a comment upon Ramus*, London 4°. 1629. 8°. 1657.

The vice-chancellor for the year 1586-87 was John Copcot D.D. fellow of Trinity college. He was the last vice-chancellor

who was not a head of a college. Among the vice-chancellors of this class enumerated by Cole, we find the following fellows of Queens' college: John Fawne 1512-13-14, Henry Bullock 1524-25, and Thomas Smith 1543-44.

In 1587 the college was troubled with a lawsuit about the rectory of Little Eversden, in which it was successful (MS. Plumptre).

IV Journale. 1586-87. fo. 187. b. [May] Item to m^r Anger for charges of our suite for Eversden parsonadgelvj^s. viij^d.

Andrew Perne, master of Peterhouse and dean of Ely, died on 26 April 1589 (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 45-50). He had been fellow of Queens' from 1540 to 1552, when he became canon of Westminster; in 1554 he became master of Peterhouse and in 1557 dean of Ely. To Queens' college he bequeathed a bowl or goblet, with a cover all gilt, weighing 43 oz.; this unfortunately went to Oxford in 1642 to be melted up for the use of Charles I. He had previously given four messuages in St Botolph's parish. In spite of the ridicule, which his power of adapting himself to the variations of the religious barometer and of escaping with safety in the religious tempests of the age brought upon him, the memory of Dr Perne should be cherished as that of a true lover of the university, for he took care of its welldoing, he upheld its rights and privileges, and especially he procured a revival of its public library, after all the benefactions previous to the Reformation had been swept away as useless rubbish, by obtaining gifts of books from archbishop Parker and other men of rank.

'The Archbishop shewed himself a Benefactor this Year (1574) also to the...University in another respect, namely by enriching the publick Library there with many of his Books; which Dr *Perne*, now Vice-chancellor, did thankfully acknowledge by his Letter in the name of the University, together with the many other Tokens of his Generosity and Favour to it. The said *Perne* being also of a publick Spirit towards the good Estate of this University, backed and countenanced by the Archbishop, set himself to furnish this Library, to make it of Use and Reputation. For which purpose he was come up

this year to *London*, the better to solicit Eminent Men to be Benefactors to it; having in the mean time his Harbour and Board at *Lambeth*, with the Archbishop. And he found Success in these his commendable Pains; For he got Books from the Lord Keeper, the bishop of *Winchester* and divers other Honourable Persons, as well as from the Archbp. When *Perne* returned to *Cambridge*, he was employed in making convenient Places and Receptacles for the Books of each Benefactor, that their Books might have Standings distinct by themselves; that so each Giver might be the better remembered to Posterity.' Speaking of his own pleasure in this good work he says, 'I do judge the mind of others that loveth Learning and the University, by my own great Delectation, that I do conceive of that comely Placing of the said Books' (Strype, *Parker*, 484-6).

On 10 Aug. 1590 Dr John Jegon fellow and vice-president of Queens' was made master of Corpus Christi college, being recommended to that society by the crown by a letter dated 23 July 1590. (Cal. State Papers 1581-90, p. 682.) On his migration he took with him several members of Queens' college who were his pupils.

In 1590 a comedy called *Lelia* was performed at the college (*Retrospective Review*, xii. 29).

In 1591 the celebrated preacher Henry Smith, lecturer of St Clement Danes London, died about 30 June. From his eloquence he was called Silver-tongued Smith. He had been a fellow-commoner of Queens' college where he was admitted 17 July 1573, though he does not seem to have continued long at Cambridge, nor ever to have graduated either here or at Oxford (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 103-108).

On 16 Nov. 1591 died Matthew Stokes formerly fellow of King's college and registry of the university, who also had been auditor of the college accounts from 1578. By his will he devised (on failure of issue male of his son Matthew) part of his estates to Queens' college for the foundation of scholarships. This with other like remainders to Corpus Christi college, St Catharine's hall, and the lady Margaret preacher, did not take effect (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 109).

George Mountain, fellow 1592-1611, was 'first noticed in act-

ing in Miles Gloriosus in the College' (Th. Ball, *life of Preston*). It was probably about this time.

THE second wife of sir Henry Cromwell of Hitchenbrook Huntingdonshire died of a lingering illness about July 1592; this was ascribed to witchcraft. John Samwell, his wife Alice, and their daughter Agnes, inhabitants of Warboys, were charged with having killed lady Cromwell, and were imprisoned. The mother who was old and decrepit, was so tortured in prison, that at last she confessed every thing that was dictated to her, and she was tried in April 1593 before Mr justice Fenner and convicted of bewitching not only lady Cromwell, but also many other persons. She was then hanged, as were also her husband and her daughter. Their goods, of the value of £40, were forfeited to sir Henry as lord of the manor of Warboys, but he gave them to the corporation of Huntingdon, on condition that they procured from Queens' college Cambridge a doctor or bachelor of divinity to preach every year on Lady-day a sermon against the sin of witchcraft in one of the churches of Huntingdon, and distributed 10s. yearly to the poor. (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 367, 368.) Sir Henry and lady Cromwell were buried in All Saints church Huntingdon (Carruther's *Hunt.* 262).

The whole account is to be found in a book entitled 'The most strange and admirable discoverie of the three witches of Warboys, arraigned, convicted, and executed at the last assizes at Huntingdon for the bewitching of the five daughters of Robert Throckmorton, esquire, and divers other persons, with sundrie Divellish and grievous Torments: and also for the Bewitching to Death of the Lady Crumwell, the like hath not been heard of in this age.' London 1593, 4to.

The following books contain accounts of this melancholy affair :

A compleat History of Magick, Sorcery and Witchcraft (2 vols. 12^{mo}. London 1715, 1716), ch. III. pp. 49-152.

Francis Hutchinson, D.D. *An Historical Essay concerning Witchcraft* (8°. London, 1718), pp. 101-108. (From this latter

book apparently all later accounts have been drawn, as Dr Hutchinson by mistake once calls lady Cromwell's husband Samuel instead of Henry, in which most of the succeeding writers on the subject have followed him.)

R. C[arruthers]. *The History of Huntingdon*, 8vo. Huntingdon 1824, has an account of this taken from Francis Hutchinson's *Historical Essay concerning Witchcraft*.

Martin Joseph Naylor, M.A. fellow of Queens' college Cambridge, *The inanity and mischief of Vulgar Superstition*, Four Sermons preached at All Saints Huntingdon on the 25th day of March in the years 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795. To which is added some account of the witches of Warboys. Cambridge, 1795, 8vo.

The original book is very scarce, and the following account is compiled from the abridgement of the history given by Mr Naylor, *the History of Magick*, and Dr Hutchinson's *Essay*.

About 10 Nov. 1589 Jane, one of the five daughters of Robert Throckmorton esq. of Warboys, a little girl of nearly ten years of age, fell into a strange kind of sickness; she would sneeze for half an hour together, and then lie in a swoon, afterwards 'she would begin to swell and heave up her belly, so as none was able to keep her down;' sometimes she would shake one leg or one arm only or her head, as if she had been afflicted with the palsy. After some days an old woman Alice Samwell, aged nearly 80 years, who lived next door, came in to see the child, who then, frightened at her appearance, called her a witch, but made no charge against her. A Cambridge physician, Dr Barrow, having tried the effect of his prescriptions without success, suggested witchcraft as the cause of the illness. However this notion made no deep impression upon the minds of the parents, till about a month after they found that their other four daughters, of whom the eldest Joan was then 15 years old, were attacked in a similar way, and that they all agreed in placing their affliction to the account of old Alice Samwell, a charge also brought by the six women-servants of the house, who were afflicted in the same manner as the daughters. In February 1590 their uncle Mr Gilbert Pickering finding the children in this state, induced by threats Alice to visit them; they then fell down strangely tormented, 'so that if they had been let lie still on the ground, they would have leaped and sprung like a *quicke pickerel newly taken out of the water*.' The youngest

child being carried to bed, shewed much hatred to the old woman, scratching her when her hand was put near the child, with such vehemence, 'that her nayles brake into spilles, with the force and earnest desire she had to revenge.' The uncle took his niece Elizabeth home with him to Titchmerch grove, where she was much troubled with fits till her return to Warboys 3 Sept. Her sisters had been similarly tormented at home. The children were always tormented during family prayers or when the Bible was read or any other godly book, and professed to love witchcraft, Papistry and the Mass, but not the Word of God, or the Bible, or prayer, or the Gospel; they had too the power of predicting the time of their own recovery, and these predictions uniformly came true. Mr Throckmorton sent his girls in turn on visits to their friends, and while from home they continued to have fits, though not so frequently.

In March lady Cromwell came to visit them, and at once, as always happened when strangers came to see them, the children all fell in to their fits, and this so touched lady Cromwell's heart that she sent for 'mother Samuel' and charged her with witchcraft, 'using also some hard speeches to her.' The old woman denied having anything to do with the children, and said 'that Master *Throckmorton* and his wife did her much wrong so to blame her without cause. Lady *Cromwell* unable to prevail with her by good speeches, sodainely pulled of her kercher, and taking a paire of sheeres, clipped off a locke of her haire, and gave it privily to Mistress *Throckmorton*, together with her hair-lace, willing her to burn them.' Perceiving herself so ill used, she said to the lady, 'Madam, why do you use me thus? I never did you any harm as yet.' That same night lady Cromwell dreamt, that a cat sent by Alice Samwell tried 'to plucke off all the skin and flesh from her armes and bodie,' and she afterwards 'fell very strangely sicke,' with fits like the children, and so continued till she died about a year and a quarter after being at Warboys. She could never forget the old woman's observation to her.

From the children's statements there were nine spirits concerned in the bewitchment, whose names were Pluck, Blue, Catch, White, Calico, Hardname, and three cousins of the name of Smack, and that they paid their visits in the shape of dun chickens. Of these one of the Smacks was in love with the eldest daughter Joan, who had by that time reached the age of eighteen years, and for her sake would quarrel with the other spirits, breaking Pluck's head, Catch's leg and Blue's arm. The narrative contains a great amount of the conversation that passed between the girl and Smack. All this

while, old Alice Samwell resided in Mr Throckmorton's house, as her presence at first was a sure relief to the children; this failed after a while, but she still remained in the house, because they would take nothing but from her hands.

In Feb. 1592-3 they began to tease her to confess herself a witch, saying 'that if she did not so voluntarily, the spirits themselves would (as they said) enforce her to confess in despite of herself.' The father promised forgiveness, entreated her to restore them to health, and set before her the punishments that she would surely meet with both in this world and in the next, if she continued in her wickedness. But all was of no use, she would not confess, 'for it was a thing she never knew of, nor consented unto.'

At last one of the children being attacked with a fit, more violent than any before, and being threatened by the spirit with one still more terrible, the old woman, at their request, charged the spirit that 'Mistress Jane' should never have that fit. The child professing to know that it should not have the threatened fit, old Alice at the father's request charged the spirits in the name of God to leave all the children, and then suddenly three of the children, that had been in fits for three weeks, became 'as well as ever they were in their lives.' This strange result of her words had this effect on her, that she confessed that she was the cause of all this trouble to the children, and repeated her confession next day publicly in the church. As however on better thoughts she withdrew her confession, Mr Throckmorton, having endeavoured to induce her to confess again, sent her on 26 Dec. 1592 to Buckden before bishop Wickham, and then, (and subsequently on 29 Dec. before the bishop and two justices of the peace,) she confessed that the spiritual dun chickens had been the cause of the children's trouble, but that they had now 'come *into her*, and were then at the bottom of her bellie, and made her so full, that she could scant lace her cote,' and made her so heavy that the horse she rode on fell down and was not able to carry her. It appeared, by an appeal to these spirits, that she had received them from 'an upright man' named Langland, who 'had no dwelling,' but was 'beyond the seas.' Upon this confession she was committed, together with her daughter, to Huntingdon gaol. The daughter Agnes Samwell was bailed out and sent to Mr Throckmorton's house, to see whether she were as guilty as her mother. After a few days the fits began again and were truly foretold, and the spirits told the children that they should be presently well, whenever Agnes Samwell said, '*I charge thee, divil, as I love thee*

and am a witch, and guiltie of this matter, that thou suffer this childe to be well at present;' and again, *'I charge thee, divel, as I am witch and a worsen witch than my mother, and consenting to the death of LADIE CRUMWEL ;'* and, *'As I have bewitched M^{rs} Pickering of Ellington (an aunt of these children) since my mother confessed ;'* and again, *'As I would have bewitched Mistris Joan Throckmorton to death.'* The effect of these charges was always effectual before strangers and was proved by the judge himself, yet so that the children continued in their fits, till all these confessions had been repeated. The spirits having revealed that John Samwell the husband was likewise a witch, the three were on 5 April 1593 put on their trial 'for bewitching of the Ladie Cromwel to death, and for bewitching of Mistris Joane Throckmorton, Mistris Jane Throckmorton and others.' As to the two women their guilt was evident, and that of the man was proved in manner following. The spirit had told 'Mistris Jane' on 16 March that she should never come out of her fit, unless the spirit were charged by the old man. Hence at the trial as Jane was produced to the judge in her fit, John Samwell was induced by threats to say, *'As I am a witch and did consent to the death of Ladie CROMWELL, so I charge thee, divell, to suffer Mistris JANE to come out of her fit at this present.'* And at once the child was relieved. The three were then condemned to death, the old woman vainly putting in the ridiculous plea that she was with child. And so they were executed, Alice confessing her guilt and charging her husband with complicity (who yet resolutely denied it to the last), but exculpating her daughter, who however could not finish the Lord's prayer, being unable to pronounce the sentence 'but deliver us from evil,' and in the Creed missed very much, and could not say that 'she believed in the Catholick church.'

'To conclude this Relation, since the Death of these Persons, the Children have continued well, without any Fits at all, enjoying their perfect Health.'

"To this narrative, so fertile in 'proof, presumption, circumstances, and reason,' we shall add no further observation, though it furnishes such an ample field for comment, fully persuaded that its *consistency, clearness* and *probability* are sufficient to remove every doubt and hesitation from the mind of the reader." (Mr M. J. Naylor.)

The indenture itself is here transcribed from II Leasebook, fo. 17.

This Indenture made the xxvij^o daye of Septembr in the xxxv^o yeare of the Raigne of our soveraigne Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of god of england ffrance and Ireland Queene defendo^r of the fayth etc. Betwen the Burgesses of y^e Boroughe of Huntington in the Count. of Hunt. of thone part And the p^rsident and fellowes of the Coll. of S^{te} Margaret and S^{te} Barnarde comonly called y^e queens coll. in Cambr. on thother parte: Witnesseth, that whear S^{ir} Henry Williams alias Cromewell of Hinchingbrooke in the said Count. of Hunt. Knighte is Lord of the manno^r of Warboies wthin the said Count. of Hunt. and haveinge div^rse jurisdiccons and priviledges wthin the said manno^r and especially the forfiture of all the goods and Chattells of ffellons happeninge wthin the said manno^r of Warboise, (as by his l^res pattents therof playnely maye appeare), So it happened that one John Samwell Alice his wife and Anne their daughter having div^rse goods and Chattells wthin the said manno^r weere att the assises and Gayle deliv^rye holden for and wthin the County of Hunt' the iiij^o daye of Aprill laste paste before the date of these p^{nt}s Indited arraigned convicted and executed for witchcraft Charme Inch^auntement and Sorcerye for bewitching and Inch^auntinge of Ladye Susane Cromwell the late wife of the said S^{ir} Henry Cromwell, wherby she the said Ladye Susan was feloniouslye kylded and destroyed, By w^{ch} Attaynter of the said parties ther goods and Chattells came to thands and possession of the said S^{ir} Henrye Cromwell, w^{ch} goods doe amounte to the value of fforty pounds, who of his bounty Charitable and free dispoition hath given and bestowed the said fforty pounds to and uppon the said Burgesses of the said Boroughe of Hunt'. to the intent that the said Burgesses shall give and graunte one rente charge of forty shillings goyinge forth of ther Lands and tenem^{ts} in Hunt. aforesaid to the said p^rsident and fellowes of the said Coll. and yer successors for ever to begine at the feaste of thannuntiacon of our Ladye next cominge To these intende and purpose that they the said p^rsident and fellowes shall for ev^r more provide and fynde one Sufficient Doctor of Divinity or Bachelor of Divinitye to preache and make one Sermon yearely at and wthin some Church wthin the Towne of Hunt. uppon the feaste daye of the annuntiacon of the blissed virgine for ev^r more, In w^{ch} sermon the said preacher shall preache and Invaye againste the detestable practise synne and offence of witchcraft Inch^auntem^t Charme and Sorcerye, And after suche sermon and preachinge so made, the said Burgesses and ther successors shall the same daye paye or cause to paid to the said preacher and sermon maker ffortye shillings, to the entente that y^e said preacher

shall retayne and keepe to his owne use for his paynes and travile thirty shillings of the said forty shillings, and the other tenn shillings The said preacher shall bestowe and distribute to the moste needye and poore people dwellinge and abiding wthin the said Borough of Huntingdon, The said preacher makinge and deliv^ringe to the said Burgesses ev^{ry} yeare one writtinge under his hande and seale testifyinge the receipte therof, the w^{ch} writtinge shalbe a sufficient discharge to the said Burgesses and ther successors for that yeares rent so received by the said preacher againste y^e said p^rsidente and fellowes and ther successors accordinge to the true intende and meaninge of the ffounders and givers of the said forty pounds and rentcharge, And the said p^rsident and fellowes for themselves and ther successors do by these pnts coven^aunte promise and gr^aunte To and wth the said Burgesses and yir successors never hereafter to violate infringe or breake the true intende and meaninge of these Indentures nor the good and godly worke and purpose of the founders and beginners of the same, and yf they doe infringe breake or ov^rthrowe the good intende true meaninge and good worke in these pnts mēconed That then the said rent Charge utterly to cease and be mearly voyde, Anythinge in these pnts or in the said gr^aunte of rent charge to the contrary notw^tstandinge. In wisse wherof to thone part of these Indentures remayninge wth the said p^rsident and fellowes the said Burgesses have setto ther comon seale, and to thother parte remayninge wth the said Burgesses the said p^rsident and fellowes have setto their comon seale the daye and yeare above written.

From the deed of gift of the rent-charge from the burgesses to the college of the above date, it appears that they put the president and fellows in possession of the rent-charge by paying to Mr Henry Godly the sum of 4 pence, and that the rent-charge issued from a certain tenement in the parish of St Benedict Huntingdon in the tenure of George Ringsted, a certain close in Trinity parish called the Temple-hall yard, and an acre and a half of pasture land in the parish of St Mary near the castle lands (II Leasebook, fo. 17. b).

It appears from the corporation accounts of Huntingdon that these sermons were duly preached in the period 1771 to 1812, the records of earlier date not being extant; the last preacher was the 'Rev. Mr Goram;' probably the rev. Cornelius

Gorham fellow of Queens' college, afterwards vicar of Brampford Speke Devon. (Information from E. Maule esq. Town-clerk of Huntingdon.)

TOWARDS the close of the year 1593 the plague broke out in Cambridge: the members of the different colleges dispersed themselves into the country, and all public assemblies in the university were put off till 20 February 1593-4 (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 522).

On 7 May 1594 Dr Edmund Scambler bishop of Norwich died aged 85. He was a member of Queens' college in 1564, when he was created D.D. He was made bishop of Peterborough in 1561 and was translated to Norwich in 1584 (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 167).

Dr John Aylmer bishop of London died 3 June 1594. He had been a member, but never fellow, of Queens' college. He was B.A. 1540-1 and M.A. 1545. He was tutor to lady Jane Grey. He became bishop of London in 1577 (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 168).

In Sept. 1594 Dr William Wickham bishop of Lincoln came to Cambridge to hold a visitation of King's college. Queens' college made him a present of a pair of gloves (Cooper *Ann.* ii. 525).

V Journale. 1593-94. fo. 42. b. [Sept.] Item for a paire of gloves
w^{ch} the Coll. gave unto my L. Byshope of Lyncolne..... viij^s.

On 6 Sept. 1594 there was a great flood occasioned by excessive rains. The great bridge and the bridges of King's college and St John's college were carried away by the force of the waters (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 524).

V Journale. 1593-94. fo. 43. [Sept.] Item for beere loste in the
floodes iiij^{li}. xix^s. vj^d.
1594-95. fo. 45. [Oct.] Item allowed to 6 men for remooving
the beere out of the cellar at the fludde iiij^s. vi^d.
fo. 45. b. [Dec.] Item for stopping the water out of the lead
cellar at the latter fludde x^d.

Mention is elsewhere made of damage caused by the floods.

V Journale. 1596-97. fo. 57. b. [Dec.] Item to Burton for helping in the seller at the flood xij^d.

Item to Baines for laying the beare fast in the seller wher the flood was xij^d.

The bridge was rebuilt.

V Journale. 1595-96. fo. 52. [March] Item paid towards the buildinge of the great towne bridg for the colledg landes holden at Eversden (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 194, 251, iv. 288) ... v^l.

fo. 52. b. [April] It. paid more to Tho. Barker towards building the great bridg out of the colledg landes at Eversden iij^l. iij^s. iij^d.

Sir Thomas Heneage chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster died 17 Oct. 1595. He was matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college in May 1549, and was created M.A. in 1564 on the occasion of the queen's visit to Cambridge, when, with other officers of the household, he was lodged at the college (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 194).

Henry Hastings third earl of Huntingdon, who had been educated in part at Queens' college, died on 14 Dec. 1595. He was lord-president of the council in the north (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 200).

At the bachelors' commencement 28 Feb. 1594-5 a great number of noblemen visited Cambridge, of whom the greater part were entertained at Trinity college, where two comedies and a tragedy were performed, 'the which were the cause of their coming down:' there was also a comedy acted at Queens' college (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 529; MS. Baker xxxii. 529).

On 10 Nov. 1595 the society wrote the following letter to lord Burghley against the suit of Mr Johnes the queen's tailor for a lease in reversion of St Nicholas Court in the Isle of Thanet (MS. Lansdowne 79. art. 57).

Our humble duties unto your Hon. Ld^p premised Having lately received letters from your Hon. dated y^e 22 of Sept. for the accomplishing of a suit, one M^r W. Johnes her Ma^{ties} taylor hath by her Ma^{ties} letter directed unto us, for a lease in reversion of St. Nicholas court in y^e Isle of Tennes in y^e county of Kent, belonging to our Colledge: we are most humbly to crave, that as your Ld^p hath

always been a protection to the university in all causes, a maintainer and Preserver of all statutes and good order amongst us, a defence against such as by indirect and extraordinary meanes have sought any wayes to make any breach into those orders, statutes and lawes whereby we are governed, so it w^d please your good Ld^p to stand our Hon. Patron unto her Maj. in y^s cause, that forasmuch as this his suit being for the most principall thing y^t belongeth to y^e colledge, ys not only against y^t equity and good order, y^e laws of y^e land have prescribed us to use, in letting of our leases, enjoyning us not to demise but for 21 years or three lives, and also not before three years of y^e expiration of y^e old lease, he requiring it for forty yeares, there being yet sixteen yeares to come in y^e lease in esse, but also is prejudiciall unto us for the present and to our succession hereafter, whereof in duty we ought to have regard and may prove hurtfull even to y^e Inheritance of the colledge (as our M^r is able to inform your Ld^p) if his suit were granted.

In consideration of these and many other inconveniences, we become humble suitors unto your Hon. Ld^p to vouchsafe that favour to our colledge, to be a meanes unto her Highness, that we may not be pressed to lett this lease before y^e due tyme and but for yeares limited by law; So shall both we and our posterity and succession have evermore cause to be bound unto your Honour, for the Honorable favour, to y^e good both of us and them; Also we shall avoyd the just reproof of the tymes hereafter: the rather because y^e like example in y^s university in our remembrances hath not been, since the lawes provided in that behalf. This in all humbleness we crave of her Maj. by our humble letters, if by your Ldp's good favour we may finde acceptance of them.

So beseeching the Almighty for the long preservation of your Honour to y^e good, not only of us, but of the whole realm, we most humbly take our leaves. The 10th of Novembr. 1595.

Your Ld^p^e most humbly to command

The M^r and fellowes of the Queens colledge

UMPHRY TYNDALL.

CLEMENT SMITH, HENRY GODLIE, RAND. DAVENPORT,
WILLIAM COVELL, WILL. ROBINSON, JOHN RHODEKNIGHT,
WALTER HOWSE, BEAUPRÉ BELL, CLEMENT FRENCH,
ROB^t. PEARSON, HENRIE PARKER, NATHANIEL FLETCHER.

From 1592 to 1595 Florimond Pereaux (or Periell) of Orleans, a licentiate of civil law, lived and gave lectures in Hebrew in the college.

V Journale. 1591-92. fo. 28. b. [Sept.] Item to Mounsier x^s.
 1593-94. fo. 39. b. [Jan.] Item to the frenchman for his quarterage x^s.
 fo. 41. b. [May] Item to Mounsieur Periaux for his quarterage allowed of the college..... x^s.

On returning home he left to the college library as a 'pignus amoris sui,'

Kimchi Sepher Michlal sive Grammatica Hebræa. Ven. 1544 8°. and Kimchi Psalterium Hebraicum cum Commentario. Isnæ 1542. f°.

William [Brooke] lord Cobham and lord warden of the Cinque-Ports died 5 April, 39 Eliz. 1597. He was a member of this college in 1543-44, according to MS. Walker (written 1565), where fo. 135. b. we find 'M^r Guilielmus Cobham jam dominus de Cobham et 5 portarum fuit pensionarius 35° Henr. 8.' He was frequently sent by the queen on missions to the Low Countries (Dugdale, *Bar.* ii. 282).

Robert Bowes who was matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college in Nov. 1547, but who apparently left the university without taking a degree, was ambassador to Scotland at different times between 1577 and his death. He also was M.P. for Knaresborough, Carlisle, Appleby and Cumberland. He was one of queen Elizabeth's oldest and most faithful and intelligent servants. He died 15 Nov. 1597 (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 227).

William Covil, B.A. 1584-5, M.A. 1588, of Christ's college, and fellow of Queens' college from 1589 to 1599, preached at St Mary's at the end of Dec. 1595 on the text, "My house is the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves," and in applying it, 'took occasion to rave and inveigh against those that did facere speluncam latronum of the Church, offensively and extraordinarily: charging the noblemen of this realm especially, and in some sort also the bishops: in spoiling, he meant, the church in the revenues thereof, and alienating its patrimony.' The vice-chancellor Dr Goade acquainted lord

Burghley the chancellor and archbishop Whitgift with this. The latter was at first minded to bring Mr Covil before the ecclesiastical commissioners, for what he had said, but Dr Goade remonstrating, that this might prove a dangerous precedent and promising to bring him to a voluntary submission, the primate gave way, and the matter dropped, though it does not appear that Covil could be induced to make any public satisfaction. (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 544-5; Strype, *Whitgift*, B. iv. ch. xix.; *Ann.*, Heywood and Wright, ii. 87.) He was the author of works in defence of the church of England :

A modest and reasonable examination of some things in use in the church of England. 4°. London 1604. 'Brief answer' to John Burges (with a dedication to William bishop of Lincoln dated 22 Jan. 1605). 4° London 1605.

Lord Burghley, who had been chancellor of the university from the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, died 4 Aug. 1598. On 10 Aug. Robert Devereux earl of Essex was chosen his successor, and, shortly afterwards visiting Cambridge, was entertained at Queens' college, 'where the *Room* he lodged in' was 'called *Essex Chamber*' in Fuller's time, 'and where the *pleasant Comedy* of *LELIA* was *excellently acted* before him' (Fuller, *Cambridge* sub anno 1598).

The college accounts make no mention of a comedy at this time, nor indeed of the earl's visit.

The death of Dr John Mey bishop of Carlisle occurred 15 Feb. 1597-8. He was brother of Dr William Mey formerly president of the college, was fellow 1550-1559, and master of St Catharine's hall, and became bishop in 1577 (Cooper *Ann.* ii. 233-4).

On 30 Nov. 1597 Dr Richard Cosin died. He matriculated before he was 12 years of age as a pensioner 12 Nov. 1561. 'The fame of his precocity soon extended beyond the walls of his college, and the members of Queens' college invited him to join their society. This was prevented by Dr Beaumont master of Trinity college, who procured him a scholarship. He became fellow of Trinity, was created LL.D. 1580, was dean of the Arches 1583, and M.P. for Hendon 1586. William Barlow

afterwards bishop of Lincoln, who had been educated at his expense, published in 1598 a panegyric biography of him, accompanied by a collection of verses; this work was entitled 'Vita et obitus...Richardi Cosin Legum Doctoris...per Guil. Barlowum S.T.B. amoris sui et officii ergo edita (Lond. 4°). It contains verses by Nathaniel Fletcher and Thomas Hall fellows of Queens' and by Nicholas Wood one of the scholars of the college (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 230).

In 1598 the college estate at Babraham near Cambridge, part of John Otware's benefaction, was sold, but in an illegal manner, since the act against the alienation of the property of corporate bodies had then been passed. The mode used to evade the law was as follows :

A lease of the college lands in Babraham, Sawston, and Pampisford, dated 7 Feb. 40 Eliz. [1597-8] was granted to sir Horatio Pallavicini for the three lives of his children, Henry, Toby, and Bettina, with a reserved rent of £3. 3s.; and then a deed was executed 9 Feb. covenanting that, in consideration of £200 paid by him, 'being the full value of the fee simple of the said lands and more,' he was to enjoy the estate 'quietly and peaceably,' and in the same manner 'as if the same were absolutely his owne in fee simple;' that acquittances should be given by the college for the reserved rent, as it became due, without its being received; that at any time, within one month after requisition, the college should grant new leases, and that it should give up all writings belonging to the estate to sir Horatio. The last lease granted in pursuance of this covenant was in 1636 to Thomas Minott of Stortford Hertfordshire, with the rent reserved of a peppercorn, if demanded.

In the aforesaid deed, it is said to be the intention of the president and fellows to purchase 'a better portion of land' with the £200; this was however never done, but in 1617 the money was applied towards the erection of the Walnut Tree Court Building. The estate consisted of about 80 acres of land and some tenements, 'and the price given for the purchase might be a fair one at that time. The purchaser was a courtier, and a great favourite of James I; and how far this act of

the then body is to be excused on the score of court influence must be left to the reader.' (MS. Plumptre.)

John Joscelyn, formerly (1549-57) fellow of Queens' college, died 20 Dec. 1603. He was archbishop Parker's latin secretary and assisted him in various works, especially in the *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*, the authorship of which has been often ascribed to Joscelyn; he was also an anglo-saxon scholar (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 366).



ON 24 March 1603-4 queen Elizabeth died, and James I. succeeded her.

Two collections of verses by members of the university were published on this occasion, 'Threno-thriambeuticon Academiæ Cantabrigiænsis,' and 'Sorrows Joy,' but they do not contain any contributions by Queens' men.

The death of Dr John Whitgift archbishop of Canterbury occurred in 1604. He began his university life at Queens', but migrated to Pembroke college before his matriculation. He was fellow of Peterhouse, master of Pembroke college and Trinity college, lady Margaret and Regius professor of divinity, bishop of Worcester 1577, and archbishop of Canterbury 1583 (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 369, 553).

Edward de Vere, 17th earl of Oxford and lord great chamberlain of England, died 24 June 1604. During his father's life he bore the name of lord Bulbeck, and under that name was matriculated fellow-commoner of Queens' college in Nov. 1558. He subsequently migrated to St John's, where he lodged when the queen visited the university in 1564. He was then created M.A. (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 389, 554).

On 15 Dec. 1604 the chancellor addressed a letter to the vice-chancellor and heads of houses requiring them to take measures for securing strict conformity to the university and college statutes and the constitutions of the church. It is printed in Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 11, 12. In consequence the following report of the state of the college (MS. Baker iv. 187) was sent in by the president:

Queens Colledge Jan. 7th. 1604.

According to Mr Vicechancellors appointment, I do hereby certify That the Fellows, Scholars and Students of our Colledge as usually before time, so at this present, do continue y^r conformity in Divinis Officiis, both in Surplisses and Hoods, every one according as the University Statutes do require, and also in due observation of the Communion Book.

The names of the Miinisters, who being now present at home, have shewed y^r letters of orders, are these.

1. Mr Smith made minister by the B^p of Ely in Dec. 1577, and had y^e university licence for preaching in January 1585.
2. Mr Mountain made minister by the B^p of Petr: in June 1594, not having any other licence to preach.
3. Mr Bigland made minister by the Suffragan of Colchester in Jan. 1599, not having any other licence to preach.
4. Mr Person made minister by the B^p of Lincoln in Oct. 1596, having no other licence to preach.
5. Mr Tyndall made minister by the B^p of Lincoln June 1601, having no other licence.
6. Mr Hall made minister by the Suffragan of Colchester April 1601, having no other licence.
7. Mr Bowles made minister by the Suffragan of Colchester April 1601, having no other licence.
8. Mr Dengain made minister by the Suffragan of Colchester April 1601, having no other licence to preach.
9. Mr Taylor made minister by the B^p of Lincoln in June 1601, having no other licence to preach.
10. Mr Mansell made minister by the Bp. of Petr. in Sept., 1604, having no other licence to preach.

UMPHRY TYNDALL, President.

In 1605 Dr Tyndall was one of heads of houses to whom the Privy Council entrusted the investigation of a case of supposed witchcraft. Two young girls, who were thought to be bewitched, were brought to Cambridge by the king's direction to be under proper care and inspection. After some months' investigation by 'skilful Phisitions and learned Devines' the case was decided to be one of natural disease, and as it was 'some what strange and extraordinary and of much difficulty to be cured,' the two patients were sent home again (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 13-14).

The plague was in Cambridge in the autumn of 1605 (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 19).

V Journale. 1605-06. fo. 106. b. [Nov.] Item for the visited to Benjamin Prime.....	23 ^s . 4 ^d .
Item for keepinge the gates 3 weekes to Linly	3 ^s .
Item for keepinge of the gates to Rausthorne.....	12 ^d .

In Feb. 1606-7 on the occasion of the performance of a comedy at King's college, the disorderly behaviour of a mob of students and others, riotous beyond all previous example, called for a decree made by the vicechancellor and heads, of whom Dr Tyndall was one, against such proceedings in future. It appears that they broke down a strong gate and threw many great stones through the hall windows to the great annoyance and disturbance of the audience. Offenders were to be punished with different degrees of punishment according to their offence and their position in the university (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 24). Broken windows were a consequence of the acting also at Queens'.

V Journale. 1594-95. fo. 46. [Feb.] Item for repairing th' hall windowes after the plaies	xlv ^s .
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Sir Christopher Yelverton, speaker of the house of commons, and justice of the king's bench, died 1607. He was matriculated pensioner of Queens' college in Nov. 1550.

Thomas Newton, rector of Little Ilford Essex, a theologian, a physician and one of the most elegant Latin poets of the age, died in May 1607. He had been a member of Queens' college, where he was matriculated in Nov. 1562. He was a member of Trinity college Oxford, before he came to Cambridge, and returned thither after residing some time at Queens'. He does not appear to have graduated at either university (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 452-4).

According to the 'Form for the Commemoration of Benefactors,' Humphrey Davies, gentleman, founded in 1607 one fellowship and six scholarships. He was matriculated sizar of this college Oct. 1567 and was B.A. 1571-2, M.A. 1575. For the purpose of endowment he devised lands at Leamington Hastings in Warwickshire. In 1630 the college compounded with

his executors for £250, 'to bee acquit of all the Landes which the said Mr Dauyes by his last will and testament bequeathed to this Colledge.' This was paid by instalments between that year and 1637, but the money being in the hands of Dr Martin, it was sequestered by the parliamentary party in 1642 with his own property, and so was lost to the college.

VI Journale. 1623-24. fo. 13. b. [Apr.] For charges into Warwickshirei—xj—o.
1627-28. fo. 31. [Sept.] Spent in the suite for Mr Davis annuity0. 16. 8

Junii 25, 1633,

Joannes Kidby et Thomas Robinson assignati sunt a præsidente et sociis ad loca illa scholarium, quæ pro proximo anno fundanda sunt ex illis pecuniis quæ mutuo arbitrato inter collegium et hæredes cujusdam Mrⁱ Davers solutæ et acceptæ sunt in satisfactionem plenariam istius annui redditus, quem idem Mr^r Davers e terris suis in Lemington-Hastings Comitatus Warwic. moriens collegio legavit.

(Old Parchm. Reg. 17. b.)

In 1607 James Stoddard, citizen and grocer of London, founded one scholarship by will, which he endowed with a rentcharge on the inn called the Swan with two necks, Lad Lane, London (Form of Commemoration of Benefactors, p. 6).

In 1607 George, fourth earl of Huntingdon, was entertained by the college. His visit was probably occasioned by his grandson Henry, afterwards fifth earl, being a member of the college, having been admitted a fellow-commoner in Oct. 1601.

V Journale. 1606-07. fo. 115. [Aug.] Item for the earle of Huntingdons entertainm^t. iiij^{li}. v^s. iiij^d.

On 11 April 1608 Dr William Chaderton, bishop of Lincoln and late president of Queens' college, died at Buckden Huntingdonshire.

On 5 May 1610 Lewis Frederick, prince of Wirtenberg, visited Cambridge. Besides Trinity college, St John's college and King's college, he inspected Queens' college among others (W. B. Rye, *England as seen by Foreigners*. London 1865. 4^o. p. cxix).

John Lumley lord Lumley died on 11 April 1609, aged 76. In May 1549 he was matriculated as fellow-commoner of Queens' college. He was a nobleman of antiquarian and literary tastes, and his library was the most valuable collection of books, that up to his time had been made in England (Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 516-521).

In the autumn of 1610 the town of Cambridge was visited with the plague (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 40), and in November the college 'brak upp for 5 weeks' (Old Parchm. Reg. 1. b).

In 1610 the university and the town completed a new river from a place called the Nine Wells in the parish of Great Shelford to the town of Cambridge for the purpose of scouring and cleansing the common drain called the king's ditch (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 37).

V Journale. 1610-11. fo. 135. [Jan.]	For scowring the new river ...	5 ^s .
1611-12. fo. 142. b. [Aug.]	To Alexander Bond for the yearly contribution toward the maintenance of the common drayn	v ^s .
1612-13 fo. 147. b. [July]	Towards the newe river	v ^s .
1613-14. fo. 152. b. [Aug.]	Ffor the new river a yearely allowance	v ^s .



THE celebrated puritan divine, John Preston of Heyford Northamptonshire, who was afterwards master of Emmanuel college, became fellow of Queens' towards the end of Dr Tyndall's life. Though not from Eton school, he matriculated as a sizar at King's college in July 1604. His admission at Queens' college is not recorded in the college books, but from his life written by his pupil Thomas Ball, (printed in Samuel Clarke's *Lives of Thirty-Two English Divines*, fo. London, 1677), it appears that he migrated thither about 1606, when 'his Tutor, Master *Busse*, was chosen Master of the School at *Eaton*,' and was 'received and admitted under the tuition of Master *Oliver Bowles*, one of the Fellows of that House, a very godly learned man.' He was B.A. 1607-8, being then 20 years of age.

The fellow of King's, who became master of Eton school as here mentioned, was Matthew Bust, the son of Matthew Bust fellow of Eton; he was admitted at King's college in 1603 and became head-master of Eton in 1611. He has Latin and French verses in the *Threno-thriambeuticon* of 1603.

Thomas Ball seems again not very trustworthy, as he makes Oliver Bowles leave the college for the rectory of Sutton Bedfordshire about the time of Preston's B.A. degree, whereas he received only a half-year's stipend as fellow in the year 1605-06, and so, if this included his year of grace, he must have been presented to Sutton about Easter 1605. Any how he left the college at the latest about Easter 1606, while Preston did not become B.A. for nearly two years afterwards.

He is described as a very hard-working student, even against the advice of his tutor, and he 'came off with honour and applause in all his acts, and was admired in the *Regent* House when he sate for his degree, both by the *Posers* and all the Masters that examined him.'

After taking his degree, he became scholar of Queens' about Sept. 1608, and seems to have resided the greater part of the time, till he commenced M.A. in 1611. Almost immediately afterwards he was elected fellow.

Ball gives the following account of his election:—

When Oliver Bowles left the college, 'another of the Fellows, then Master, (afterward) Doctor *Porter* became his Tutor, a very learned man and great *Philosopher*, who never went about for to dissuade him from his studies, but gave him all assistance and encouragement. The year following it came unto his Tutor to be Head Lecturer in the College, and Sir *Preston* being to probleme in the Chappel, made such an accurate and strong position, and answered so understandingly, that his Tutor borrowed his position of him, when he had done, to look on and peruse; and finding it elaborate, resolved to make more use of it, than ever his pupil did intend.

'The Master of the Colledge at that time was Doctor *Tyndal*, who was also Dean of *Ely*, and resided for the most part there; Thither his Tutor goes, and carries his position with him, which he shewed to the Master, and acquainted him with what he had

observed, that he was a youth of parts and worth, and deserved some incouragement; The Master was an honest gallant man, and loved a Scholar, and was glad of any opportunity to shew it, and so bids his Tutor send Sir *Preston* over unto *Ely* to him, where he assured him, he should not want what was in him to do him good; and bade him hold on, and he would take care for him: and there being an Election in the Colledge, soon after he was chosen Fellow by the unanimous consent of Master and Fellows, and his Tutor, Master *Porter*, brought him word of it, as he was at study, not thinking anything, and told him that he must come down into the Chappel presently to be admitted, and accordingly was admitted Fellow of *Queens* Colledge in *Cambridge Anno Dom.* 1609. That is, five years after his first admission into the University.'

Although *Porter* was Censor Philosophicus for the year 1608-09, it would seem that *Ball* is again wrong; he has possibly confused the circumstances of *Preston's* scholarship election in 1608 and his subsequent fellowship election. *Preston* was certainly both scholar B.A. and fellow M.A. in the year Michs. 1610 to Michs. 1611. His statutory stipend as fellow would have been 2s. 2d. a week, and as he received 42s. 3d. (V *Journale.* 1610-11) he must have been fellow for about 19 weeks before Michaelmas 1611, or have been elected towards the middle of May 1611. Very soon after (21 June) we find students of the college entered under him, and in common with many other fellows he appears as taking pupils, though not any great number, till the death of the president. He did not hold any college office under Dr *Tyndall*.

'Before he commenced M.A., he was so far from eminency as but a little above contempt; thus the most generous wines are the most muddy before they fine. Soon after his skill in philosophy rendered him to the most general respect of the university' (*Fuller, Worthies, Northamptonshire*).

Thomas Ball of *Salop*, the above quoted biographer of *John Preston*, was admitted sizar of *Queens' college* under *Preston* 14 May 1618. He was B.A. 1621-2. He lived afterwards at *Northampton*.

King James I. seems to have been very anxious to procure

the admission of his countrymen to fellowships and scholarships in the colleges. A remonstrance was sent by the heads of houses to the chancellor of the university Feb. 1610-1, shewing that scottish students could not legally be elected on the foundations, the statutes forbidding any born out of the realm of England to be chosen, and also that they could not be maintained by any allowances from the colleges, because their foundations were already full, their expenses thus equalling their income. Under the next president we find Lewis Wemys a scotchman elected fellow by royal mandate, so that the remonstrance of the university did not put a stop to the practice complained of (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 43).

In 1612 Roger Manners fifth earl of Rutland died on 26 June, aged 38. He had been a member of Queens' college, having been admitted fellow-commoner on 27 Nov. 1587; he was one of Dr Jegon's pupils, and, when he became master of Corpus Christi college, Lord Rosse (as he then was) migrated to that college, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1594 (Masters, *C. C. C. C.* 127, 344).

The college had a right of appointing a proctor for the year 1612-13. Accordingly on the Oct. 1611 at the annual meeting for the election of officers Stephen Hagget, M.A. was chosen by the majority of the society. However some of the society protested against the validity of this election, and another one was held on 20 July 1612 confirming the previous result, and although even then some objected, yet he was admitted to the office by the university (Old Parchm. Reg. 1, 2).

The following petition preserved in the Public Record Office (Cal. State Papers 1611-18, p. 106) refers to this dispute.

To the right Honourable Earle of Salisbury our most worthy
Chancellour :

The humble petition of the fellowes of Queens Colledge in Cambridge, Sheweth

That whereas it was your Lp's pleasure (whome all that live in thuniversity are sworne to obey) upon our humble suite, to inhibit the Master and fellowes of the said Colledge ether to proceed to a newe election of the proctorship, or to ratify the ould, untill your Lordship had given sentence of the validity of that had beene done

allready: notwithstanding the master attempting to ratify the pretended election seeks advantage of a Colledge statute misapplied, to force us to surcease (upon hazard of our places) the plea w^{ch} wee have entered upon, and wherein your Lordship by vertue of our appeale hathe sore interest to determine. Wherefore our humble suite unto your Lordship is this: to bee pleased to assist us with your Lordships second inhibition to the Vicechancelour and heads, that they proceed not at the instance of our Master, to admonish us upon perill of our places to let fall our just exceptions against the pretended election untill your Lordships pleasure be further knowne. And wee your Lordships humble suppliants shall acknowledge ourselves ever bound to pray for encrease of your honour. Your Lo^{ps}. humble oratours

GEORGE PORTER.

JOHN MANSELL.

GILES BURIE.

JOHN TOWERS.

THOMAS BENDISH.

ABDIAS COLE.

LAURENCE BRITTEN.

EDMUNDE BARDSEYE.



THE following miscellaneous items from the bursars' accounts belong to this mastership:

- IV Journale. 1578-79. fo. 135. b. [Aug.] Item to doctor Chaderton for horse breade at divers tymes due unto hym at his departure and payd then vij^s. ij^d.
 1579-80. fo. 138. b. [Sept.] Item for carriadg of auld stuff to the fayre and bringing home of newe vij^d.
 fo. 142. b. [March] Item to M^r Wilkinson for preaching at S^t Dennys his church in London on Æsterdaye vj^s. viij^d.
 fo. 145. [Aug.] In primis for perfume att M^r Goad [fellow 1571-79] his buriall..... vij^d.
 1580-81. fo. 152. [June] Item to Reignolde Tolson for fyve cartes that brought timber ij^s. vj^d.
 1581-82. fo. 158. [May] Item to S^r Capell for glass in his chamber and both the studies ij^s. ix^d.
 1582-83. fo. 162. b. [Jan.] Item for xxij hard stones for paving of the enterie from the great brydge to the cloysters ... xj^s. vj^d.
 Item a marchpayne and a pottle of hypocras given by the colledge to the B. of Lyncolne [Thomas Cooper D.D. bishop of Lincolne 1571-84, and of Winchester 1584-94] xj^s.

- fo. 163. [Feb.] Item a loyne of mutton for the musitians xvij^d.
 1583-84. fo. 168. [Oct.] Item irons for the seacole fires in the
 parlor xvij^s.
 Item for killing two buzzards vij^d.
 fo. 169 b. [March] Item beer for the auditt, 2 hogshedds strong
 and two barrells comon xxxij^s.
 1584-85. fo. 174. b. [Jan.] Item to Gibbons mending the table
 and formes in the parlor a day xij^d.
 fo. 175. b. [Apr.] Item blacking the walls of the tennis-
 cort xvijij^d.
 fo. 176. [Apr.] Item a loyne of mutton for the wayts xx^d.
 [May] Item a payre of hooks for the pondyeard dore viij^d.
 Item a greene carpet for the M^r vj^s.
 1585-86. fo. 181. [Feb.] Inprimis to the Hebrewe reader geven
 him by consent xx^s.
 fo. 182. b. [Aug.] Item to Gibbons...mending the bridge bet-
 twixt the garden and the iland [etc.] xij^d.
 1586-87. fo. 185. b. [Oct.] Item for bringing in of 13 cholder
 of seacole for the comons and parloure fyer iij^s.
 fo. 186. Item to Gibbon and another carpenter 6 day work in
 the pondyard xij^s.
 fo. 186. b. [Jan.] Item for 2. newe towells for the fellowes
 buttry xiiij^s. iijij^d.
 Item a kay for the sedge yarde gate vj^d.
 V Journalé. 1587-88. fo. 3. b. [Jan.] Item the musitians sup-
 per xvijij^d.
 fo. 4. b. [July] Item mowinge orchyarde and friers xij^d.
 1589-90. fo. 12. b. [Oct.] Item to .4. that worked a whole
 night ij^s. vj^d.
 Item for watchinge on Sunday night viij^d.
 Item to Lambe watchinge one night viij^d.
 fo. 13. b. [Jan.] Item our Masters chardges att London .2.
 tearmes and an extracte of M^r Towers will vj^h. vj^d.
 1590-91. fo. 20. b. [Oct.] Item allowed Vauhan for his chardges
 to Elie iij^s.
 1591-92. fo. 25. [Oct.] It. for a bible to read in the hall... iijij^s. iijij^d.
 fo. 26. [Dec.] It. for ij cast of counters xvj^d.
 fo. 26. b. [Mar.] It. to m^r Covill for a sermon vj^s. viij^d.
 fo. 27. [May] Inprimis a yard and a half of blew for the porters
 liverie xij^s. vj^d.

It. an ell of fustian for it	xij ^d .
It. facyng	xviij ^d .
It. buttons and silke for it	xiiij ^d .
1592-93. fo. 35. [July] It. c brick about the wall in the seniors garden	xx ^d .
fo. 35. b. [Sept.] It. for carriage of mony by Hobson to London	iiij ^s . iiij ^d .
1593-94. fo. 39. [Nov.] Inprimis for mending the tables in the parlor and perfuming it	viiij ^d .
fo. 39. b. [Dec.] It. for putting barrs in the colledge windowes towards the streete	iiij ^d .
[Jan.] It. for beaver for reading the statutes	v ^s . vj ^d .
fo. 40. b. [April] Item to M ^r Mountayne and S ^r Pearson for their chardges to Huntinton	vj ^s .
Item for their horse heire thither	iiij ^s . viij ^d .
fo. 42. b. [Sept.] Item to M ^r Smith for the porters cognizaunce...	xx ^s .
fo. 43. Item to Thomas House for laundring the Coll: linn- ing.....	x ^s . x ^d .
It' for a grene Carpete for the M ^r his Lodginge	lix ^s . viij ^d .
1594-95. fo. 45. [Oct.] Item for 2 casts of counters	ij ^s . ij ^d .
fo. 45. b. [Nov.] Item for the musition's suppers on the Queenes daie	viiij ^d .
1595-96. fo. 52. b. [March] Item for a set of counters.....	xij ^d .
fo. 53. [June] It. for makeing up the Iland banke with rubish	xiiij ^s . iiij ^d .
1597-98. fo. 63. [Nov.] Item for clensing the river under the Bocards	vj ^d .
1598-99. fo. 70. [Feb.] Item for cariing slates by John a Wood two days out of the wadward into the orchard	xvj ^d .
fo. 72. [Sept.] Item the charges of m ^r Dampont and m ^r ffancis Tyndall auditor of the colledg being at London attending uppon the commissioners about the assurance and repurchacing of the mannure of Okington to the colledg again ...	xxv ^{li} . xiiij ^s . viij ^d .
1599-1600. fo. 75. b. [Feb.] Item for charges and horsemeat for M ^r Mountaine and myself the second tyme wee went to Bugdin	iiij ^s . ix ^d .
1600-01. fo. 80. [Oct.] It. 2 cast of counters	ij ^s . iiij ^d .
1601-02. fo. 85. [Oct.] Bourdes for the chamber above M ^r Church [tutor of the earl of Huntingdon]	20 ^d .
1602-03. fo. 91. b. [Dec.] For a sett of counters.....	xij ^d .

1603-04. fo. 96. b. [Feb.] ffor wine and a marchpaine for the Bishop of Lincolne.....	xiijs. x ^d .
fo. 97. b. [June] ffor the Porters badge.....	iijs. vj ^d .
1605-06. fo. 106. [Sept.] Item for a cast of counters.....	10 ^d .
Item for a cast of counters for M ^r Smith	18 ^d .
1606-07. fo. 115. b. [Sept.] Item to Ledington (adm. sizar 28 Nov. 1604) for writing the statutes	x ^s .
1607-08. fo. 119. b. [Feb.] A sett of bone counters for M ^r Smith...	ij ^s .
fo. 121. [Aug.] A longe wainscott table with leaves.....	iijs. ii ^d .
A doozen and halfe of Scottish and Mockador cushions	iijs. ii ^d .
1609-10. fo. 129. [Oct.] For the Princes aide. (Cooper, <i>Ann.</i> iii. 30)	v ^{li} .
fo. 129. b. [Dec.] To the gardiner for crabstocks.....	3 ^s . 6 ^d .
fo. 131. [July] for a lode of freestone to mend the Bogards....	13 ^s . 4 ^d .
fo. 131. b. [Aug.] To the kings trumpeters	2 ^s . 6 ^d .
1610-11. fo. 135. [Jan.] For taking out the beare, and watching it, and scouring the sellar	2 ^s . 6 ^d .
Two yards of brode cloth for a carpet for the Audit chamber...	22 ^s .
fo. 135. b. [March] To the carpenter for making the arbours in the Masters garden	8 ^s .
1611-12. fo. 140. [Dec.] A sette of counters for our Master... iij ^s . j ^d .	
fo. 142. [June] Given to an Italian preacher by the appointment of our Master	xx ^s .
1612-13. fo. 146. [Jan.] ffor the Ladie Elizabeth hir aide	v ^{li} .
fo. 146. b. [Mar.] To M ^r Tyndall for charges w ^{ch} he was at about the rent for Eversden manor	v ^s . iiij ^d .
Towards the princes entertainment. (Prince Charles. Cooper, <i>Ann.</i> iii. 56-7)	xl ^s .
For tarre to dresse the trees in the friers.	ij ^d .
fo. 147. [May] To an Italian protestant at D ^r Davenant his appointment	xx ^s .
To Martin Rust for a bill of inditment against Nixon that stole the coll. peuter [and] for a poor labourer that was stopped a whole day for a witnesse, in all.....	ij ^s . x ^d .
1613-14. fo. 150. [Sept.] To an Italian Knight	x ^s .
fo. 150. b. [Dec.] The 16 of Decembr' for S ^r Thomas Smyths feast	xx ^s .
To S ^r ffrauncis Bacons man for bringeing venison.....	x ^s .
[Jan.] ffor hire of 2 horses for 2 workemen to M ^r Deane of Westminster	xiiij ^s .

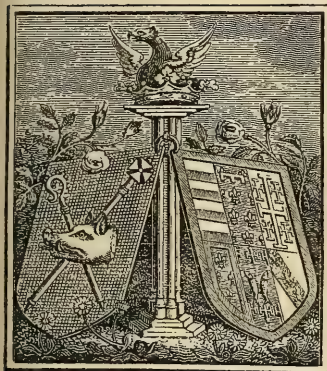
To one of my L. Dukes Trumpeters ij^s. vj^d.
 fo. 151. [Feb.] Gyven to S^r John Tyndall's clerke by our M^{rs} ap-
 pointment x^s.
 [March] ffor stuffe and 3 daies worke to a carpenter aboute the
 Ilande bridge vij^s. xj^d.
 fo. 151. b. [April] ffor paynters worke about the bridges to the
 garden and Iland [etc.] iiij^s.
 [May] ffor palinge the seniors garden..... xxxij^s. vij^d.
 fo. 152. [June] ffor worke done about D^r Davenant, M^r Turner
 and M^r Bendish theire schollers studies iiij^s. iiij^d.



¶U. John Dabenant.

20 Oct. 1614—April 1622.

12—20 Jac. I.



N Thomas Ball's life of John Preston is the following curious and characteristic account of the way, in which the election to the presidentship on the death of Dr Tyndall was managed by him :

'... And so he (Preston) went on in his work, untill Doctor *Tyndal* [Master of the Colledge] died. He was an old man, and that preferment of the Mastership of *Queens*, was more ac-

counted of than now it is. There were very many that had their eyes upon it, but Doctor *Mountain* in a special manner, who was often heard for to professe, he would rather be Master of that Colledge than Dean of *Westminster*. But Master *Preston* had another in his eye. Doctor *Davenant* was a Gentleman descended, and was a Fellow-Commoner when under Graduate, but very painfull, and of great capacity, and grew accordingly in learning and in reputation, and for his worth and parts was already chosen *Margaret* Professour, and read in the Schools with much applause those excellent Lectures upon the *Colossians* which now are printed ; Him Master *Preston* pitched upon, but knew it must be carried very privately ; for the mountain was already grown into some bignesse, was one of parts, and first observed in acting *Miles gloriosus* in the Colledge, and had been Chaplain unto the Earl of *Essex*, but like the *Heliotrope* or flower of the Sun, did now adore Sir *Robert Carr*, already *Viscount Rochester*, the only Favourite.

'When it was agreed among the *Persians*, that he should

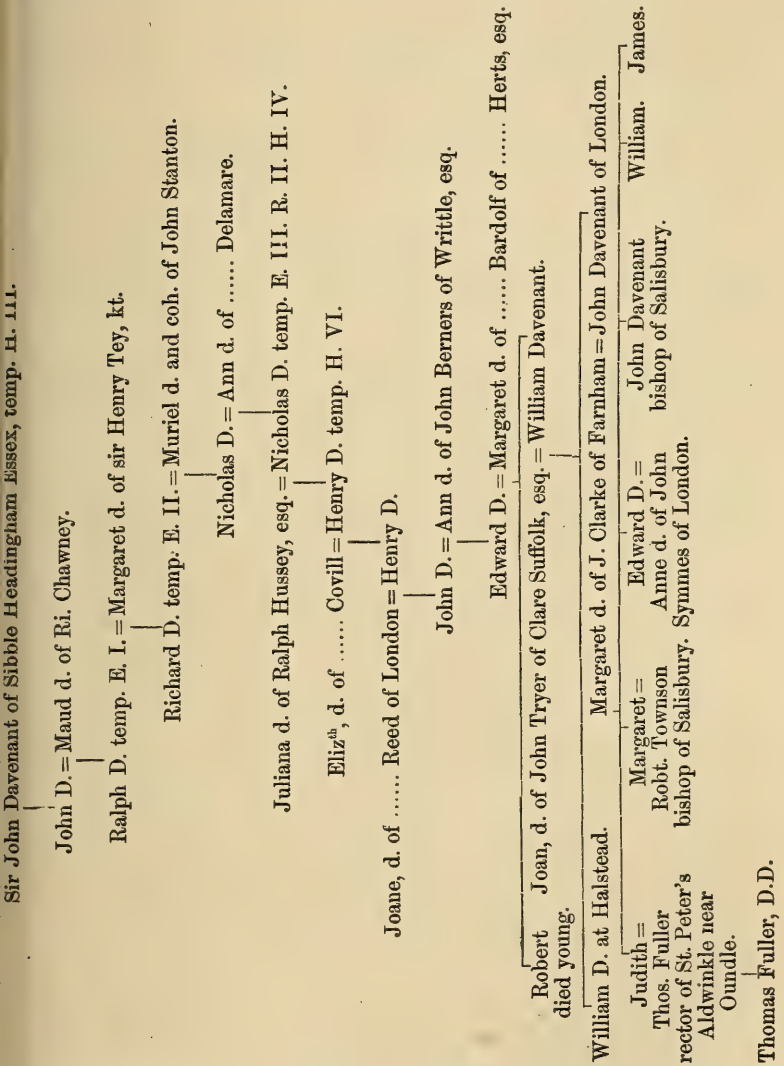
reign, whose horse first saw the rising Sun, and neighed at it, one turned his horse head towards the mountains, believing that the Sun would first arise there; but it fell not out so here. Master *Preston* having laid his plot before-hand, and seen what mountain was in his way, had taken care that word should be daily brought him how the old Doctor did, and when he found him irrecoverable, laid horses and all things ready; and upon notice of his being dead, goes presently and was at *London*, and in *White-Hall* before any light appeared upon the mountain top; the Court was quiet, and he had some Friends there. His businesse was only to get a free Election, which he made means for to procure: But knowing also with whom he had to do, makes some addresses unto Viscount *Rochester* in the behalf of Doctor *Davenant*, who being unacquainted with his Chaplains appetite to that particular, was fair and willing to befriend a learned enterprise. So Master *Preston* returns unto the Colledge before the Masters death was much took notice of; and assembling Doctor *Davenants* Friends, acquaints them with what had past at Court, and so they went immediately to Election, and it was easily and fairly carried for Doctor *Davenant*, who being called, was admitted presently. But when Doctor *Mountain* understood that Doctor *Tyndal* was departed, he sends and goes to Court and Colledge for to make friends: But alas the game was played, and he was shut out. Never did *Ætna* or *Vesuvius* more fume, but there was no cure; only he threatens and takes on against the Actors, but they were innocent and not obnoxious. This Doctor had made great promises, gave a very goodly piece of Plate into the Colledge with this inscription, *Sic incipio*¹, but now he vowed it should be *Sic desino*. However the Colledge for the present was well paid, and grew in reputation very much; and because they wanted room to entertain the numbers that flocked to them, built that goodly Fabrick that contains many fair Lodgings both for Scholars and Fellows, towards *Kings Colledge*. (Tho. Ball, *Life of Dr John Preston*, in Clarke's *Lives*, 1677, fo. pp. 83, 4; it was written before 1655, when Fuller published his *Church History*.)

¹ Dr Mountaine's Poculum Caritatis, weighing 37 oz., was sent with other college plate to Oxford in 1642.



HE Davenants were an ancient family, which resided on a domain called Davenant's land in the parish of Sible Headingham Essex in the reign of Henry III.

The descent of the family, given as 'from Mr Wm. Holman of Halstead 1722,' in MS. Baker xxx. 452, is as follows :



John Davenant was born 20 May 1572. 'His Father was a wealthy and religious citizen of London,' a merchant tailor living in Watling Street, who had acquired a large estate in trade. He was admitted a pensioner of Queens' college under Mr Seaman 4 July 1587. Fuller his nephew and Ball both by mistake make him fellow-commoner. He was also matriculated as pensioner in Dec. 1587. He had an elder brother Edward, of whom Aubrey (*Lives*, ii. 297) gives this account: 'He understood Greeke and Latin perfectly and was a better Grecian then the Bishop. He writt a rare Greeke character as ever I sawe. He was a great mathematician and understood as much of it as was knowen in his time.'

He was B.A. 1590-91.

In Ayscough's Catalogue of MSS. in the British Museum we find (p. 146, n^o. 108) under date of 15 Sept. 1593 a letter addressed by him to F. Bacon.

He commenced M.A. in 1594.

He was elected fellow of Queens' college 2 Sept. 1597, and admitted apparently about Easter 1598.

When a fellowship was first offered him, his father would not allow him to accept it, though offered, 'as conceiving it a bending of these places from the direct intent of the Founders, when they are bestowed on such as have plenty. Though indeed such preferments are appointed, as well for the reward of those that are worthy, as the relief of those that want: and after his Fathers death he was chosen into that Society. In his youthful exercises, he gave such an earnest of his future maturity, that *Dr Whitaker*' [Master of St John's College and Regius Professor of Divinity] 'hearing him dispute, said, *That he would in time prove the Honour of the University*. A prediction' (says Fuller, *Church History*, sub anno 1641, § 53) 'that proved not untrue; when afterward he was chosen *Margaret Professour* of Divinity [in 1609], being as yet but' [36 years of age and] 'a private Fellow of the Colledge.'

When he was ordained has not been ascertained, but it was probably about 1597.

In 1597-98 he was Examiner, in 1598-99 and 1599-1600 Lector Græcus, and in 1600-01 Decanus sacelli; he does not seem to have held any other college offices.

He was B.D. in 1601.

Richard Parker in his *Skeletos* states him to have been 'Rector of in the county of Lincoln,' without giving the name of the parish; Mr Gorham in his *Collections* (now in lord Spencer's library at Althorp) mentions him as rector of Leyke (Leake) Nottinghamshire.

He probably did not reside in college, as we find only two members of his family admitted pensioners under him, George Davenant on 24 May 1602, and Edward Davenant on 18 Dec. 1609.

On ... July 1608 Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, the chancellor of the university, wrote to the vice-chancellor to the following effect: 'Where I understand you purpose to proceed to the election of the Divinity Reader of the Lady Margaret, though I have no purpose to prevent Mr Playfayer formerly interested in the same, yet I have thought good to recommend unto you one Mr Davenant, B.D. and Fellow of Queens' College, well known among you; and do request that if the reputation of his parts and learning be equal with his competitor, you would acknowledge my inclination and suffrage with him, and make choice of him to the Readership.' (Bp. Fisher's sermon for Lady Margaret ed. Hymers, 74; Cal. State Papers 1603-10, 450).

Of this Thomas Playfere Fuller says: 'The counsel of the apostle is good, *φρονεῖν εἰς τὸ σωφρονεῖν*. His foe-friends commending of him, and his own conceiting of himself, made too deep an impression on his intellectuals. It added to his distemper that when his re-election to his place (after his last two years' end) was put into the Regent-house, a great Doctor said, "Detur digniori". (*Worthies*, Kent.) This was probably the time when Mr Davenant was his competitor. Dr Playfere had at this time outlived his great reputation, yet was he re-elected. However he did not hold the professorship much longer, as he died 2 Feb. 1608-9. The life of Mr Davenant's opponent is written in Cooper, *Ath.* ii. 513. On the following day the vice-chancellor Dr Jegon, master of Corpus Christi college, wrote to the earl of Salisbury, announcing to him the death of Mr Playfere and also that the university was well

affected towards Mr Davenant for his successor (Cal. State Papers 1603-10, 489), and he was accordingly elected lady Margaret professor on 13 Feb. 1608-9; to this office he was re-elected 10 July 1612, and held it with great reputation till 1622.

In 1609 he was created D.D.


On 31 March 1612 Dr Davenant was presented by the college to the vicarage of Hockington Cambridgeshire, and was instituted 8 April. He however soon resigned it, as his successor was instituted 30 Nov. (II Lease-book fo. 321.)

Thomas Fuller, Dr Davenant's nephew, relates the following anecdote of him belonging to this period. 'A Reverend Doctour in *Cambridge*, and afterwards Bishop of *Sarisbury*, was troubled at his small living at *Hogginton* with a peremptory *Anabaptist*, who plainly told him, *It goes against my Conscience to pay you Tithes, except you can shew me a place of Scripture whereby they are due unto you.* The Doctor returned; *Why should it not go as much against my Conscience, that you should enjoy your Nine parts, for which you can shew no place of Scripture?* To whom the other rejoined; *But I have for my Land, Deeds and Evidences from my Fathers, who purchased, and were peaceably possessed thereof by the Laws of the Land. The same is my Title,* saith the Doctour; *Tithes being confirmed unto me by many statutes of the Land time out of mind.* Thus he drave that *Nail*, not which was of the strongest *Metall* or sharpest *Point*, but which would go best for the present. It was *Argumentum ad hominem*, fittest for the person he was to meddle with; who afterwards peaceably paid his Tithes unto him. Had the *Doctour* ingaged in Scripture-Argument, though never so pregnant and pertinent, it had been endlesse to dispute with him, who made Clamour the end of his Dispute, whose Obstinacy and Ignorance made him incapable of solid Reason; and therefore the worse the Argument, the better for his Apprehension.' (*Church Hist.* sub anno 855.)

When Prince Charles and the Elector Palatine visited Cambridge in March 1612-3, an extraordinary commencement was held, and scholastical disputations took place in St Mary's church, Dr Davenant being appointed to moderate in the one in Theo-

logy between Dr Samuel Collins and Mr John Williams (Hacket's *Life of Williams*, 24, 26).

Speaking of the dexterity of Collins, Hacket thus mentions Dr Davenant: 'It was well for all sides, that the best Divine in my Judgment, that ever was in that place, Dr *Davenant* held the Rains of the Disputation; he kept him within the even Boundals of the Cause; he charmed him with the *Caducean* Wand of Dialectical Prudence; he order'd him to give just Weight and no more. *Horat. l. 1. Od. 3. Quo non Arbiter Adriæ major tollere, seu ponere vult freta.* Such an Arbiter as he was now, such he was, and no less, year by year, in all Comitial Disputations; wherein whosoever did well, yet constantly he had the greatest Acclamation.'

N the death of Dr Tyndall, Dr Davenant was, by the device of John Preston already mentioned, chosen president of Queens' college, 20 Oct. 1614, and was admitted the same day. Who the 'very many' were that wished the place, as Ball says, or the 'three others' before whom he was preferred, as Lloyd states, does not appear, with the exception of Dr George Mountain and perhaps Dr George Meriton (p. 361).

George Mountaigne, mentioned as Dr Davenant's competitor for the presidentship, was born 'honestis penatibus' at Cawood Yorkshire in 1569, was elected fellow of Queens' college 1592; he was dean of Westminster 1610, and bishop successively of Lincoln 1617, of London 1621, of Durham 1627, and finally archbishop of York 1628, in which year he died. He must have known of the death of Dr Tyndall almost as soon as Preston, as on the following day he addressed the following letter of condolence to the society, in which strangely enough he recommends the same course to be taken as that adopted by Preston, viz. procuring freedom of election to the fellows. This letter is preserved in the college.

Salutem in Xhro.

Gentlemen,

Having lived long in that Colledg and brought up in the same under Dr Tindall, I could doe no lesse then condole his death wth

youe and y^e Colledg, from whome, whilst I lived ther, not only my self but the whole Colledg receaved so much good, and therefore I am bold to intreate youe all, as youe ar all bound unto him, so to strive every one how youe may best honor him, either by sepulture in y^r chappell, or other funeral solemnities, w^{ch} as I will not p^rscribe unto youe, of whose wisdomes I am so well assured, so if youe wilbe pleased to lett me understand what course youe think meet to be holden in the same, I wilbe redy to joyne wth y^e colledg and wth you especially in y^e point of expens and chardg, for I desire very much to bring one stone myself unto his Monument.

And because I have begun to write unto youe, I pray youe give me leave to proceede a little further, and first to crave y^r good Interpretation for that I shall write; proceeding (I protest to God) of no other Humor, but a zeale I have for y^e good of youe all and of y^e Colledg. If I were worthy to advise youe, the first thing I would have done should be an humble supplication to his Ma^{tie} for a free Election, w^{ch} who desires not loves not the Colledg, and then, if that be granted, I nothing doubt but God will bless the rest, so as y^t w^{thout} all partiality and faction he shalbe chosen, w^{ch} is the likeliest most to advaunce y^e good of y^e Colledg, w^{ch} I desire and wish wth all my hart; and so craving pardon if I have bene to bold to show my desires and zeale for y^e good of that Colledg, I remaine to that worthy society and Colledg

A faythful servant

and friend

GEORGE MONTAIGNE.

Westminster this 13th of Octob. 1614.

Addressed :

To the Rightworship^{full} the
Senior fellow of Queenes
Colledg now at home and
the rest of y^e worthy
society dd

Notwithstanding the resentment against the college, which Ball imputes to Mountaigne, he was soon reconciled to it, as in 1618 he bestowed a house in Cambridge on it, for the purpose of endowing two scholarships.

By the king's command the vice-chancellor, the two professors in divinity, Dr Davenant and Dr Richardson, the dean of St Paul's, and the master of St John's college, attended him at Newmarket on 3 Dec. 1616, when he gave them certain directions for the routine of the university (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 104).

In 1618 Dr Davenant was sent by James I., together with Dr George Carleton bishop of Llandaff, Dr Joseph Hall dean of Worcester, afterwards bishop of Norwich, and Dr Samuel Ward master of Sidney college, as deputies from the English church to the synod of Dort or Dordrecht. Dr Davenant and Dr Ward attended before the king 8 Oct. at Royston, and landed 20 Oct. at Middleburg. The synod opened 3 November 1618 and closed 29 April 1619. At the conclusion the States gave them £200 for their expenses, and 'besides, a *golden Medall* of good value was given to every one of them, wherein the sitting of the Synod was artificially represented.' After a tour through Holland they returned to England. The king 'after courteous entertaining of them, favourably dismissed them,' and they 'returned to their several professions,...Dr *Davenant*, besides his Collegiate Cure, to his constant Lectures in the Schools' (Fuller, *Church Hist.*).

The medal is $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. in diameter; on the obverse is a representation of the synod with the inscription *ASSERTA RELIGIONE*, on the reverse, a mountain, on the summit of which is a temple. to which men are ascending along a very steep path. The four winds are blowing with very great violence against the mountain. Above the temple is written יְרוּשָׁה. The inscription is *ERUNT UT MONS SION. CIOICXCIX*. It is engraved in Van Loon ii. 105, and (the obverse only) in Walton's *Lives*, London (Washbourne) 1857, 8vo. p. 69.

Edward Davenant, fellow of Queens' and nephew of the president, went with his uncle, as the following college-order implies :

Octob. 6th 1618.

Leave granted M^r Davenant to go into Holland, and all his allowances till his return, as yf hee wer at home. J. D.

(Old Parchment Reg. fo. 9. b.)

‘At a public election, he gave his negative voice against a near kinsman, and a most excellent scholar [Mr John Gore (afterwards knighted) of Gilesden in Hertfordshire]. “Cousin,” said he, “I will satisfy your father, that you have worth, but not want, enough to be one of our society.”’ (Fuller, *Worthies*, London.) John Gore of London was admitted pensioner 20 March 1613-4 and fellow-commoner 14 Jan. 1615-6, and was B.A. ad Baptistam 1617.

He was presented to the rectory of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire by archbishop Abbot 27 Sept. 1620 (MS. Lansd. 985, fo. 3). His successor Leonard Mawe afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells became rector in 1623.

In MS. Baker xxxij. 166, we find a draft of dispensation to Dr John Davenant fellow of Queens’ college and Lady Margaret professor to hold together his fellowship for the space of ten years with any benefices not exceeding the yearly value of £40, sent up by Ja. Montague bishop of Bath and Wells.

IN 1621 Dr Davenant became bishop of Salisbury, by the influence of Dr John Williams then only dean of Westminster, but soon to be bishop of Lincoln and Lord Keeper. He was one of four, whose advancement Williams ‘being warm in Favour’ procured at the time of his own promotion. ‘Twelve years he had been Public Reader in *Cambridge*, and had adorn’d the Place with much Learning, as no Professor in *Europe* did better deserve to receive the labourer’s Penny at the twelfth Hour of the Day.’ The others were Dr Carey, Dr Laud, and Dr Donne (Hacket, *Life of Williams*, i. 63). In a letter to Dr Samuel Ward, dated 27 May 1621, he mentions his appointment to the see of Salisbury (MS. Tanner lxxij. 31). The congé d’élire was dated 29 May 1621. He was elected 11 June, and received the royal assent 10 August; he was confirmed 17 Nov. and consecrated together with William Laud bishop of St David’s and Valentine Carey bishop of Exeter on 18 Nov. in the chapel of the house belonging to the see of London, by George Mountain bishop of London, and the bishops of Worcester, Ely, Chichester,

Oxford, and Llandaff. He received restitution of the temporalities 23 Nov. 1621 (Rymer, *Fœdera* xvii. 301, 319, 340).

His predecessor in this see was his brother-in-law Robert Townson formerly fellow of Queens' college, who had been promoted from the deanery of Westminster to this bishopric in July 1620, but had died on 15 May 1621, leaving behind him a wife and fifteen children, 'neither plentifully provided for, nor destitute of maintenance, which rather hastened than caused the advancement' of his brother-in-law. As soon as (if not before) Dr Townson died, Dr Davenant's friends began to bestir themselves to procure his promotion 'in pity and commiseration for Mrs Townson's case,' that as he was 'a single man and well-deserving' he 'might succeed his Brother[-in-law] in the Bishoprick, and so make some provision for his Children' (Th. Ball, *Life of Preston*). Their success seems however to have been at first somewhat doubtful. (Letter of Jos. Meade, 18 May 1621. Birch, *Letters, James I.* ii. 254.)

'It was probably on account of the domestic burthen that thus devolved upon him, rather than from his merit, that our Bishop was excused the payment of the introductory fees, and of the annual pension, which was then, it seems, customarily paid to the crown on all similar appointments, proportionate to the wealth or poverty of the individual.' (Weldon, *History of the Court of King James*, by an Eye-witness. Allport, *Life of Bishop Davenant*, xxxi.)

According to Camden (*Annals*, sub anno 1621) when he was made bishop, the king 'charged him not to marry.'

Robert Toulnesonne or Townson, the son of Reginald Tolson or Toulson the subcook of Queens' college, was baptized on 8 Jan. 1575-6 (St Botolph's register). He was admitted sizar of the college on 28 Dec. 1587, a few days after his father's death, being then 12 years of age. He was scholar of that house, and continued so till he became M.A. in 1595; he was elected fellow the same day as John Davenant, on 2 Sept. 1597. He vacated his fellowship about Midsummer 1604. In 1607 he was presented to the rectory of Old or Wolde Northamptonshire on the presentation of Sir William Tate and Mr Francis

Tate (Wood, *Fasts*). He retained this preferment till 1620. He was chaplain to the King.

On 16 Dec. 1617 he was installed dean of Westminster, and on 9 July 1620 consecrated bishop of Salisbury. (Cassan, *Bishops of Salisbury*.) He died 15 May 1621, leaving a large family by his wife the sister of Dr John Davenant. He is described as a man of a comely carriage, courteous in nature, of singular piety, eloquence, and humility, and an excellent preacher. (Fuller; Hacket.)

‘When Bp Coldwell came to this bishoprick, he did lett long leases, which were but newly expired when Bp. Davenant came to this see; so that there tumbled into his coffers vast summes. His predecessor, Dr Tounson, married his sister, continued in the see but a little while, and left several children unprovided for, so the K. or rather D. of Bucks gave Bp. Davenant the bishoprick out of pure charity. St. Anth. Weldon [in his Court of King James] says, ’twas the only bishoprick y^t he disposed of without simony, all others being made merchandise of for the advancement of his kindred. Bp. Davenant being invested, married all his nieces to clergie-men, so he was at no expence for their preferment.’ (Aubrey, *Lives*, ii. 300.)

Mrs Townson lived in her brother’s house till her death in 1634. (Inscription on her monument in Salisbury Cath.)

Of the fifteen children that the bishop is said to have had, the following only are mentioned in Dr Davenant’s will made in 1637, viz. three sons:

1°. John.

2°. Ralph, student of Christchurch Oxford, born in Northamptonshire, 1613, who died 1678, aged 65.

3°. Robert, fellow of Queens’ college Cambridge, 1625–33: and six daughters:

1°. Margaret, who married John Ryves, LL.B., archdeacon of Berks 1634–1665.

2°. Gertrude, who married James Harris, esq., of the Close, Sarum, the ancestor of the earls of Malmesbury.

3°. Ellen, who married Humphrey Henchman, precentor of Salisbury, bishop of Salisbury 1660–63, and of London 1663–75.

4°. Anne, who married.....Cooke.

5°. Judith, who married James White, B.D.

6°. Maria, who married Alexander Hyde, bishop of Salisbury 1665-67, whose daughter married sir Henry Parker, bart. ancestor of admiral sir Hyde Parker, and the other baronets of the name of Parker.

‘After his consecration, being to perform some personal service to king James at Newmarket, he refused to ride on the Lord’s-day ; and came (though a day later to the Court) no less welcome to the king, not only accepting his excuse, but also commending his seasonable forbearance.’ (Fuller, *Worthies*, London.)

In May 1621 Dr Davenant wrote to Dr Ward expressing his desire of retaining his mastership with the bishopric, but wishing Ward to accept the Margaret professorship, to which he was also elected on 23 Feb. 1621-2 (MS. Tanner lxxij. 25).

On 10 Jan. 1621-22 bishops Davenant and Carey were invited to St John’s college, where after supper the two bishops, with Dr Richardson master of Trinity and Dr Gwyn master of St John’s, came down into the hall and played at cards (Letter of rev. Jos. Mede. Baker’s *St John’s*, ed. by J. E. B. Mayor, 676).

On 22 April 1622 he resigned the presidentship of Queens’ college:

VI Journale. 1621-22. fo. 5. [Apr.] For a Dinner bestowed on my Lord of Sarisburie at his departure 5^l. 15^s. 2^d.

For a paire of gloues bestowed on him 1^l. 18^s. 0^d.

‘Taking leave of the college, and of one John Rolfe, an ancient servant thereof, he desired him to pray for him, and when the other modestly returned, that he rather needed his lordship’s prayers : “Yea John” (said he), “and I need thine too, being now to enter into a calling, wherein I shall meet with many and great temptations.” “Præfuit qui profuit,” was the motto written in most of his books ; the sense whereof he practised in his conversation.’ (Fuller, *Worthies*, London.)

John Rolfe is probably a misprint for John Roise or Rosse, who had been in the service of the college for more than 20 years:

V Journale. 1598-99. fo. 69. b. [Jan.] Item to John Rosse for wine sugar candles and 2 hogshed of small beare xlj^s. vi^d.

1600-01. fo. 80. b. [Jan.] Item John Rosse his bill...ix^{li}. vj^s. iiij^d.
 1601-02. fo. 86. [Jan.] Item John Royse his bill of fare 9^{li}. 4^s. 8^d.
 1619-20. fo. 180. b. [Jan.] To John Royse for y^e audit 22^{li}. 16^s. 6^d.
 1620-21. fo. 185. b. [Jan.] To John Roise for the audit 26^{li}. 3^s. 10^d.

In Hatcher's *History of Old and New Sarum*, being Vol. v. of Hoare's *Wiltshire*, we find the following reference to bishop Davenant (p. 351):

"On the 28th of September [1625] we find the King and Queen at Wilton, where their Majesties were entertained by William, the third Earl of Pembroke. The council was commanded to meet [at Salisbury], and the episcopal palace was required for the accommodation of Blainville, the French envoy, but the bishop Dr Davenant refused to relinquish his residence."

In 1627 he published his *Exposition of the Epistle of St Paul to the Colossians*, which he had before delivered in a series of lectures to the members of the university as lady Margaret's professor.

In Hatcher's *Sarum*, we find (p. 335):

"July 14, 1628. At this Court it is ordered, that a piece of silver and gilt shall be provided and given to the Lord Bishop of Sarum, at his coming to this city, the same not exceeding 10*l*."

"The weight of the silver cup, given unto the Reverend Father in God, Robert Lord Bishop of Sarum, is twenty-six ounces, at seven shillings the ounce."

On one of the Sundays in Lent 1629-30¹ bishop Davenant preached at Whitehall before the king (Charles I.), and his court. His text was the latter part of Rom. vj. 23, 'The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord;' the former part of the verse, 'the wages of sin is death,' having been the subject of a discourse in the previous year. He touched on the matter of election, and some of his adversaries at court thought 'to make him fall totally and finally from the king's favour,' as the king's declaration prefixed to the 39 Articles

¹ Fuller places this event in Lent 1630-31; the above is the date given in the catalogue of the Tanner MSS.

seemed to forbid preaching on predestination and the cognate points of theology. 'Two days after he was called before the *Privie Councell*, where he presented himself on his knees, and so had still continued for any favour he found from any of his own function there present. But the *Temporall Lords* bad him arise and stand to his defence, being as yet only accused, not convicted.' Archbishop Harsnet of York appears to have been vehement against him, aggravating the boldness of his offence in a long speech. Bishop Laud was present, but said nothing. On Dr Davenant explaining that he had not wilfully transgressed the king's intention, and promising, now that he understood his majesty's mind, to yield obedience to it, he was allowed to depart, and was admitted to kiss the king's hand before leaving London (Fuller, *Church History*, sub anno 1630-1). The bishop's letter to Dr Samuel Ward giving an account of the circumstances is among the Tanner MSS (ccxc. 86).

In 1631 the bishop published his '*Prælectiones Theologicæ*.'

In 1634 he published his '*Determinationes quæstionum quarundam theologicarum per J. D. publice disputatarum*.'

While bishop of Salisbury, Dr Davenant and the chapter had a controversy with the corporation of the town, in consequence of the pretensions advanced by the latter over the former. James I. had given them a charter, which was in itself an infringement of the feudal rights of the bishop, and subsequently they had begun to interfere with the privileges of the close. Hence Dr Davenant opposed the renewal of the charter in 1630, and the jealousy which their contending claims created, was manifested in a way not altogether dignified. The contention lasted from 1631 to 1634, when it seems to have been amicably settled (Hatcher, *Sarum*, 377-80).

The chancellorship of the order of the Garter pertained to the see of Salisbury from 1450 to 1539. Henry VIII. and his successors conferred the office on laymen. On 1636 Dr Davenant petitioned the king to restore the office to his see, and the matter was debated till 1640, when the troubles in Scotland caused the bishop to relinquish his suit (Ashmole, *History of the Garter*, 24). Several papers relating to this matter are among the Ashmole MSS. In 1671 Dr Seth Ward

procured this recovery of the chancellorship (Cassan, *Bishops of Salisbury*).

When Dr Godfrey Goodman bishop of Gloucester refused to subscribe the canons of 1640, and the primate wished him to be suspended by convocation after three admonitions pronounced by him within a short time, Dr Davenant 'being demanded his opinion, conceived it fit some Lawyers should first be consulted with, how far forth the power of a Synod in such cases did extend,' and added also that the admonitions to a bishop ought to be at considerable intervals, 'in which the party might have time of convenient deliberation.' (Fuller, *Church History*, sub anno 1640, §§ 22, 23.)

In 1641 Dr Davenant published a treatise in support of his former views on the subject of Predestination, and in reply to a work which had appeared some years before. Samuel Hoard, B.D., Rector of Morton in Essex, sent forth a tract in 1633, entitled, *God's Love to Mankind, manifested by disproving His absolute Decree for their Damnation*: and it appears to have been the earliest treatise in this country in opposition to what is called the Calvinistic opinion. Davenant's reply was entitled, *Animadversions written by the Right Rev. Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, upon a treatise intituled, God's Love to Mankind*. Hoard was no contemptible adversary, and the reply in the form of an Epistle, in which he incorporated the whole of Hoard's work, was written with all the powers of the bishop's mind. Hoard accumulated every argument in opposition to the Calvinistic views and pressed them with considerable energy: but in no work is the acuteness of Davenant's powerful mind more exhibited than in this reply, which abounds with striking passages, and in which he maintains with force and eloquence the unconditionate decree of election: and while he contends that this admits of sufficiency of grace given to all, he likewise maintains that reprobation is of necessity involved in election: and his view of it is thus expressed, "Reprobation is not a denial of sufficient grace, but a denial of such *special* grace, as God knoweth would infallibly bring them to glory" (Allport, *Life*, pp. xli., xlii.).

DR DAVENANT died 20 April 1641, of a consumption, 'to which, sensibleness of the sorrowfull times, (which he saw were bad,' [archbishop Laud had been on 1 March 1640-1 sent to the Tower, the Commons had on 10 March passed a vote against the bishops sitting in parliament, and the trial of the earl of Strafford had begun,] 'and foresaw would be worse,) did contribute not a little.' His nephew Thomas Fuller was present at his death, and has given the following account of it in his *Church History*. 'I cannot omit, how some few hours before his death, having lyen for a long time (though not speechlesse, yet) not speaking, nor able to speak (as we beholders thought, though indeed he hid that little strength we thought he had lost, and reserved himself for purpose) he fell into most emphaticall prayer for a half a quarter of an hour. Amongst many heavenly passages therein, *He thanked God for this his fatherly correction, because in all his life time he never had one heavie affliction, which made him often much suspect with himself, whether he was a true Child of God or no, untill this his last sicknesse.* Then he sweetly fell asleep in Christ, and so we softly draw the Curtains about him.'

He was buried with a solemn funeral in his own cathedral, Dr Nicholas, afterwards dean of St Paul's, preaching an excellent sermon at his interment (Fuller, *Worthies*, London). To his memory there is a mural tablet of white marble supported by two black marble Corinthian pillars in the south aisle of the choir, bearing the following inscription :

Monumentorum omnium

IOHANNIS DAVENANTII

Minime perenne, quid loquatur audi.

Natus Londini Anno Christi MDLXXII Maii die xx

Cantabrigiæ in Collegio Reginali

Bonis literis operam felicem dedit

Cuius cum Societate esset meritissime donatus

Ætatemq. et doctrinæ et morum gravitate superaret,

Cum nondum plures quam xxxvi annos numerasset,

D. Margaretæ in S. Theologia Professor est electus

Celebremque prius Cathedram longe ornatiorē reddidit.

Intra quadriennium mox Collegii sui Præsidens factus est,

Cui dubium an Rector an Benefactor profuerit magis.
 Tum vero a serenissimo et in rebus Theologicis
 Perspicacissimo Rege, Jacobo, honorifice missus
 Synodo Dordracensi magna pars interfuit.
 Tandem hujusce Diocœseos Sarisburiensis Episcopus
 Anno MDCXXI die Novembris [x]viii consecratus est,
 Qui velut vivum exemplar antiquitatis venerandæ
 Universas Primitivi Præsulis partes explevit,
 Atque ita per xx pene annos huic Ecclesiæ præfuit,
 Summo tum bonorum omnium, tum etiam hostium
 Consensu optimus, et vel inde felicissimus
 Quod ruinam sedis, cum superesse per ætatem non potuit,
 Priusquam oculis conspiceret, vivere desierit,
 Anno scilicet Christi MDCXLI, Aprilis die xx.

(The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury and the Abbey-Church of Bath [8°. Lond. 1719] p. 126.)

His will is in the office of the (late) Prerogative Court of Canterbury (Evelyn, fo. 101).

It bears date 29 January 1637, and was proved 23 July 1641. He directs his body to be buried in the cathedral, bequeaths to it £200, rings to the dean and each of the residentiaries, and gowns to 40 poor persons. In it he makes a great number of bequests to his brothers and sisters and to their children, and ratifies his gift of the rectory of Newton Toney to the college. However Dr Humphrey Henchman, (afterwards bishop of Sarum), who had married his niece Ellen Townson, and Thomas Clark, who were seized in fee of the advowson of the living, were to have the presentation at the next avoidance of it.

Bishop Davenant was a great benefactor to the college. In 1626 he gave £100 for the use of the library, with which 130 volumes were purchased, and in 1637 he gave a rent-charge on an estate at Eastchurch Isle of Sheppey, out of which two scholars were to be maintained, and besides £10 per ann. out of the same estate to be employed in increasing the library.

1665. May 30. Granted by the Mr and fellows to Mr Pedley 10^l, to Mr Court 5^l for their services to the coll. in the sute about Shepey rents B^p Davenants gift to the coll. (Old Parchm. Reg. 139.)

In addition to this, he gave to the college in 1637 two

livings, the rectory of Cheverel Magna Wiltshire (exchanged in 1774 for the rectory of Seagrave Leicestershire), and the rectory of Newton Toney Wiltshire.

His arms were: Gules semée of cross crosslets or, 3 escallop shells arg., a crescent or for difference.

His portrait is in the lodging of the president of Queens' college. It represents him full face, in the episcopal habit, with a skull cap and small double ruff, and with beard and moustache. It is engraved by Garner, and prefixed to Allport's work.

His printed works were:

1. *Expositio Epistolæ D. Pauli ad Colossenses.* fo. Cantabr. 1627, 1630, 1639. 4°. Amst. 1646.
2. *A fast Sermon on Jer. iii. 12.* 4°. Lond. 1628.
3. *Prælectiones theologicæ de duobus in Theologia controversis capitibus, de judice controversiarum primo; et de justitia habituali et actuali, altero.* fo. Cantabr. 1631.
4. *De pacis ecclesiasticæ rationibus inter Evangelicos usurpandis et de theologorum fundamentali consensu in colloquio Lips. inito, trium in ecclesia Anglicana episcoporum, Tho. Mortoni, Joh. Davenantii, Jos. Halli, sententiæ Jo. Duræo traditæ.* 4°. 1634. s. l.
5. *Determinationes [xlix] quæstionum quarundam theologicarum per Joannem Davenantium publice disputatarum.* fo. Cantabr. 1634, 1639.
6. *De Pace inter Evangelicos procuranda sententiæ quatuor, Tho. [Morton] Dunelmensis Episcopi; Jo. [Davenant] Sarisburiensis Episcopi; Josephi [Hall] Exoniensis Episcopi; et quorundam Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ Pastorum.* ... Amst. ... 18°. Lond. 1638.
7. *Ad fraternam communionem inter evangelicas ecclesias restaurandam adhortatio; cui præfixa est de pace itidem ecclesiastica commentatio, Jo. Duræo non ita pridem missa.* 8° Cantabr. 1640.
8. *Animadversions on a treatise lately published and entitled 'God's love to mankind manifested by disproving his absolute decree for their damnation, [by Samuel Hoard].'* 8° Cambridge 1641.
9. *An exhortation to brotherly communion betwixt the protestant churches.* 12mo London 1641.
10. *Dissertationes duæ; prima, De Morte Christi, quatenus ad omnes extendatur, quatenus ad solos electos restringatur, altera de*

Prædestinatione et Reprobatione, quibus subnectitur ejusdem D. Davenantii sententia de Gallicana controversia sc. de gratiosa et salutari Dei erga homines peccatores voluntate. fo. Cantabr. 1650.

[These treatises, selected from our Author's papers, had been sent to Abp Usher by Dr Edward Davenant, for the purpose of publication. But the wretched state of the times prevented their appearing for some years; and it does not seem that the Archbishop was the editor: for the preface is signed with the initials T. B.', probably Thomas Bedford, mentioned below. (Allport).]

11. A letter to Dr Samuel Ward prefixed to T. Bedford, *Vindiciæ gratiæ sacramentalis*. 8°. Lond. 1650.

An autograph of Dr Davenant in the album of sir Thomas Cuming of Scotland is in MS. Addit. 17083, fo. 108, in the British Museum.

In the Bodleian library is a series of letters of Dr Davenant to Dr Samuel Ward, master of Sidney college; the following list is taken from the catalogue of the Tanner MSS. of which they form part:

lxxij. 25, ... May 1621. } referred to above.
lxxij. 31, 27 May.

lxxij. 36, 7 June. Directions for the moderation at the approaching commencement; rumoured translations in the episcopal bench.

lxxij. 66, 5 Aug. Day of his consecration to the bishopric of Salisbury not fixed.

lxxij. 273, 20 Feb. 1622-3. His readings not in a fit state for publication.

lxxij. 497, 9 Dec. 1624. Pelagianism of Mark Antonio de Dominis, archbishop of Spalatro.

lxxij. 52, 26 Sept. 1625. Consents to publish his Readings on the Colossians.

lxxij. 61, 5 Dec. 1626. Directions for printing the Readings; Richard Mountagu's opinions on Predestination contrary to the doctrine of the church of England.

ccxc. 81, 10 Oct. Progress made in transcribing the Readings. Approval of Ward's theses, as also his vindication of the synod of Dort from the charge of Mr Mountagu.

lxxij. 135, 312. lxxi. 5, 26, 37, 41, 64, 140, 153. 1626-32. Letters on the Predestination controversy.

- lxxij. 146, 17 July 1626. Desires a fellowship for his nephew Thomas Fuller of Queens' College.
- lxxij. 172, 174, 13 Feb., 6 March 1626-7. Two letters to same, relating to the imperfect transcript of his Readings.
- lxxij. 205, 27 July 1627. Sends the dedication for his Readings.
- lxxij. 207, 213, 230; 23 Sept., 25 Oct., 28 Oct., 1627. Three letters to Ward on the plague at Salisbury and the fellowship for Thomas Fuller.
- lxxij. 296, 21 Oct. 1628. Removal of Thomas Fuller to Sidney college on being passed over at the election at Queens'.
- lxxij. 298, 4 Nov. 1628. Mr Mountagu's book contrary to the doctrine of the church: notice of Dr Jackson's treatise of the Divine essence: approval of Ward's publishing the *Suffragium Collegiale*.
- lxxij. 310, 27 Feb. 1628-9. Notice of a sermon preached by Mr Williams at Sleaford: the bishop of Lichfield disapproves of Dr Jackson's book: controverted points in the doctrine of Election.
- ccxc. 86. 16 March. 1629-30. Account of his appearance before the council for preaching on predestination.
- lxxi. 105 ff. 27 Sept., 12 Oct. 1631. Draught of the Epistles dedicatory to the King and of that to the reader, prefixed to the "Praellectiones," with two letters to Dr Ward touching the same.
- lxxi. 164, 23 July 1633. On various controverted points of theology; censure of a sermon preached at Cambridge by Mr Simson.
- lxxi. 172, 23 Feb. 163 $\frac{3}{4}$. Surprise at the delay in filling up the mastership at St John's college.
- lxx. 41, 8 Dec. 1634. Sends one of his determinations for publication.
- lxx. 48, 27 Jan. 1635-6. Sends presentation copies of his Determinations: passage to be omitted in the Determination last sent.
- lxvij. 1, 27 March 1638. Offer of the vicarage of Martinston to Mr Hasell: design of building a library at Cambridge.
- lxvij. 40, 31. Oct. The doctrine of oral manducation.
- lxvij. 55, 23 Feb. 1638-9. Directions in reprinting the Determinations.
- lxvij. 147, 29 Oct. 1639. Notice of Thomas à Kempis de imitatione Christi: advises John Fuller to remove to Trinity Hall for the study of the law.

lxvij. 160, 3 Dec. His age too great to allow of his writing on the controversies of the day; notice of his animadversions upon Sam. Hoarde's "God's love to mankind."

lxv. 80, 1 June 1640. Directions for publishing his treatise *De fundamentalibus*.

lxv. 118, 12 Sept. Presentation copies of the *De fundamentalibus*; the deputies at Dort from Bremen accused of heresy.

cclxxix. 297 ff. Notes concerning predestination, election and grace.

cclxxix. 300. *Annotata ad concionem Pauli Micklethwaite*.

cclxxix. 302. *De baptismi effectu in parvulis*.

The following are some other of the MS. remains of the bishop:

Bishop Davenants answer to queries propounded by certaine ministers concerning the oath in the sixt canon [of 1640]. MS. Cai. Coll. Lib. n^o. 291, p. 274 ff.

Letter of Davenant to archbishop Laud touching the administration of the oath &c. in his Diocesse [1640]. Lambeth MSS. 277. p. 259.

'His discharge of his episcopal functions is allowed, on all hands, to have been most exemplary; and it would not be easy to find a more decided testimony than that afforded by the Lord Keeper Williams, a man eminent for his learning and official attainments; for his long exercise in all the functions of public business; and for his penetration in diving into the characters of men. Upon resigning the great seal, and retiring to the more consistent duties of his See of Lincoln, he took Bishop Davenant for his pattern, and framed his measures upon what he deemed the most wise and successful example in these times of peculiar difficulty and danger; and it is confessed by his enemies, that the episcopal conduct of Williams was remarkably temperate, discreet, and conscientious' (*Allport, Life of Bishop Davenant* [prefixed to his translation of the bishop's exposition of St. Paul's Ep. to the Col., 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1831] p. xxxii).

'He was humble in himself and (the consequence thereof) charitable to others. Indeed once invited by bishop [Theophilus] Field [of St David's 1627-35, and of Hereford 1635-36] and

not well pleased with some roisting company there, he embraced the next opportunity of departure after dinner. And when bishop Field proffered to light him with a candle down stairs, "My lord, my lord," said he, "let us lighten others by our unblameable conversation;" for which speech some since have severely censured him,—how justly I interpose not' (Fuller, *Worthies*, London).

His opinions were such as bear the name of Sublapsarian Calvinism. It is however distinctly stated by Baxter, that with respect to the doctrine of Universal Redemption he was led by Archbishop Usher, and he mentions that the archbishop gloried that he was the man who had brought bishop Davenant and Dr Preston to the doctrine of Universal Redemption as Baxter held it. From this it has been inferred by Jackson in his life of John Goodwin and by Nicholls in the preface to his edition of the works of Arminius, that the views of Davenant underwent a change, and that he declined to the opinion that redemption was *attainable* by all, but his reply to Hoard shortly before his death agrees strictly with his views at the synod of Dort, viz. a doctrine of Universal Redemption inseparable from the doctrine of Reprobation, and this makes it difficult to understand Baxter's assertion of a change in his opinions (Allport).

'Few men appear to have been more honoured and venerated by all parties than Bishop Davenant. In all works of friends or opponents, there is not to be found a single sentence approaching even to disrespect, much less anything that can tend to cast the slightest reflexion upon his deportment in any measure of his public or private life. His profound learning, acuteness of intellect, catholic spirit, active benevolence, and meekness, are constantly adverted to; and the phrases—"the good Bishop Davenant," the "excellent Bishop Davenant," "the learned Bishop Davenant," &c., &c., are the usual appendages to his name, even in the writings of those who took up the pen in express hostility to certain of his theological views' (Allport, *Life*, *et* c.).

'The regard of Usher and Davenant appears to have been reciprocal. The former, in writing to Dr. Ward, says, "For the Arminian Question, I desire never to read more than my Lord

of Salisbury's Lectures, touching Predestination and Christ's Death." And again, "I thank you most heartily for communicating my Lord of Salisbury's Lectures. They are excellent; learnedly, soundly, and perspicuously performed; and, I hope, will do much good for the establishing of our young divines in the present truth." (Allport, *Life*, xlix.)

At the Synod of Dort, bishop Carleton was so urged by the Dutch divines on the subject of the doctrine of Redemption as a blessing to be universally proposed and offered to all men, and this led to so much unpleasant discussion, that he would have given way, but Davenant declared he would sooner cut off his hand than yield. He assigned his reasons at length; and they are printed in John Hales' *Golden Remains*, in the Appendix. In fact, Davenant appears to have been peculiarly eminent in these proceedings. 'What a pillar he was,' says bishop Hacket, 'in the Synod of Dort, is to be read in the judgments of the British Divines, inserted among the public acts; his part being the best in that work; and that work being far the best in the compliments of that Synod' (Allport, *Life*, xvi).

In Panzani's *Memoirs* p. 246 he is described by bishop Montague as violently bent against the church of Rome.


Davenant 'was very strongly opposed to the church of Rome and was not willing to grant that she was a true church in error, but rather regarded her as utterly apostate and essentially antichristian' (Davenant to bishop Hall, Hall's *Works*, ix. 320). In this Davenant agreed with the learned James Usher, primate of Ireland, and went further than his friend bishop Hall, who being called upon by Laud to alter some places in his treatise on Episcopacy, where he has styled the pope Antichrist, was willing to do so (Perry, *Hist. of Church of England*, i. 636).

His opinion on this subject he thus himself expresses :

'Viderit itaque Romana ecclesia, quæ fundamenta fidei Christianæ sua potissimum opera gloriatur fuisse hactenus conservata, an in fundamentalibus Decalogi non erraverit crasse et damnabiliter; ut de erroribus aliis nihil dicam.' (Ad fraternam communionem, p. 98.)

A difference happening between the minister of Wiltshire and the churchwardens about the place of the Holy

Table, which the minister desired to transpose to the east end of the church, while the churchwardens wished to keep it as it had stood before, the business was referred to bishop Davenant, who, on a full consideration of the matter, decided in favour of the incumbent; and, by a decree under his episcopal seal, settled the table in the place where the altar stood, as the minister desired to have it.

N 20 and 21 January 1614-5 there was a great flood in Cambridge. On 22 January the great frost began, and it continued at least six weeks. The great snow began on 12 Feb. (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 83).

V Journale. 1614-15. fo. 156. [Feb.] Item to Coxy [scavenger] for carryinge away the yce about the Coll. 2^s.

The Earl of Huntingdon's picture now hanging in the Audit-room of the college was given in 1614.

V Journale. 1614-15. fo. 155. [Oct.] It. for a curteine rod for the picture and hookes 18^d.

fo. 156. [Dec.] It. to Mr Growse for holdfasts for the Earles picture 6^d.

fo. 156. b. [May] Inprimis for a payer of gloves for the Earle of Huntingdon 36^s.

In 1615 Dr John Jegon made the college a present of a fine gilt cup with a cover, weighing 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

V Journale. 1614-15. fo. 156. [Feb.] It. to Bishop of Norwiche his man that brough the plat 10^s.

It probably resembled the cup of his gift still preserved at Corpus Christi College, thus mentioned in Masters, *Hist.* 130^k:

‘As a testimony of his Affection for his Old House, he gave a handsome gilt Cup and Cover, (still preserved in the Treasury,) with this Inscription round it, *Ex dono Jo. Jegon Epi. Nor. Martii x. A.D. 1614.*

It went with the other college plate to Oxford in 1642.

On 7 March 1614-5 James I. accompanied by his son Charles prince of Wales, visited the university and remained in

Cambridge till the 11th. Acts in divinity, law, physic and philosophy were held, and four plays were performed in the hall of Trinity college, which was arranged to accommodate 2000 persons. In the divinity act bishop Harsnet the vicechancellor was moderator, Dr John Davenant lady Margaret professor was respondent, and Dr Richardson Regius professor of divinity and others the opponents. One of the questions was, 'Nulla est temporalis Papæ potestas supra reges, in ordine ad bonum spirituale.' 'The question was maintained in the negative concerning the excommunication of kings.' Dr Richardson vigorously pressed the practice of St Ambrose excommunicating of the Emperor Theodosius; insomuch that the king, in some passion returned, "Profecto fuit hoc ab Ambrosio insolentissime factum." To whom Dr Richardson rejoined "Responsum vere regium et Alexandro dignum. Hoc non est argumenta dissolvere sed dissecare"; and so, sitting down, he desisted from any farther dispute' (Fuller, *Worthies*, Cambridgeshire).

In the philosophy act Dr Matthew Wren afterwards bishop of Ely was respondent and John Preston first opponent. The subject was, Whether dogs could make syllogisms. 'The opponent urged that they could; An *Enthimeme* (said he) is a lawful and real *Syllogisme*; but Dogs can make them; He instanced in an Hound, who had the major Proposition in his mind, namely, *The Hare is gon either this or that way*; smels out the *minor* with his Nose; namely *She is not gon that way*, and follows the Conclusion, *Ergo this way* with open mouth. The instance suited with the Auditory.' (Montaigne, B. ii. ch. 12. *Ælian*, *Hist. Anim.* vi. 59.) The respondent drawing a distinction between the sagacity and the 'sapience' of dogs, Preston replied with another syllogism, and the King was so excited with the sport, that when the moderator interposed his authority and silenced Preston, he stood up for the reasoning power of dogs, and speaking of one of his own dogs who shewed great sagacity in procuring assistance while pursuing a scent, asked 'what the moderator could have done in that case better, and desired him that either he would think better of his Dogs or not so highly of himself.' The moderator contrived to bring the argument to an end with

a compliment to the king, 'That he would consider how his illustrious influence had already ripened and concocted all these Arguments and Understandings, that whereas in the morning the reverend and grave *Divines* could not make *Syllogismes*, the *Lawyers* could not, nor the *Physitians*, now every Dog could, especially his Majesties,' 'and the king went off well pleased with the businesse.'

In this Act Preston acquitted himself so well, that his ferment in the church would have been certain, had not his inclination to puritanism been a bar in his way.

Having received some strong religious impressions from a sermon by John Cotton fellow of Emmanuel, a puritan preacher, which had the effect of making him all his life a strong adherent of Calvinistic tenets and puritan church-forms, he made it his business to train up the young men committed to his charge in the same principles, and became conspicuous in the university by the puritan tone of his public lectures and sermons (Clarke's *Lives* [1677], pp. 78, 79, 219. Masson, *Life of Milton*, i. 94).

'On the second night [8 March] was a comedy of Clare Hall with the help of two or three good actors from other houses.' This was the celebrated Latin play of Ignoramus by George Ruggle fellow of Clare hall, 'wherein David Drummond in a hobby horse, and [Francis] Brakin the recorder of the town, [who had made himself obnoxious to the university by the part he took with reference to the dispute between the vice-chancellor and the mayor as to precedency,] under the name of Ignoramus, a common lawyer, bare great part. The thing was full of mirth and variety, with many excellent actors, among whom the Lord Compton's son, though least, was not worst, but more than half marred with extreme length.' (Chamberlain's letter to sir Dudley Carleton in Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 71.) In this play the following members of Queens' college took part:

Dulman	Mr Towers.
Rosabella, virgo	Mr Morgan.
Dorothea, uxor Theodori, matrona...	Mr Norfolk.
Surda, nana ancilla	}
Vince, puer Dorotheæ	
	Mr Compton.

Mr Compton was the Hon. Spencer Compton, afterwards second Earl of Northampton. He was born in 1601, and so was at this time about 14 years old. He was killed fighting on the king's side at the battle of Hopton Heath 19 March 1642-3 (Lloyd, *Mem.* 353).

Mr Towers was fellow of Queens' and afterwards bishop of Peterborough. Many years after, when King James first heard the bishop preach at Castle Abbey, he recognized one of the actors in his favourite play (Kennet, *Reg. and Chron.* 244).

Mr Morgan was Thomas Morgan who was admitted fellow-commoner under Preston, being then B.A.

Of Mr Morgan's acting on this occasion we find the following notice in Ball's life of Preston :

'Men thought him meet for to be trusted with the care of youth; and many had their eyes upon him, for their Sons or Friends. Master *Morgan* of *Heyfords* had been some-time dead, and had left his Son and heir an Orphan, in trust with some that were his Kinsmen, and like to manage his estate to most advantage. This Master *Morgans* Son, under whose shadow these *Prestons* had for some time lived, was by his *Guardians* now commended to his care; not only for that relation he had to *Heyfords*, his native Town, and to the Family, but also that by that means the young Gentle-man might be preserved from the influence of his other Friends, who were many of them *Popish*. King *James* had been so well pleased at the Commencement held before him lately, that he resolves upon another visit. The Heads agree to entertain him with a Comedy. There was one *Ruggles* of *Clare-hall*, that had made a jeering Comedy against the Lawyers called *Ignoramus*. This was resolved on for to be acted before the King, and great care was taken for to furnish and accommodate all parts, with Actors answerable. Master *Morgan* was a comely modest Gentleman, and it was believed would well become a womans dresse, and accordingly his Tutor [Master Preston sent to,] that he would give way and all encouragement unto the service. He liked not the motion, could not believe that his Friends intended he should be a Player, and so desired to be excused. But the *Guardians* were not so exact and scrupulous, but

thought if he played this Game well, he might win more than could be hoped for elsewhere; and so Master *Morgan* was allowed by his *Guardians* to play his part, and afterward removed unto *Oxford*, and suffered to play what part he would, and so relapsed into *Popery*, which hath proved fatal and unfortunate to him and his.'

The following extract from a list of royalist sufferers in Lloyd, *Memoires* (p. 670), may explain these last words :

'Col. *Thomas*^(e), Col. *Antony* and Col. *James Morgan*, Sir *Edward Morgan* of *Pencoed Mon.* whose Loyalty stood him in 1007 l.' ^(e) 'Col. *Thomas Morgan* of *Weston* was slain at the first *Newberry battel*.'

'At [the king's] departure degrees were vilely prostituted to mean persons, such as apothecaries and barbers, and that in so scandalous a manner that some of them were afterwards degraded by a grace of the house [of 24 March 1614-5]; though to soften the matter, it was pretended that some of these degrees were surreptitiously obtained.' (Baker, *St John's*, ed. by J. E. B. Mayor, 202, 618.) Among these persons, who thus obtained unenviable notoriety, was 'Faiercloth, Reginal.', who may have been Samuel Fairclough or Fetloe, afterwards a puritan minister (Calamy, *Acc.* ii. 635-40, *Cont.* 786), who was admitted sizar of Queens' college 11 July 1608 and was B.A. (ad Bapt.) 1613.

The king was so pleased with the comedy of Ignoramus, that he desired to see it again, and being unable to prevail upon the actors to come to London, he made a second visit to Cambridge, arriving Saturday 13 May and departing on Monday 15 May 1615. Ignoramus with the same actors was represented on Saturday evening, and on Monday an act was performed. 'Mr Roberts Trinitatis,' one of the disputants, is supposed to be William Roberts fellow of Queens' and ultimately bishop of Bangor. Another disputant was Edward Bigland B.D. fellow of Queens'. The others were Th. Comber afterward Master of Trinity college, and Wm. Chappell of Christ's, afterwards bishop of Cork (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 85-89).

From this time John Preston became a notable member of the university, and a leading man among the puritans. He

continued residing uninterruptedly in the college, chiefly occupied with pupils and with preaching, but taking little share in college or university business. 'This faithfulness to Master *Morgan*,.....increased his Reputation in the Countrey, so that now he was accounted the only Tutor, and' was 'careful to read unto them and direct their studies' (Ball, *Life of Preston*).

'He was the greatest pupil-monger in England in man's memory, having sixteen fellow-commoners (most heirs to fair estates) admitted in one year in Queens' college, and provided convenient accommodations for them. As William the popular earl of Nassau was said to have won a subject from the king of Spain to his own party, every time he put off his hat; so was it commonly said in the college, that every time when Master Preston plucked off his hat to doctor Davenant the college-master, he gained a chamber or study for one of his pupils' (Fuller, *Worthies*, Northamptonshire). The above statement of Fuller it has not been found possible entirely to verify; however between 18 Apr. 1618 and 28 Apr. 1619 he entered in the college books as his pupils 13 fellow-commoners, 5 pensioners and 2 sizars. This number of fellow-commoners was however quite exceptional. Among the fellow-commoners were sir Henry Slingsby and sir Arthur Capel, both beheaded as royalists during the civil wars.

In 'The Diary of Sir Henry Slingsby, of Scriven, bart.' edited by the rev. Daniel Parsons, M.A. (8vo. Lond. 1836), we find (pp. 302—318) several letters written by him to his father from Queens' college, and by his father to him. He was admitted fellow-commoner on 2 Jan. 1618-9, and his letters belong to that year, except one of 1621. Unfortunately his letters are very short, a fact of which his father complains, and we are in consequence deprived of what might have been a source of much valuable information as to the studies and habits of the undergraduates of the time of King James I. In a letter of 3 May 1621, his father had requested him to find out whether Preston would take a young man, Robert Talbot of Worcestershire, who was connected with the Slingsby family, as his pupil, and on 13 June he wrote as follows on this point:

‘As for that Gentilman you writt of, I have spoken to my Tutor about him, and he gave me this answer, that he never tooke Pupill but upon two conditions, First that they should be an elder brother, secondly, of a stayd sober cariage; upon these two conditions he is ready to doe him all the good he can.’

This corroborates Fuller’s statement.

In 1616 Dr Davenant caused an account of the foundation of the college and of its endowments to be drawn up. Of this there are several copies, University Library, Addit. MS. 47, MS. Baker xxxvi. 75-83, MS. Car. Plumptre [in Queens’ college] fo. 58 ff. &c.

Sir Capel Bedel of Huntingdonshire, grandson of sir Arthur Capel of Hadham Hertfordshire, was admitted fellow-commoner of Queens’ college on 5 July 1617, being matriculated in March following. He was Preston’s pupil, as many of sir Arthur’s sons had been. He got acquainted with Jane the daughter of Dr Newcome ‘a Civilian and Commissary to the Chancellor of Ely,’ who lived in St Botolph’s parish, ‘a very Proper well-bred Gentlewoman.’ As it seemed likely that they might very shortly become contracted, Preston took sir Capel and other fellow-commoners his pupils for a journey to Saffron Walden and Audley End, and either by design or accident one of the young men proposed to go on to Hadham, sir Arthur’s seat; where Preston told him the circumstances. On his advice the grandfather, who was also his guardian, kept sir Capel back, and then persuaded him to go abroad upon his travels.

Novemb. 10th. 1617. Memorandum that it was decreed by the Master and fellows that the first problem supper w^{ch} fellows make after ther admission should bee alwais kept upon the moonday after ther disputation in the Colledg hall; and that for every messe (reckning six to a messe) they should allow ten shillings, besides bread, beer, and wine.

JOHN DAVENANT.

(Old Parchm. Reg. 8.)

ffebr: the 4th. 1617. It was decreed by the ioynt consent of the master and fellowes, that so often as the Bachelors make no publicq comencement supper in the halle, ther should be taken out of the

comēncement monny to the use of the Colledg, twenty shillings a peece for every Bachelor: the remainder to bee bestowed according to the Custome.

JOHN DAVENANT.

(Old Parchm. Reg. 8.)

In 1617 Dr George Mountain dean of Westminster and formerly fellow of Queens' college became bishop of Lincoln, being elected 20 Oct. and consecrated 14 Dec.

In 1618 he endowed two scholarships.

V Journale. 1619-20. fo. 179. b. [Oct.] For a paire of gloves to the byshop of Lincol:5 . 0

On 13 March 1617-18 died Dr John Jegon, bishop of Norwich. He had been fellow of Queens' college from 1572 to 1590, and was chosen master of Corpus Christi college 1590. Some of his pupils removed with him from Queens' college to Corpus. During his mastership and under his discipline and good management the college was in a very flourishing condition. He became bishop of Norwich in 1603.

IN Dr Davenant's mastership the increased number of students induced the college in 1618 to erect a new building for their accommodation. It was built on some of the land formerly belonging to the Carmelites, and is described as 'in the friars.'

The following notices of the building occur in the college books:

V Journale. 1617-18. fo. 169. b. [Feb.] Inprimis to 2 free masons for contriving the Buildinge v^s.
fo. 171. b. [Sept.] Plumbers bill for lead in the new buildinge..... iij^{li}. xvij^s. ij^d.
1618-19. fo. 175. b. [May] To Pinder for worke and stufte in palinge before the new Buildinge..... ij^{li}. xix^s. iij^d.
fo. 176. [July] For makeinge cleane y^e new Courte x^s. iij^d.
fo. 176. b. To the painter for colouringe the rayles in the new buildinge x^s.

November y^e 15th. 1607. It was agreed uppon by y^e Master and fellows, that y^e hundred pound given by Mr Joselin, and y^e

200^l taken for land sould at Babram, should bee imployed towards erecting a new building in the ffriers; provided alwaies that y^e stipend of 5^l yearly due unto the Hebrew Lecturer, and also the yearly rent.....which y^e Land at Babram would have yeelded unto y^e Colledg, bee payed out of the chamberrents of the sayd building; untill such time as y^e Colledg shall purchase land of equall valor, to y^t w^{ch} was sould away.

J. DAVENANT.

A note of money receaved by the M^r. to be employed for the erecting of the new building [in the ffriers].

Inprimis receaved for land at Babram	200 ^{li} .
Item for Mr Joselins [Heb:] lecture	100 ^{li} .
Item M ^r Paramores rent fine	22 ^{li} . 13 ^s . 4 ^d .
Item [rec' of S ^r Sleighton] for wood in the Friars.....	6 ^{li} . 10 ^s .
Item [of M ^r Cox] for wood in the Iland	4 ^{li} . 12 ^s .
Item [April y ^e first] for [374 ounces and a halfe of] ould plate sould [after five shillings the ounce, in all] ..	93 ^{li} . 12 ^s . 6 ^d .
Item for wood of John Allen	20 ^{li} .
Item for a rent fine of [Thomas] Lewis	1 ^{li} . 3 ^s . 4 ^d .
Item for Rolph and Coles rent fines	20 ^{li} .
Item of Rolph [in part of payment] for woode [sould]..	10 ^{li} .
Item of M ^r Hurst [for 9 acres of wood and certain trees]	20 ^{li} .
Item of M ^r Todde [for wood]	30 ^{li} .
Item of Dr Pearson upon remainder of a col: accompt.	7 ^{li} . 10 ^s .
Item for a rent fine of Bridge of Haslingfield	5 ^{li} . 13 ^s . 4 ^d .
Item of Francis Reinolds [in part of payment for 23 trees].	5 ^{li} .
Item of Goodman Edwards for wood	33 ^{li} . 6 ^s . 8 ^d .
Item of John Allen for wood	20 ^{li} .
Item of M ^r Tod.....	30 ^{li} .
Item of Rolph for wood	16 ^{li} .
Item [in full] of Reinolds for wood	5 ^{li} .
Item of Edwardes for wood	33 ^{li} . 6 ^s . 8 ^d .
Item of M ^r Todd	20 ^{li} .
Item for Reynoldes his fine	10 ^{li} .
Suma totalis	714 ^{li} . 7 ^s . 10 ^d .

A note of money laid out for y^e Building.

To Wigge and Man	198 ^{li} . 9 ^s .
To Goodman Wilson.....	390 ^{li} .
To Goodman Pindar.....	260 ^{li} .

More for the Brickwall..... 38^{li}.
 Suma totalis..... 886^{li}. 9^s.
 Collegium debet M^{ro}..... 172^{li}. 1^s. 2^d.
 JOANNES TURNER, propræses.
 GEORGIUS PORTER.
 THOMAS GROUSE, thesaurarius.

Januarij 20°. A°. 1619.

Received more out of the focalia bill 72^{li}. 1^s. 2^d.
 Sic Collegium debet M^{ro} 100^{li}.

JOANNES DAVENANT.
 JOANNES TURNER.
 GEORGIUS PORTER.

(III Leasebook, fo. 123. b. Old Parchment Register, fo. 169. b.)

This sum of £100 was repaid to Dr Davenant 18 Apr. 1622 (III Leasebook, fo. 126). The final payment for the building is thus recorded (Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 170):

Received of M^r Turner 17^{li} in part of payment of y^e xx^{li} w^{ch} is the last payment of al due unto us for the buildinge. We say received the sume of seventeen pounds. the 9th of March Anno 1618.

By us GILBERT WIGGE.
 HENRIE MANN.

Gilbert Wigge was one of the architects of the second court of St John's college in 1602 (Baker, *Hist.* ed. by J. E. B. Mayor, 191, 610).

In 1618 John Scot notary public drew up an account of the foundation of the university, with a catalogue of the founders, benefactors, officers and members of the several colleges. A copy with the coats of arms beautifully drawn in proper colours was inscribed to the president and the whole society, and is preserved in the college.

Given to M^r Scot for y^e booke and table w^{ch} he p^rsented to the colledg for o^r library by the consent of y^e fellows in our masters absence.....8^{li}.

by mee JOHN TURNER.

(Old Parchm. Reg. 170. b.)

The number of members of the university was 2998. The number of students in Queens' college from 1600 to 1612 was on

an average 28 a year; while Preston was fellow from 1612 to 1622 the average rose to 41; the number of admissions for the year Michaelmas 1618 to Michaelmas 1619 being 55, viz. 20 fellow-commoners, 16 pensioners and 19 sizars, while from 1622 to 1640 the average was 30. Of the 454 students entered in Preston's time, 104 were entered as his pupils.

In Ball's life of Preston we find the following account of his labours as dean and catechist, college offices which he held in the year 1618-19 (Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 9):

'It was not long before it came to Master *Prestons* course for to be Dean and Catechist, which he resolved to improve by going through a Body of Divinity, that might be a guide unto the Schollars in their Studies in Divinity: For it was not his opinion that others should do as he had done, that is, peruse the Schoolmen first, and then come to the modern Writers; but first, read *Summes* and *Systemes* in Divinity, and settle their opinions and judgments, and then read Fathers, Schoolmen, or what they had a mind to. This being known, and some honest Townsmen hearing him at first by chance, there came the next day very many for to hear him, and the next day more, both Townsmen and Schollars from other Colledges, so that the outward Chappel would be often full before the Fellows came. Master Preston was of a very meek and quiet spirit, never resented injuries, nor provoked any unto aversness, yet had some enemies: *Si injuria multos tibi fecit inimicos, faciet invidia multos*. What had *Paul* done, *Act.* 13. 45. for to deserve so sharp an opposition, but envy moved them. There had been other Deans and Catechists before this Gentleman, yet no such crowding. Complaint was made to the Vice-Chancellor of this unusual kind of Catechizing, it was assured, not only that Townsmen and Scholars mingled, but other Colledges intruded also, that the Fellows for the crowd and multitude could not get through, and come to Chappel to their places; that it was not safe for any man to be thus adored, and doted on, unlesse they had a mind to cry up *Puritanisme*, which would in short time pull them down; that the *Crosier* staff would not support them long, if such Assemblies were encouraged: *Obsta principiis, sero medicina paratur, &c.*

'Well, upon the whole an Order was agreed on in the Consistory, and sent unto the Colledge, that the Scholars and Townsmen should be confined to their proper preachers, that no stranger, neither Townsman nor Schollar, should presume on any pretence whatsoever, to come

unto those Lectures, which were proper only to the Members of the Colledge. The Edict was observed punctually, and the Auditory by it much impaired. Had strangers still been suffered to attend, those Sermons had been printed as well as others: for there were divers that exactly noted, and wrote out all fair, unto the time of this restraint, but no one after that could go on with it, and so it rests. But he went on, and was assiduous to the years end, and waded through it, which was a great help unto many of his Pupils, who made the greater benefit of those things, because they were not common and in print.'

It should be mentioned that the ante-chapel is only 20 feet wide and is now but 17 feet long. In 1773 it was shortened 2 or 3 feet to lengthen the chapel, but the present passage to the Walnut-tree court must have existed at the date of Preston's deanship, as the new building was finished by May 1619.

In 1619 a visitation of Cambridgeshire was made by Henry St George Richmond herald as deputy for William Camden Clarencieux. It was printed in 1840 at the private press of sir Thomas Phillips, at Middlehill. It contains the genealogy of Dr Chaderton.

On the death of queen Anne in 1619 the university published a collection of verses entitled *Lacrymæ Cantabrigienses in obitum Ser. Reginae Annæ*. It contains some verses by John Goodwin, fellow of Queens', the celebrated Arminian controversialist.

Septemb. 2^o. 1619. It was agreed, that only fellowes and Master of Arts in fellowes comons, should be tied to Execute chappel, and that the fellow comoners should bee freed from that burden, w^h for some yeers past by Custome they were liable unto.

J. DAVENANT.

(Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 10. b.)

It was decreed by the Master and fellowes January the 19th 1620 That the bachelor Comencers shal make no breakfast at all, but only to allow for the fellowes and Master of Arts uppon the friday at dinner two shillings a messe, and a quart of wine over and above to every messe.

JOHN DAVENANT.

(Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 11. b.)

The town lectures at Trinity and Great St Andrew's churches having been by the king's orders of 1619 suppressed, John Preston announced his intention of preaching at St Botolph's on Sunday afternoon 23 Jan., at three o'clock after St Mary's sermon. Dr Newcome, commissary to the bishop of Ely Dr Andrews, who had come to St Botolph's, seeing a great crowd, 'commanded that evening Prayer only should be read but no sermon.' While the minister, the earl of Lincoln and others were striving to persuade the commissary to permit the sermon, it grew so late, that when, Dr Newcome having departed, the service began, there was not sufficient time left before the college prayers at 4 o'clock (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 130 n°. 5) to allow both evensong and sermon; the former was consequently omitted. On the following day Dr Newcome, who had not forgotten that the loss of a wealthy son-in-law was Preston's doing, complained to the bishop and king at Newmarket, and the vice-chancellor and heads, to whom jurisdiction in this matter over university men belonged, by command of the king cited Preston before them for his disobedience. On his protesting his innocence and relating the circumstances which led to the omission of evening prayers, they told him that they should proceed to censure him, 'except he could take off the Court.' Preston accordingly waited on the bishop of Ely at Newmarket, and behaved so boldly and resolutely, that the bishop saw the most effectual means of making the best of the case was, not to punish him, but to weaken his reputation with his party by making him 'declare his judgment about Forms of Prayer, for that would be accounted a recantation.' This was then enjoined by the authorities of the university; but Preston did this in such a manner that he 'neither displeased his own party, nor gave his enemies any advantage.' (Ball, *Life*. Fuller, *Cambridge*.)

This affair is thus spoken of in the '*Acta Curiae* 1617-1621' in the registry of the University.

Januarij vicesimo septimo A°. Dñi 1619 coram venerabili viro
 mro Roberto Scott sacræ Theologiæ professore, Almæ Academiæ
 Cantabr' procancellario, Assidentibus venerabilibus viris mris
 doctoribus Richardson, Hill, Wallsall, Carey, Davenant, Warde,

Gwynn, Collens et Chaderton sacre Theologiæ professoribus,
 Johanne Gostlynn in medicinis doctore et mro Jeronomo Beale
 sacre Theologiæ bacchalaureo, Presente me Jacobo Tabor, notario
 publico registrario, etc.

Whereas, uppon information given by m^r. Do^r. Newcome, it appeared that m^r Preston of Queens Colledge had preached a sermon in Buttolphs parishe church upon Sondaye in the afternoone the xxiiijth of this instant Januarye, at w^{ch} many disordered persons were present, and that great offence was there offered as well by the sayd m^r Preston, who contrary to the intreatye and advise of m^r. Do^r. Newcome, official to th'Archdeacon of Ely, preached at the sayd time and place, as allsoe by the multitude of people gathered together from most places in the Towne, who soe thronged the church, that the parishioners there could hardly have convenient places to heare divine prayer, and were allsoe otherwyse disordered there, It was by them decreed, that the sayd m^r Preston should presently acknowledge his sayd faulte in manner and forme following,

vizt.

'M^r. Do^r. Newcome I doe willingly acknowledge before this companie that I have offended you in not harkening to your counsayle, when you intreated me to forbear preaching in Buttolph church upon Sondaye last, and I doe humbly desyre you to forgeve mee.'

w^{ch}. acknowledgement the sayd m^r Preston performed accordingly, and thereunto subscribed his name.

And it was allsoe by them ordered, That the sayd m^r Preston shall preach a sermon in the sayd church of S^t. Buttolphs at such daye, tyme and place, as the sayd m^r Vicechancellor and m^r Do^r. Newcome shall appoynte him, and there deliver to the people, 'That they ought not to neglecte divine prayer at their owne parishe, and runne gadding to sermons at an other church, contrary to the Lawes and Canons of this Lande, etc.'

W^{ch}. allsoe the sayd m^r Preston promised to them willingly to performe and declare to the effecte above written, and thereuppon was dismissed.

Undecimo die mensis ffebruarij Anno Dni 1619 ante meridiem coram
 dno procancellario in camera infra Coll. sive Aula de Clare
 infra Academiam Cantabr', præsente me Jacobo Tabor notario
 publico registrario, etc.

Memorandum istis die hora et loco comparuit coram dno procan-
cellario prædictus m^r Preston socius collegii Reginalis, quem dñs
monuit, That he shall not preach in Cambridge or the Jurisdiction
of the universitie without the expresse consente of the sayd vice-
chancellor first had and obtained.

Nicholas Latham, a munificent founder of schools and hos-
pitals in Northamptonshire, died in 1620. He was matriculated
as pensioner of Queens' college in Nov. 1570 (Fuller, *Worthies*,
Northants).

William Cotton, bishop of Exeter, died 26 Aug. 1621. He
'was born in *London*, educated at *Guilford* School, afterwards
in *Queens* College in *Cambridge*, and took the usual De-
grees.' He was bibleclerk from the year 1568, B.A. 1571-2,
admitted fellow-commoner 3 July 1574, and commenced M.A.
1575. In 1577 he became prebendary of St Paul's cathedral.
He was also archdeacon of Lewes, and was consecrated bishop
of Exeter 12 Nov. 1598. He died at Silverston Devonshire,
and was buried in his cathedral on the south side of the choir
(Newcourt, *Rep.* i. 211. Godwin, *de Præs.* Wood, *Athence*).



THE following miscellaneous items from the bursars'
books belong to the time of Dr Davenant's president-
ship:

- V Journale. 1614-15. fo. 156. b. [Apr.] Item to the kinges
trumpetters Aprill 23..... 4^s.
[June] It' to the Trumpetters at the Commencement.... 3^s. 4^d.
fo. 157. [Aug.] It' a terryer for S^t Botolphs tythe 3^s.
1615-16. fo. 159. [Oct.] Given by our Maister unto M^r Talkerns
servant for bringeing of oysters bestowed uppon the comons. ij^s.
Unto the carpenter for a daies worke at the eelmosse housen
(almshouses)... xij^d.
fo. 159. b. [Dec.] Unto goodman Umfrey of Elie, for 2000 of
bricke, xxvj^s, for 1000 of tyle, xij^s, for 100 of paveing
tyle, x^s, for hallfe an hundred of rooffe tyle, ij^s, in all (xij^d
abated) xlix^s. vj^d.
fo. 160. [Jan.] Imprimis unto Rob^te Prior upholster for x yeards
of dornix at ij^s iiij^d the yeard xxij^s iiij^d, for rings and tache
xvj^d, for makeinge curtens ij^s, in all (abate 18^d) xxvij^s.

- [Feb.] For setting forth candles in winter nights xvij^d.
 A man used to perambulate the town and call on the inhabitants to hang out lanterns with lighted candles.
 The practice lasted till about 1672. (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 93).
- fo. 160. b. [Apr.] For exceedinges when Dr Seyman was invited
 in the hall, who gave two twentie shillinge pieces unto poore
 scholars xvj^s. ij^d.
- [June] To M^{ris} Battle [of Abbotsley] to buy a paire of gloves ... v^s.
 fo. 161. To Mr John Cooke for writing a talley of Mr Chambers
 landes v^s.
 He was the college tenant at Swaffham, and dying 1638
 was buried there, a stone with a brass figure being his
 monument. (Haines, *Mon. Brasses*, ii. 36).
- [July] To him that brought venison for S^r Miles Sandys... xij^d.
 1616-17. fo. 164. [Nov.] ffor a map of our benefactors..... ij^{li}. x^s.
 ffor a map of our maisters j^{li}. x^s.
 ffor curtaynes for those 2: maps v^s.
- fo. 164. b. [Dec.] ffor S^r. Thom: Smithes day, Decemb: 14... j.
 fo. 166. [Aug.] Item to Byan the Trumpeter at Mr Turners
 appoyntment..... j^s.
- 1617-18. fo. 170. b. [May] Pontage levyed for the great
 bridge (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 116) viij^{li}. v^s.
- [June] The Diall painting l^s.
 fo. 171. [June] E: of Essex's Troumpetters ij^s. vj^d.
 1618-19. fo. 175. [Feb.] For the entertainment of Ger-
 mans xij^s. ix^d.
- 1620-21. fo. 185. [Nov.] Three chalder of coales for the master. 48^s.
 fo. 185. b. [Jan.] To Vincent for writinge the new decrees
 (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 129) 5^s.
- VI Journale. 1621-22. fo. 4. b. [Feb.] To M^r Martin and M^r Cox
 for their charges at the Court..... 3^l. 18^s. 0^d.
 To a man y^t brought the King's Letters 1^l. 2^s. 0^d.
 To M^r Turner and D^r Porter for their charges to New-
 market..... 0^l. 13^s. 6^d.



REV. John Mansel.

29 Apr. 1622—7 Oct. 1631.

20 Jac. I.—7 Car. I.

WHEN Dr Davenant was made bishop of Salisbury, there was at first a report, that Dr Balcanqual was to be the new master of Queens' college, but afterwards it was believed that the king would grant the fellows a free election (Birch, *Life and Times of James I.* i. 225. Letters of rev. Jos. Mead, 26 May 1621).

Dr Walter Balcanqual was a Scotchman, fellow of Pembroke hall 1611, ordained deacon 20 Sept. 1612 at Downham, and priest 18 Dec. 1614 at Ely house by Lancelot Andrews bishop of Ely (MS. Baker xxviii. 146), vicar of Harston 1615, and of Waterbeach 1617. This living he resigned on being sent to the synod of Dort, as representative of the church of Scotland. He was chaplain to the King 1618, master of the Savoy 1617, dean of Rochester in 1624, and of Durham 1639. He was a stanch royalist, and was forced to fly from the pursuit of the parliamentary party. In his wanderings from place to place, he caught a disease of which he died Christmas 1645, and was buried at Chirk Denbighshire. (Walker, *Sufferings of the Clergy*, ii. 19. Lloyd, *Memoires*, 523. Wood, *Athenæ*.)

The appointment of Davenant to the bishopric of Salisbury 'created Master *Prestons* cares, Doctor *Davenant* had been his constant and faithfull Friend, and given countenance upon all occasions to him and all his Pupils. But now who should succeed? and where should Master *Preston* find another shelter? The Fellows for the most part were not his Friends, envied his numbers, and great relations, and there was no man like so to befriend him. Besides, the *Margaret*-Professors place would

be void also by this remove, and many able stirring Batchelors in Divinity proposed unto him that place, and assured him the Election would be easily carried for him. The truth is, he had no great hope to do any great good in the Election of the Master of the Colledge, and one Doctor *Mansel* being named, a very moderate good natured man, he let that care fall, and was more anxious about the Professors place.' (Tho. Ball, *Life of Preston*, p. 91.)


However, in accordance with the wish of Dr Davenant, Dr Samuel Ward master of Sidney college was elected 23 Feb. 1621-2, before Dr Davenant resigned the mastership.

'He had a long time been successefull in the way of Pupils, but Doctor *Davenants* leaving of the Colledge troubled him. A great Tutor hath much occasion to use the Masters influence, for accommodation and advancement of his pupils, which now he saw he could not promise unto himself.' (Ball, *Life*, p. 92.)

On 9 May 1621 John Preston was chosen professor of Theological Controversies at Trinity college Dublin, in succession to Usher. He however declined the post, in a letter of 20 July 1621 (*Usher's Works*, ed. Elrington, i. 55. xvi. 370. 373), from which the following is extracted:

I heartily thank you for your great love and good opinion, that you have thought me worthy of a place of that eminency, for which I think many fitter might be found. It may be that my deferring to write might cause you to think me willing to accept; and I did deliberate, but am now come to a resolution of abiding still in this University, as thinking it best, for aught that I or my friends can yet see. I have communicated with my friends, to whom in such cases I resign myself, which hath also been my practice formerly, as Dr Chadderton...Mr [John] Dod and Mr Sibbs, who think my stay here [at Cambridge] will be most advantageous to the Church, and will not yet permit a remove: although our Master his Lecture and the Mastership will neither fall upon me, as I think, for the present. The Lecture standeth thus; the greater of voices, Bachelors in Divinity being to choose, as my friends here guess, who have made some trial, are like to cast it upon me; but I resolve not to be named, if Dr [Samuel] Ward will have it, and I think he will; otherwise it may happily fall upon me. For the Master, I hope, at

least I endeavour to cast it another way, no less for the college and advantage for the present and future, if I can effect it. Although some overtures have been made to me by the Fellows and some in the Court, but I am loath to put it to trial, till I stand magis rectus in Curia; you know my meaning.'

OHN Mansel was of the county of Lincoln and was entered at the college as a sizar 29 March 1594 under Clement Smith, nephew of sir Thomas Smith. He was B.A. 1597-8, was made scholar in 1598, and elected fellow of the college 31 June 1600.

Romney and Bilsington priories in Kent were founded in 1257 by John Maunsell, provost of Beverley, treasurer of York, rector of Maidstone Kent and of Wigan Lancashire: he was also chief justice of England. 'I have seene a pedigree of the Mansels from Philip de Mansel, who came in with the Conqueror, untill our times. Of this name and familie is that orthodoxall sound Divine and worthy Master of Queenes Colledge in Cambridge, *John Mansel* Doctor of Divinitie, and a generall scholler in all good literature.' (Weever, *Fun. Mon.* 273-4.)

He commenced M.A. in 1601 and was B.D. in 1609.

From the year 1604 to the year 1617 he seems to have been in residence, as he held various college offices and college lectureships in every year of that period. He was senior bursar for the two years 1609-10 and 1610-11. He was vicar of Hockington from 2 Sept. 1614 to May 1616. He vacated his fellowship in the course of the year 1616-17, receiving his stipend for 3½ weeks in the third quarter, so that he ceased to be fellow towards the end of July 1617. He became D.D. in 1622.

He was elected president 29 April 1622.

During the time that Dr Mansel was vice-chancellor 1624-25, James I. again visited the university (about 10-17 Dec.) and kept his court at Trinity college.

In that year also the king died (27 March 1625) and was succeeded by Charles I.

Dr Mansel died 7 Oct. 1631.

In the Conclusion book we find the following heading to a list of plate :

Peeces of Plate taken out of the Treasury for the furnishing of the banquet of the funeral of our late Master Dr Mansel Nov. 22, 1631.

By his nuncupatory will, made 5 Oct. and proved 11 Oct., he appointed his wife executrix and left all his goods to his wife and child. Mrs Mansell moving him for his cousin Solomon Mansel, he replied, his only hope for his placing was upon his brother[-in-law] John Brookes, wishing Mrs Mansell to furnish him with clothes. The witnesses were Mary Mansell, George Bardsey a fellow of the college, and Thomas Church his servant (MS. Baker xxvi. 168). Mrs Mansell died Sept. 1636 and was buried in St Clement's church ; her will, made 31 Aug. and proved 15 Nov. 1636, was in the registry of the university (Wills, vol. iii. fo. 192. 226).

In the register of St Botolph's parish we find mention of his daughter ; 'Maria Mansell fil. Joannis Mansell pres. Coll. Regin. ex Maria uxore' was baptized 9 Sept. 1630.

VI Journale. 1631-32. fo. 45. [Dec.] To Westly for paving Dr Mansells grave and other worke 0. 5. 8.
1638-39. fo. 85. [July]. Given to Mr John Mansell by a meeting 6. 13. 4.

Among the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian library (cccclxv. 27) is the following poem by Richard Crashaw :

In obitu Rev. V. D^{ris}. Mansell Coll: Regin M^{ri} qui Ven.
D^s Brooke [M^{ri} Coll. Trin.] interitum proxime secutus est.

Ergo iterum in lacrymas et sævi murmura planctus

Ire jubet tragica mors iterata manu ?

Scilicet illa novas quæ jam fert dextra sagittas

Dextra priore recens sanguine stillat adhuc.

Vos ô, quos socia Lachesis prope miscuit urna

Et vicina colus vix sinit esse duos,

Ite ô, quos nostri jungunt consortia damni ;

Per nostras lacrymas ô nimis ite pares.

Ite per Elisias felici tramite valles
 Et sociis animos conciliate viis.
 Illic ingentes ultro confundite manes,
 Noscat et æternam mutua dextra fidem,
 Communes eadem spargantur in otia curæ
 Atque idem felix poscat utrumque labor,
 Nectareæ simul ite vagis sermonibus horæ:
 Nox trahet alternas continuata vices.
 Una cibos ferat, una suas vocet arbor in umbras,
 Ambobus faciles herba det una toros.
 Certum erit interea quanto sit major habenda,
 Quam quæ per vitam est, mortis amicitia.

Dr Samuel Brooke died Sept. 1631 (MS. Baker xxvi. 167. Wood, Fasti [Bliss. v.] part i. p. 400).



N being allowed a free election for the presidentship, the fellows sent the following letter of thanks to the king (MS. Baker xi. Harl. 7038. fo. 143 [261.]):

Quam impense literis faveat serenissima vestra Majestas, Illustrissime Rex, cura plus quam paterna amorque singularis, quibus nostram Academiam assidue prosequitur, argumento esse possunt. Cumque illud nobis, qui literas profitemur, compertum exploratumque sit, majorem in modum animos nostros incitare debet, ad præstandam quam possumus observantiam: quo certe in officio nunquam deesse profitetur alma mater Academia.

Quantis negotiorum fluctibus jactatur in dies Majestas vestra, nos homunciones concipere sane non valemus; miramur tamen et gaudio tacito suspicimus vestram bonitatem, quæ vel paulisper rebus nostris dignatur attendere. Pater Musarum jure audit Majestas vestra, providæque auctoritatem patriam agnoscunt et profitentur. Verum ea est Majestatis vestræ lenitas, ut nolit quicquam imperare, quod animorum alacritatem in studiis non exaugeat. Novit Serenitas vestra, quid expediat iis, novit quid utile, atque inter cætera novit etiam, quod Musæ, licet virgines sint et modestæ, maritum delectu proprio gaudeant assumere. Pro qua indulgentia vestra ac favore nuper exhibito, perpetuis officiorum vinculis teneri se testantur Musæ Reginales.

Nam cum Majestatis vestræ amor et affectus æterna sui apud nos erexerit monumenta, illud nobis solum reliquum est, ut quis sit nostræ felicitatis author, orbi terrarum deprædicemus. Qua quidem

in re erimus, ut par est, semper solliciti, atque insuper, ut Deus Opt. Max. Majestatem vestram bene fortunet, votis non segnibus precabimur.

Collegii Reginalis in Academia vestra Cantabrigiensi socii,

JOA. TURNER	JOA. THORP	EDWARD MARTIN	
GEOR. PORTER	ROBT. WARD	GUL. HOLMES	JOHAN GOODWIN
JOH. PRESTON	JO. ETHERIDGE	GUL. BUCKBY	
IAC. BETTON	LUDOV. WIMIS	JOAN PLEIJS	
GUL. ROBERTS	GUL. COXE	HENRICUS MERITON	

Under the new master John Preston found himself no longer so influential in the college, as he had been under Dr Davenant, and so was desirous of changing his position there for one of greater importance. He first accepted the preachingship at Lincoln's Inn 21 May 1622, but though 'this was some ease unto his grieved mind' for the loss of Dr Davenant, yet it 'filled not his great capacity and large desire of doing good; The Colledge he gave over in his thoughts, but not the University, where his Preaching was much resented, and made great impressions;' and thither he was most anxious to return.

The master of Emmanuel was Dr Laurence Chaderton, who had been appointed by the founder sir Walter Mildmay in 1584, and was in 1622 85 years of age, 'and had outlived many of those great relations which he had before;' so some of the puritan fellows thought, that if they could persuade him to resign, 'they might perhaps procure that Master *Preston* might succeed him, and bring the Colledge into reputation, being a good man, and yet a Courtier, the Prince his Chaplain, and very gracious with the Duke of *Buckingham*.' They hoped also to procure the alteration of two of their original statutes, the one which compelled residence, 'so that they had not opportunity to live in Noble mens Houses, or take Lectures to exercise their Ministry, and make themselves known unto such as had it in their power to prefer them,' and the other which made the fellowships terminable; and the rest of the society was 'easily induced to affect this change; for they thought

Master *Preston* might be an instrument, by reason of his great acquaintance, either to get some mitigation of the Statute, or procure more livings to be annexed to the Colledge for their preferment.' They urged the master also to resign by representing to him that if he died, his successor might be forced on them by a mandate, who would remodel the college as Dr Carew [Carey] had done at Christ's. At last 'the poor man' who 'to out-live the mastership' thought was 'to outlive himself,' consented to resign if they could procure a promise from the court that no mandate should be granted, in case his resignation should be known, and if some arrangement could be made for his future maintenance. Both these conditions were fulfilled; he resigned, and for the statutory vacancy of seven days his resignation was kept a secret, and the election of *Preston* was accomplished, and 'then two of the fellows were dispatcht to *Queens* Colledge to acquaint Master *Preston* with what they had done, and to desire that at two of the Clock he would repair unto the Colledge to be admitted, and undertake the charge.

'It was strange news at *Queens*, and all the Colledge were much affected with it, wondering extreamly that such a great transaction should be carried on with so much secrecy, and that amongst Master *Prestons* twelve Disciples (as they called them) there should be never a *Judas* but all concentre in it; but there was order given presently, that all the Schollars should be ready against two of the Clock that day, to attend Master *Preston* and the Fellows to *Emanuel* Colledge, in Habits suitable unto their several quallities, which was done accordingly; and a very goodly Company attended him from *Queens* unto *Emanuel*, where they were cheerfully received and entertained according to the Custome, with a generous and costly Banquet, and then returned unto *Queens* again; but left Master *Preston*, the prop and glory of it, at *Emanuel*.' (Ball, *Life*, pp. 93, 94.)

Preston was elected shortly after 20 Sept. 1622, being at that time only 35 years of age.

Among his pupils 'one Chambers, a Londoner (who died young), was very eminent for his learning. Being chosen master of Emmanuel college, he removed thither with most of his pupils; and I remember when it was much admired, where

all there should find lodgings in that college, which was so full already, "Oh!" said one, "Master Preston will carry *Chambers* along with him." (Fuller, *Worthies*, Northamptonshire.)

George Chambers of London was admitted pensioner of Queens' under Preston on 15 Sept. 1618. He was B.A. 1622-3 and M.A. 1626. In MS. Ashmole xxxvii. art. 451, 453 are verses on his death by N. Chamber.

Preston was made a chaplain to Charles prince of Wales by the favour of the duke of Buckingham, who thought thereby to ingratiate himself with the Puritans; and he continued and increased in favour both with the new king and with the duke, and on the day of the death of James I. rode with them on their journey from Theobalds to London, 'applying comfort now to one, now to the other, on so sad an occasion. His partie would perswade us, that he might have chose his own mitre, much commending the moderation of his mortified mind, denying all preferment, which courted his acceptance....Indeed he was conceived to hold the *Helme* of his own partie, able to *steere* it, to what *point* he pleased, which made the Duke [as yet] much to desire his favour.' 'Some will not stick to say that he had large parts of sufficient receipt to manage the *Broad Seale* it self, which if the condition had pleased him, was proffered unto him: For he might have been the Dukes right hand, though at last less than his little finger unto him: Who despairing that this Patriarch of the Presbyterian Party would bring off his side unto him, used him no longer who would not or could not be usefull unto him' (Fuller, *Church Hist.* sub annis 1625, n°. 6, et 1628, n°. 66).

The doings of John Preston, whose 'Foes must confess, that (if not having too little of the Dove) he had enough of the *Serpent*,' may be found at length in Ball's interesting life of his old tutor. 'He was a perfect politician, and used (lapwing like) to flutter most on that place which was farthest from his eggs; exact at the concealing of his intentions, with that simulation, which some make to lie in the marches of things lawful and unlawful. He had perfect command of his passion; with the Caspian Sea never ebbing or flowing; and would never alter his composed pace for all the whipping which satirical wits

bestowed upon him' (Fuller, *Worthies*). He did not rule long over Emmanuel college. He grew ill and tried change of air, and suffered many things of many physicians, till at last he 'let all care of *Physick* and the Doctors go' and 'resigned up himself to God alone,' and died 20 July 1628, nearly 41 years old. The endeavour to keep the vacancy of the mastership secret, which had succeeded in securing it to him, now caused him to have but a very plain funeral. The fellows 'durst not so much as make' his death 'known, or do anything, from which it might be gathered. So he was buried decently, but without state, in *Fawsley Church* in the County of *Northampton*.' (Ball, *Life*, 112, 113.)

There is a portrait of Dr John Preston at Emmanuel college; portraits of him are prefixed to his 'New Covenant or The Saints Portion' small 4°, to his 'Saints Infirmities,' small 8°, and to Ball's *Life*.

Besides his life by Ball in Clarke's *Lives* [1677], there is a collection of notices of him and a list of his works in C. Purton Cooper's edition [8°. Lond. 1849, privately printed] of Melmoth, *The Great Importance of a Religious Life*, pp. 225-239.

King James visited the university of Cambridge on 12 March 1622-3 (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 156-7). He dined at Trinity college, where he was entertained with a comedy by John Hacket (afterwards bishop of Lichfield) named *Loiola*. The expenses of the entertainment which fell to the share of Queens' college are thus recorded:

VI Journale. 1622-23. fo. 10. [Apr.] Upon the Kings comming to Cambridg iiij^d. xij^s. ix^d.

Dr Mountaine bishop of London, and Dr Neile bishop of Durham who came with him, 'staying in town all night, [next day] the Vice-Chancellor and some of the Heads went unto them, and presented them with gloves above 12s. or a mark a pair' (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 156-7).

VI Journale. 1622-23. fo. 9. b. [Feb.] A payre of gloves for the Bishop of London..... xxiiij^s.

In Nov. 1623 great rejoicings extending over three days took place on the return of Charles prince of Wales from Spain


(Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 160-1). Besides the ringing of bells, bonfires, speeches and a 'gratulatorie sermon,' the university to shew their gladness published a volume of verses entitled *Gratulatio Academiæ Cantabrigiæ de serenissimi Principis reditu ex Hispaniis exoptatissimo*.

VI Journale. 1623-24. fo. 13. [Oct.] To the Townesmen upon the Prince's returne from Spaine 0. 2. 6,
For a bonefire upon the Prince's returne from Spaine ... 0. 3. 8.

In 1624 occurred the death of Dr Richard Milbourne, who had been fellow of Queens' college from 1582 to 1593, and was afterwards successively dean of Rochester, bishop of St David's, and bishop of Carlisle. He was chaplain to prince Henry to whom 'his learning, good carriage and profitable preaching' endeared him.

In Dec. 1624, while the president was vice-chancellor, the king again visited Cambridge. He kept his court at Trinity college, and the usual academical performances took place (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 170-1).

VI Journale. 1623-24. fo. 14. b. [Sept.] To the Kinges Trumpeters (by the M^r when the Kinge was here) 0. 10. 0.

N 27 March 1625 king James I. died, and Charles I. was proclaimed at Cambridge on 30 March. The university celebrated these two events in a collection of poems, entitled *Cantabrigiensium Dolor et Solamen*, printed at Cambridge 1625. Among the writers appears the name of James Staninough of Queens' college.

In the collection of university verses on the marriage of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria of France, 13 June 1625, *Epithalamium Illustriss. et Feliciss. Principum Caroli Regis et H. Mariæ Reginæ Magnæ Britannicæ*, printed 1625, are verses by John Staninough, and G. Boteler of Queens'.

The earl of Suffolk chancellor of the university, died Sunday 28 May 1626, and George Villiers duke of Buckingham was the court candidate for the vacant office.

As soon as the chancellor's death was known, Dr Mountain bishop of London sent Dr Wilson his chaplain to Cambridge with a verbal message to the heads of colleges to choose the duke, such being his Majesty's desire and pleasure. They were inclined to accede to the king's wish, but a great number of the members of the senate, not pleased with this court interference, began at once to canvass for the earl of Berkshire son of the late chancellor, without consulting him.

On Tuesday letters came from Dr Neile bishop of Durham confirming Dr Wilson's statement, and Dr Mountain also came to work for the duke, but 'found his own college (Queens') most bent and resolved another way to his no small discontentment.'

The heads sent for their fellows to persuade them to vote for the duke or not to vote against him, Dr Maw of Trinity making the election almost a college matter. To many this importunity was so distasteful, that they 'got hackneys and fled.' But in spite of all this activity the duke carried it only by eight votes. Dr Mansell and two fellows voted for the duke, but the greater number of the fellows (including Edward Martin) voted for the earl. 'Dr George Porter the senior fellow was the only doctor who durst go with us' (says Mead) 'against the duke' (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 185 ff.).

This election excited great attention, more particularly as the duke was at that very time under impeachment by the House of Commons, being charged with buying and selling offices and titles, procuring extravagant grants from the king, and also embezzling his treasure, extorting money from the East India merchants, neglecting the guard of the coast, lending ships to the French king, while the last article was an insinuation of his having procured the death of king James by the remedies which he administered. The parliament was wonderfully exasperated by the election, aggravating it as an act of rebellion, and sent letters to the heads and others to answer it, but the king stopped them (7 June), and commanded them not to stir in this business of the university which belonged not to them but to himself. The consideration and debate of the king's answer was put off till 10 June, but no

further proceedings in this matter are recorded, and the parliament, insisting on the redress of public grievances before proceeding to vote the supplies, was dissolved 15 June.

Dr Nicholas Felton, bishop of Ely, who died 5 Oct. 1626, was admitted pensioner of Queens' college, on 8 March 1576-7 as of the county of Norfolk. He was elected fellow of Pembroke hall 27 Nov. 1583, master 1616-19, bishop of Bristol 1617, and of Ely 1619.

Although Dr Mansell was on the court side in the election for the chancellorship, yet in the case of the mastership of Caius college in Nov. 1626 he is represented as 'eager' for the college candidate. Mr Batchcroft and so opposed to the courtiers Dr Maw (of Trinity), Dr Wren (of St Peter's) and Dr Beale (of Jesus), who were 'furious' against him' (Mead's letter of 11 Nov. 1626. Heywood and Wright, ii. 349).

In March 1626-7, the Duke of Buckingham visited Cambridge for the first time as chancellor of the university; besides dining at Trinity college, he 'had banquets at divers other colleges.'

VI Journale. 1626-27. fo. 25. b. [March] For the Dukes enter-
taynement at Trinity college 2. 2. 4.

He expressed a marked regard for the university, proposed to build a new library for it at his own expense, and began to shew forth his liberal intentions by purchasing Erpenius' Arabic MSS., and giving the bedells new silver staves, but before his great plan could be carried out, he was murdered 23 Aug. 1628.

On 22 Jan. 1627-8 the king gave a dispensation to the master and fellows to elect Gregory Isham to a fellowship, although not of a county out of which then a fellow might be chosen. On 30 Jan. Mr secretary Conway wrote to the college recommending him for election (Cal. State Papers 1627-8, fo. 525, 35). He was not however elected, as he died in September 1628 and was buried at St Botolph's Cambridge 24 Sept. Gregory Isham of Northamptonshire was admitted pensioner of Queens' College 29 Nov. 1625 under Mr Eales. He was B.A. 1625-6. He was probably the brother of Justinian Isham

the son of Sir John Isham of Lamport Northants, who was admitted at Christ's college in April 1627 (Masson, *Milton*, i. 150, 153).

On 11 Feb. 1627-8 Mr Edwards late of Queens' college was charged before the vice-chancellor with having, in a sermon at St Andrew's church about the Midsummer before, preached against consulting with earthly superiors as tutors, husbands, masters, in any doubtful case, but that the person in doubt, ought to find out a man in whom the Spirit of God dwells, one that is renewed by grace, and he should direct him. This he urged with very unnecessary warmth. On his examination he explained his meaning to be only if they advised contrary to the word of God, as to lie etc., to remember that speech of the apostle 'It is better to obey God than man,' but if they advise well, they were to be obeyed as the Pharisees sitting in Moses' seat, etc. He was also commanded to repeat his explanation at St Andrew's church 6 April 1628, and to send in a certificate that he had done so 'under the hand of the minister there.'

This explanation was made on the day appointed, but he 'presently left the towne and made noe certificate,' and it was only on 18 May 1629, that a certificate to the required effect was signed by Thomas Goodwin curate of St Andrew's (afterwards president of St Mary Magdalen college Oxford, see his life prefixed to his works), Thomas Ball biographer of J. Preston, Thomas Marshall, Laurence Chaderton master of Emmanuel college, and William Bridge fellow of the same college (Calamy, *Acc.* 478). His explanation seems however not to have been made in a manner calculated to satisfy some of his opponents.

This was Thomas Edwards, afterwards a celebrated puritan divine, author of *Gangræna*. He was of London and was admitted pensioner of Queens' college 14 July 1618. He died 24 Aug. 1647. (Wood, *Ath.* i. 846, Neal, *Puritans*.)

Of him Fuller thus speaks; "I knew Mr Edwards very well, my contemporary in Queen's College, who was often transported beyond due bounds with the keenness and eagerness of his spirit; and therefore, I have just cause in some things to sus-

pect him; especially being informed and assured the contrary from credible persons.' (*Appeal of injured innocence*, Part iii. n°. 311.) Edwards had suggested that many of the Separatists left England for debt, while Fuller thought their consciences might be the cause of their expatriation.

The original papers referring to this affair are contained in a volume in the registry of the university 'Miscellanea MS.' vol. 6. i. (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 199. Heywood and Wright, *Cambridge transactions during the Puritan period*, ii. 361-3.)

Plays were acted in the college in March or April 1627-8, items connected with the representations being found in the bursars' accounts, but the names of the plays performed are not recorded.

In April 1628 King Charles I. visited Cambridge (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 200). No account of any doings at this time seem to have been preserved.

On the murder of the duke of Buckingham, Henry Rich earl of Holland was elected chancellor of the university without opposition in Sept. 1628.

The death of Dr Geo. Mountain occurred 24 Oct. 1628. He had been fellow of Queens' college from 1592-1611, and had risen through the successive steps of dean of Westminster, bishop of Lincoln, of London, and of Durham, to the metropolitical see of York. He died however before he could be enthroned.

'On 9 May [1629] the Corporation [of Cambridge] made the following order:—

'Queen's College having often digged up sodds in the Green by Newnham, for the repairing of their butts, without any leave or license from this House, North Harrison and Michael Watson to have conference with the Master and fellows, to the intent it might be known, whether they do it in their own right or in presuming the favour of the Town.'

'It would appear from the foregoing, that the practice of archery was not discontinued in the colleges at this period.' (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 214.)

In Sept. 1629 the chancellor lord Holland came with the French ambassador to visit Cambridge. They dined at Trinity college, saw Philip Stubbs' comedy of *Fraus Honesta* performed and visited many of the colleges. They arrived on Wednesday the 23rd and left on Friday the 25th.

VI Journale. 1628-29. fo. 35. [Sept.] Contribution to the entertainment of a frenche embassadour 5. 13. 4.

On 7 Sept. 1626 died sir Edward Villiers, half-brother of the first duke of Buckingham, the favourite of James I. He was ambassador to Bohemia in 1620, and president of Munster, and was distinguished not less by an admirable private character, than by his public life in Ireland. He was admitted fellow-commoner of Queens' college in the year 1601. His eldest son William, second viscount Grandison, in the peerage of Ireland, was father of Barbara, duchess of Cleveland, the ancestress of the dukes of Grafton and Cleveland. His fourth son Edward was the father of the first earl of Jersey.

Thomas Middleton, a celebrated dramatist in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. (Cooper, *Memorials*, i. 308), who had been admitted as sizar of the county of Bedford at Queens' college, 9 Oct. 1590, died in 1627. He is the author of many plays, and assisted Decker, Rowley, Massinger, Fletcher, and Jonson in others.

On 14 March 1628-29 died James Ley, who migrated from Brasenose college Oxford, and was matriculated pensioner of Queens' college, in Nov. 1571. He became Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland in 1621, and afterwards was promoted to the same position in England. He was appointed (1624) Lord Treasurer of England, and was created immediately afterwards Baron Ley of Ley in the county of Devon. On 5 Feb. 1 *Car.* I. 1625-6, he was advanced to the title of earl of Marlborough, and dying 3 years afterwards was buried at Westbury, Wilts. His heir Henry, the second earl, married Mary, daughter of sir Arthur Capel of Hadham. (Dugdale, *Bar.* ii. 451-2.)

Thomas Fuller, the author of the *Church History of Britain*, was nephew of bishop Davenant; he was admitted pensioner of Queens' college on 29 June 1621; he was B.A. 1624-5, and M.A.

1628, being then 20 years of age. His uncle was anxious that he should be elected fellow of Queens' college. He wrote to the President once and again to know what likelihood there was for his preferment unto a fellowship, and Dr Mansell seems to have given him some hopes, but at the election of 26 Sept. 1628 seven fellows were elected, of whom Fuller was not one. On 5 Nov. 1629 he migrated to Sidney Sussex college, that he might 'be conveniently placed for the continuance of his studies' till he should be 'otherwise disposed of.' Bishop Davenant's letters to Dr Samuel Ward are printed in the rev. A. T. Russell's *Memorials of the life and works of Thomas Fuller, D.D.* (8vo. London, Pickering, 1844), pp. 22-26.

In 1630 the plague was in Cambridge from April to October, and for some time the university was in a manner wholly dissolved, all meetings and exercises ceasing, 'in many colleges almost none left.' The effect of the plague was to reduce the number of members of the university for many years, though at Queens' college the number of students suffered little alteration until the troubles began. The college broke up 17 April to avoid the infection.

'No man won such golden opinions, by his brave and humane conduct during the time of the plague, as the Vice-chancellor, Dr Butts. [He was master of Corpus Christi college, but had been first of Queens' college, being admitted pensioner 14 Apr. 1592: he removed to Corpus Christi college in 1595.] While most of the other heads had fled from the infection, he remained at his post, and in conjunction with a few others, did whatever he could to maintain order and distribute relief.'

Writing to lord Coventry, the steward of the town, he says: 'Myself am alone, a destitute and forsaken man, not a scholler with me in College, not a scholler seen by me without.' Although 'through God's mercy the number of those who' died 'weekly' was 'not great in the total number of the inhabitants,' being for the whole duration of the visitation but 347, yet the terror was so great, that everything was at a complete standstill. All who depended for their living on the university were left destitute, and as many as 2800 persons were thrown upon charity, for whose relief a general collection was ordered by the

king in the dioceses of Canterbury, London, Winchester and Lincoln, while to the danger of infection was added the danger of famine, the farmers fearing to send their wheat into the town. For his eminent services during this time of peril, Dr Butts was re-elected vice-chancellor for the academic years 1630 31 and 1631-32 (Masson, *Milton*, i. 201-2. Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 223-9).

17°. Apr. 1630. The colledge brake up, so did the university, to avoid the infection of the plague dangerously spread in the town. It was then agreed that fellows should have their whole allowance, during the time of the dissolution, whether they were absent or present.....

Octob. 29. This grant for absence &c. was continued till the audit.
(Old Parchm. Reg. 16.)

Prince Charles (afterwards Charles II.) was born 29 May 1630. As the plague prevailed in the town at that time and the university was dispersed, the usual congratulations were not offered to the royal parents till the following year, when on the occasion of the birth of the princess Mary (4 Nov. 1631) a collection of verses was printed, entitled '*Genethliacum illustr. principum Caroli et Mariæ a Musis Cantabrigiensibus celebratum.*' It contains verses by Daniel Chandler, Daniel Wicherly and John Pleijs, fellows of Queens', and Francis Tyndal brother of the late president Dr Humphrey Tyndall.



THE following miscellaneous items from the bursars' books belong to this mastership:

VI Journale. 1622-23. fo. 9 b. [Jan.] Our Master and 2 fel-	
lowes charges to London	v ¹¹ .
fo. 10. [Apr.] For two water pots to the garden	xij ^d .
For Rose-mary.....	vi ^d .
For Sage and time	iiij ^s .
[May] For binding to the Rose-trees	iiij ^d .
fo. 10. b. [Aug.]. To the Trumpetter upon the fift of August.	xij ^d .
[Sept.] Mr Martins and two other fellowes charges to	
N. Market.....	xxxix ^s . vj ^d .

fo. 11.	The bill of fellows charges at N. Market under cast... x.	
1623-24. fo. 13. [Nov.]	To Byam [Sam. Byham, Cooper, <i>Ann.</i>	
iii. 175]	for trumpetting the 5. of Nov.	o. 1. o.
fo. 13 b. [Jan.]	24 skins of parchement for the statute booke. o. xij. o.	
	For newe bindinge the statute booke	o. ij. o.
	For writinge the statutes	o. xij. iiij.
fo. 14 [May]	To a Trumpettour May 31.....	o. j. o.
fo. 14 b. [Sept.]	For the two tables of the universities in the	
	Lodginge	0. 10. 0.
	To Trumpettors in June given by the master	0. 2. 0.
	Borde to mend a mappe frame in the Lodginge	0. 0. 9.
1624-25. fo. 17. [Dec.]	For 6 Russian leather chaires... ij. xiiij. o.	
fo. 17. b. [Jan.]	To [Mr Spicer] for the discharge of a taske of	
	21. in the 30 th of Eliza	o. x. o.
fo. 18. [June]	For the stone worke over the Dyall in the new	
	court.....	o. x. o.
[Sept.]	The Painter for the Dyall and for golde	i. ij. viij.
fo. 18 b.	For the map of Italy and professors armes.....	o. x. o.
1625-26, fo. 22. [May]	For my L. of Southamptons trumpet-	
	ters	o. ij. vj.
[July]	To the La. of Suffolks keeper for bringing a bucke..	j. o. o.
[Aug.]	To Mr Roberts for Easter-day sermon for himselfe	
	and Dr Warner	ij. o. o.
1626-27. fo. 25 b. [Apr.]	For writing the booke of first	
	fruites	2. 0. 0.
1627-28. fo. 29. b. [January]	Dr Warner for the La. Wiches	
	sermon	0. 13. 4.
[Feb.]	D. of Buckingham's trumpetters	0. 10. 0.
fo. 31. [Sept.]	Glazier for buttery and Stangate hole	0. 3. 7.
1628-29. fo. 33. b. [Jan.]	To the cryer of lanthorne and candle-	
	light	0. 3. 0.
fo. 34. [March]	For seeds for the Kitchen garden	0. 2. 6.
[Apr.]	For clensing the Bocards	0. 3. 6.
fo. 34. b. [June]	Rushes for the summer house	0. 0. 3.
1629-30. fo. 37. [Nov.]	For 2000 of Quicksett for the fellows	
	garden	0. 10. 0.
fo. 38. [Feb.]	To the gardner extraordinarie about y ^e Bowling	
	alley	0. 3. 0.
	To 72 young Ashes sett in the Iland at 1s. 3d. a peece..	4. 10. 0.
[Mar.]	A flesh Baskett	0. 1. 6.

fo. 38. b. [July]	For pitch, tarr, &c., to air the Officers and Schollars Chambers	0. 2. 0.
1630-31. fo. 41. b. [Jan.]	For a juniper sett and Quick-sett-mens paines	0. 1. 6.
	At the reading of the statutes for raisens, almons, cakes, etc.	0. 8. 0.
[Feb.]	To Mace the Musitian, in earnest for eleven thousand of brick at 15s. the thousand besides fetching	1. 0. 0.
[March]	To a Trumpeter by Mr Plum, upon a Festivall day	0. 1. 0.
fo. 42. b. [July]	To Brian for his blast upon K: J: cor: day	0. 1. 0.



XX. Edward Martin.

16 Oct. 1631—13 March 164 $\frac{3}{4}$.

7—19 Car. I.



ON the death of Dr Mansell, Edward Martin was chosen to succeed him. It is strange, that the whole of the early life of one, who was afterwards so conspicuous, should be shrouded in deep obscurity. He was born about the year 1581, as in a letter, written 5 Apr. 1660, he speaks of 'the infirmities which accompany seventy-nine years,' but of his birthplace and of his parentage nothing is known, except that in the college books he is put down as a fellow of the county of Cambridge. As a Cambridgeshire man, he might be one of the Martins of Steeple Morden, but the parish register does not contain the years about 1581.

Lloyd in his *Memoires* (p. 461) states that he 'had six Ancestors in a direct line, learned before him, and six libraries bequeathed to him,' and that 'though inclined to anything more than learning, *yet*, as he would say, *was he Hatched a Scholar, as Chickens are at Gran-Cairo*, by the very heat of the Family he was related to.' It is a pity that Lloyd has not given some further information. But the value of this statement is much diminished by the following fact. At the beginning of the copy of his *Memoires* in the college library is this note in the hand of Richard Bryan, a fellow of Queens' college who was a great friend of Dr Martin: 'In hoc libro, multi sunt authoris errores; plura præli errata; plurima ingeniose dicta et scitu dignissima,' and opposite the words 'who had six ancestors in a direct line,' he has put '*f*,' perhaps intended for 'false:' he has put the same mark to the statement, that Dr Richard

Holdsworth 'bequeathed his books to the college,' for 'though a great part of his books went to Emmanuel, yet he gave a large library to the university of Cambridge' (Ward, Gresham Professors 62).

His entry as a sizar at Queens' in 1605 is inserted in the 'Old Parchment Register' in a later hand, the month and day, his county and the name of his tutor being omitted: he was matriculated 4 July 1605. Of his undergraduate days we know only, that he was neither scholar nor bible-clerk, but after proceeding B.A. in 1608-9 he held a scholarship, till he took the degree of M.A. in 1612.

He was elected fellow for the county of Cambridge on 11 March 1616-7, and admitted 18 Sept. 1617. He held the college office of prælector geometricus for the years 1617-8-9-20-1, that of examiner 1623-24; he was censor theologicus and examiner in 1624-25, decanus capellæ in 1625-26 and censor philosophicus in 1627-28. In 1628-29 he was scrutator of the university. He was senior bursar 1623-24, 1624-25, 1625-26.

When and by whom he was ordained does not appear.

V Journale. 1618-19. fo. 175. [March] To M^r Martin for preaching the Quarter Sermon.....vj^s. viij^d.

In 1621. he proceeded B.D. and was incorporated at Oxford 16 July 1621 (Wood's *Fasti*, [Bliss, v.] part. i. p. 399).

He was nominated by the college to the vicarage of Hockington Cambridgeshire, 16 May 1625; this living he held till 1630, when, upon his further preferment, Robert Ward was nominated by the society, 29 October. His presentation to Hockington was sealed 19 Sept. 1625, his testimonial bears the same date. In 1625 also he subscribed the three articles of the 36th canon on being licensed a preacher by the university (MS. Baker xxvii. 202).

In 1626 he voted in the minority against the duke of Buckingham, the court candidate for the chancellorship.

In 1628 he became chaplain to Dr William Laud, then bishop of Bath and Wells but soon afterwards (17 June 1628) bishop of London; in this office he continued till after April 1631. To this period of Edward Martin's career the following

letter in the Library of the British Museum (MS. Burney 369, fo. 95.) belongs. The seal unfortunately is lost.

Worthy frende,

All I have to say is my Lo: is come home, and is very well. He came to London last weddensday, and went this day to doe his duty to His Ma^{tie}. My Lo: of Winchester came here on tuesday was seuenight and was never sicke hee thankes God and you at Canterbury; only he had the episgirtupsy (as the phisitians call it), some two days. Silly men, doe you expect to heare any truth in these dayes? and at Canterbury? O medici, mediam pertundite venam¹. Well your Brother old M Vossius was wth us this morninge at London House and I am D^r Wawer's² and

your assured frende and

London House,

Octob. 26. 1629.

Servant

EDWARD MARTIN.

Addressed:

For my very worthy and lovinge
freind M^r Merrick Casaubon
one of the Prebends of Canter-
bury, at his lodgings there,
these \overline{dd} .

On 3 July 1630, he was preferred to the rectory of Connington Cambridgeshire, and compounded for first fruits 17 July (MS. Baker xxviii. 173).

VI Journale. 1640-41. fo. 98. [Aug.] A messenger to Cunington by D^r Cox..... 0 . 2 . 6
1641-42. fo. 103. [July] To Bell for going to Conington 0 . 1 . 0

On 11 Jan. 1630-1 the college gave Mr Martin leave of absence for one year (Old Parchment Register, fo. 161. b).

At this period, the right of licensing books to be printed pertained to the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of

¹ Juv. vi. 46.

² Probably John Warner, afterwards bishop. Le Neve (Hardy) i. 47.

London, and it was part of the duty of their chaplains to examine all works intended for the press, so that they might be legally entered at Stationers' hall as allowed by authority, and might then appear with the words 'cum privilegio' or sometimes with an exact copy of the licenser's certificate according to a form then recently introduced (Masson, *Life of Milton*, i. 507 ff.).

On 27 Nov. 1630, Edward Martin as household chaplain to the bishop of London, 'licensed a Booke for the Presse intituled *An Historicall Narration of the judgment of some most learned and Godly English Bishops, holy Martyrs and others, concerning God's Election and the Merits of Christ's death*; set forth by I. A. of Ailward (a late Seminary Priest), and printed for Samuell Nealand, 1631. The whole scope of this Book was to prove, that the *Martyrs and first Reformers of our Church in K. Ed. the 6, and Q. Maries dayes, and the beginning of Q. Elizabeths Raigne, to be Arminians, and Arminianisme the established Doctrine of our Church.*' It contained a reprint of an anonymous pamphlet of the year 1561; and extracts from bishop Hooper's 'Preface upon the Commandments,' and from bishop Latimer's sermons. Prynne calls this book 'the greatest affront and imposture ever offered to, or put upon the church of England in any age deserving the highest censure.'

The original pamphlet was an answer to 'A fruteful Treatise of Predestination, and of the divine providence of God (Lond. J. Tysdale n. d. 16^o) by John Veron, chaplain to the Queen and Divinity lecturer at St Paul's Cathedral.' Veron replied to it with 'An apology or defence of the doctrine of Predestination' (Lond. J. Tysdale, n. d.); in it he calls the writer Champneys, and is very severe upon him, styling his opinions damnable and him 'the blinde guide of the freewill men,' 'a very Pelagian, and consequently a ranke Papist.' Another reply to Champneys' book by Robert Crowley, vicar of St Giles without Cripplegate, was intituled 'An Apologie or Defence of these English Writers and Preachers, which Cerberus the Three-headed dog of Hell chargeth with false doctrine under the name of predestination' (Lond. Binneman, 1566, 4^o).

When this book (the 'Historicall Narration') was published, Prynne requested sir Humfrey Lynde to tell Laud, then bishop

of London, the history of Champneys' pamphlet, and to acquaint him with 'this desperate Imposture he had obtruded on our Church to his eternall Infamie,' and to advise him to call in and burn this 'dangerous seducing booke,' under pain of being prosecuted by Prynne. This threat producing no result, Prynne procured its suppression by archbishop Abbot. Bishop Laud seems at first to have denied that Martin licensed the book, but afterwards admitted it, and told the primate, that his chaplain had done very ill in so doing, 'but he had given him such a ratling for his paines, that he would warrant His Grace, hee should never meddle with Arminian Bookes or Opinions more.' This the archbishop told Mr Prynne on Easter Even (9 Apr. 1631), 'to which Mr Prynne replied, that indeed he had ratled him to very great purpose, for no longer then yesterday [Good Friday] in the afternoone his Chaplaine *Martin* Preaching the Passion Sermon at *Paules Crosse*, *publikly broached* [and] *maintained Vniversall grace and Redemption, with all the Arminian Errors contained in this Book and condemned in the Synod of Dort, to the great offence of the Auditors.*' [The Charge which came against him upon the next Days Hearing, was this and no more; That one then Preached at the Cross *Universal Redemption*; That he that gave Testimony, knew him not; only he says, *one told him 'twas Dr. Martin* (Laud's *Works*, ed. Bliss, iv. 290).] He urged that Mr Martin should be censured in the High Commission, but the only result was that he left the bishop's service as chaplain; and that the book was suppressed. Prynne says that 'Doctor Martin for this good service was presently after by this Bishop advanced to a great living, and likewise to the headship of Queenes college.' The living was the rectory of Uppingham to which he was instituted 12 Oct. 1631 on the decease of Thomas Rowlatt. Laud's influence with the king may easily have produced Edward Martin's promotion to the mastership (Prynne, *Canterburies Doom* 167 ff., *Histriomastix* 531, 532).

V Journale. 1631-32. fo. 46. [Apr.] To ffreeman for his journey
to Uppingham 0 . 14 . 0



HE mastership of Queens' became vacant on 7 Oct. 1631, and on Sunday 16 Oct. Edward Martin was unanimously chosen president, as Prynne states by bishop Laud's influence.

On 20 March 1631-2 he took the degree of D.D. by royal mandate (MS. Baker xxv. 262).

Sir Simonds D'Ewes (*Autob.* ed. by J. O. Halliwell, Lond. 1845, ii. 67-8) gives the following account of the events of that day. 'The day following [Wedn. 21 March 1631-2] after dinner I left the University (having enjoyed conference with some learned men there) and came safe back to Islington, Thursday, March the 22nd. There passed divers degrees at this time at Cambridge, by virtue of the King's recommendatory letters, of which divers new and unworthy Doctors of Divinity partaking, the whole body of the University took great offence; and in the open Regent's house told Doctor Buts, master of Bennet College, then Vice Chancellor, to his face, that they did *istam graduum nundinationem improbare* (for all these Doctors had paid Mr Sanderson, the Earl of Holland's secretary, large rates for their doctorships, which Earl was now Chancellor of that University,) and so would not give their votes and assents to pass and confirm that dignity to Doctor Martin, Master of Queen's College, in Cambridge, and to the other new doctors; yet Doctor Buts carried business through with much disorder and violence, and pronounced them to have passed and attained that degree. This heaped so much distaste upon him in the said University (Mr Sanderson also being about this time turned out of his place by the said Earl of Holland) that the first day of April, being Easter-day, he hung himself in the morning, in his lodgings in Bennet College aforesaid.'

Sir Simons D'Ewes's opinions of the High-church divines of Laud's time were very bitter and his expressions concerning them most exaggerated. He declares that they were the same with the Anabaptists, that their lives were wicked and scandalous, and their doctrines cursed and graceless (*Autob.* ii. 65), and that they projected and plotted the ruin of the truth and gospel (ii. 113). He scarcely seems an impartial judge in the matter of Edward Martin's degree.

On the death of Dr Owen Gwyn, master of St John's college, in June 1633, the seniors procured the king's letters, dated 11 June, in favour of Dr Lane the president of the college, in pursuance whereof they with some of their friends chose him their master. Richard Holdsworth who was supported by the younger fellows, was elected by a clear majority of the society. Each party presented their master-elect to the vice-chancellor for admission. The house thus being governed by two masters, irregularities necessarily occurred, and at last on 17 Aug. 1633 the king granted a commission to the heads to inquire concerning Dr Lane and the crimes and excesses charged against him. The commission sat from Sept. to Dec. The report of the vice-chancellor and the greater part of the heads was unfavourable to him : they certified to his usual absence from college chapel and the university sermon, his habit of drinking to excess, his bad management of the college estates, etc. Against this report Edward Martin protested on 12 Dec. charging the commissioners with unfairness, taking hearsay evidence, and the like. To this the heads answered on 14 Dec.

'So the matter continuing yet perplexed and the commissioners divided, his majesty took the matter back into his own hands, and...to prevent divisions...he pitched upon a third man, and sent his letters mandatory [dated 14 Feb. 1633-4] for Dr Beale, who, after a long struggle of eight or nine months betwixt the contending parties, was admitted master February 20th by the greater part of the fellows' (Baker, *St John's*, ed. by J. E. B. Mayor, p. 214-5, 623-7).

By letters patent of 4 Feb. 13 Car. I. 1637-8, directed to the archbishop of Canterbury, the two parsonages of Houghton Franchise and Houghton Guildable were, at the request of Richard Conquest, the patron of the two livings, united into the one rectory of Houghton Conquest, to avoid the contentions which had arisen between previous rectors with respect to tithes. Mr Conquest presented Dr Martin to the living, and the archbishop, who was then ordinary, the bishop of Lincoln Dr John Williams being under suspension, instituted him to it, and he was inducted 3 March 1637-8. By accepting this living

he vacated the rectory of Uppingham, and Juxon bishop of London presented Jeremy Taylor to it, who was instituted 23 March 1637-8.

The value of the rectory of Houghton Conquest was about £240 per annum. (Calamy, *Acc.* 91.)

Dr Martin never served the office of vice-chancellor.

He would seem to have been a member of the celebrated convocation of 1640 from the following notice in Cole's MS. xxiv (Add. MSS. 5825) fo. 37. b.

'Extracts from Lib. B. in the Bp of Ely's office in Cambridge.

Mandate from B^p Wren to the clergy and particularly to Christopher Philipps, his sworn apparitor, to assemble in St Michael's church in Cambridge on Thursday 26 March 1639 [1640] before Tho^s Eden LL.D. his Vicar general, in order to chuse two proctors for the clergie of this diocese to meet in convocation in the chapter house of S^t Paul's Cathedral in London 14 April.

THO. EDEN.

Dat. 9 Martii.

On the back of this sheet of paper are all these names subscribed and seemingly most of them by the persons themselves and in this manner

Dr Martin _____
Dr Wilson _____,

Then follows a collection of names of clergymen, in two groups always, in different hands, one in a smaller hand arranged under the several deaneries of Chesterton, Barton, etc., apparently the names of the incumbents who elected the above two proctors.

The fourth parliament of Charles I. met on 13 April 1640, and the convocation the day after. The parliament was dissolved on 15 May following, but the convocation sat a month longer, and composed a book of canons, which was confirmed by the synod of the northern province, approved of by the king by the advice of his privy-council, and ratified under the broad seal 30 June 1640. Dr Martin was probably elected

proctor for the convocation which assembled with the new parliament in Nov. 1640, as in a pamphlet of 1647 he calls himself a member of convocation.

IN the disputes between Charles I. and the Long Parliament, Dr Martin, as might be expected from his connexion with archbishop Laud, took part with the king, and was active in promoting his cause in the university. On 29 June 1642 the king wrote from York to the vice-chancellor requesting the university to contribute money for his defence against the parliament; promising to repay all such sums as should be lent him, with interest at 8 per cent. justly and speedily, as soon as it should please God to settle the distractions of the kingdom. In compliance with this request Dr Martin subscribed £100, and ten of the fellows, £85. The loyalty of the society must have been very great, as even under Dr Beale's government, St John's college only gave £150.

On the 24 July of the same year the king, being at Leicester, wrote again to the vice-chancellor soliciting that the plate of the several colleges might be sent to him (on the ground that the parliamentary party were about to seize it), dispensing with any statutes which might forbid such a disposal of college property, and promising to return it, or at least the same amount, when the troubles should be ended. John Poley, fellow of Pembroke hall and proctor this year, was the person commissioned by the king in these affairs, and Dr Martin and the society delivered to him for the king's use on 3 Aug. 1642, 923 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of gilt and white plate. St John's and other colleges did the like about the same time. Oliver Cromwell, who was directed by the parliament to intercept the college plate, lay in ambush between Cambridge and Huntingdon near Lolworth, but in spite of all his vigilance the greater part, valued at £8000 or £10,000, including apparently that of Queens' college, safely reached the king at Nottingham. (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 328.)

St John's college contributed 2065 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of plate to the 'service of his Majesty' on 8 Aug. 1642 (Baker, *St John's*, ed. by J. E. B. Mayor, p. 632).

Such proceedings¹ were not suffered to pass unpunished in counties so hostile to the royal cause as Cambridgeshire and the other eastern counties were. The three doctors, Martin, Beale of St John's college, and Sterne of Jesus college, who had been most active in the matter, became objects of the resentment of the partisans of the parliament. Dr Martin found the hand of that party very heavy upon him, for he was not only obnoxious for his warm zeal for episcopacy and church order, and for his activity and vigour on the royalist side, but also for the old story of his licensing the 'Historicall Narration.'

Accordingly he and the other two masters just mentioned were, on 30 Aug. (see letter of the three doctors to the earl of Holland dated 20 Sept. 1642), seized by Colonel Cromwell, who had with some parties of soldiers surrounded the several chapels, while the scholars were at prayers. When first taken, they were treated 'with all possible scorn and contempt, especially *Cromwell* behaving himselfe most insolently towards them, and when one of the Doctors made it a request to *Cromwell*, that he might stay a little to put up some linnen, *Cromwell* denyed him the favour; and whether in a jeere, or simple malice told him, *that it was not in his Commission.*'

'Having now prepared a shew to entertain the people, in triumph they lead the captives towards London, where the people were beforehand informed what captives Colonell *Cromwell* was bringing. In the Villages as they passed from Cambridge to London, the People were called by some of their Agents to come and abuse, and revile them.' (*Mercurius Rusticus* 114, 115.)

On 1 Sept. 1642 the Lord General, Robert earl of Essex, informed the House of Lords, that some heads of the colleges in Cambridge, that had conveyed the plate of the colleges to York for the maintenance of a war against the parliament, were

¹ This account of the adventures and troubles of Dr Martin and his friends is taken from the *Mercurius Rusticus*, the *Querela Cantabrigiensis* (1647) and a transcript of the letters of the doctors and orders of the committee of Parliament written in part by Dr Martin (with notes by R. Bryan, one of the fellows ejected in 1644, and afterwards restored,) preserved in the college. Dr Martin's letters hereafter given, are transcribed from the originals which still remain in the college.

apprehended, and that the committee for the safety of the kingdom had given orders, that they should be brought by water to the Tower of London. This order was to the following effect:

Sept. 1. 1642.

It is ordered by the Committee of the Lords and Commons appointed for the safety of the kingdome, That the Bishop of Ely, D^r Martin, D^r Beal, and D^r Sterne bee safely conveyed by you to Blackwall and from thence by water to the Tower of London, where they are to bee kept, till further direction bee given.

ESSEX.

To Captaine Oliver
Cromwell.

P. WHARTON.
JO. PYM.

[JOHN lord] ROBERTS.
PH. STAPLETON.

ANTH. NICOLL.

This the Lords approved of, and made the following order:

Die Jovis, 1^{mo} Sept. 1642.

Ordered by the Lords in Parliament, that the Leivetenent of the Tower of London shall take the Bodyes of the Lo^d Bishop of Ely, M^r D^r Beal, M^r D^r Martin, and M^r D^r Sterne into his safe custody, untill the pleasure of this House bee further signified unto him, and this shall bee his sufficient warrant.

To the Gentleman-Usher or his
Deputy to bee delivered to the
Leiutenant of the Tower of
London.

JOHN BROWN
Clér. Parliam.

Though the above express order reached Cromwell 'at *Tottenham High crosse*, (wherein notwithstanding there was no Crime expressed) yet were [the Doctors brought to London, instead of to Blackwall, and then were] led captive [from Shore-ditch] through *Bartholomew Faire*, and so as farre as *Temple-Bar*' (*Querela*, 5), 'when the Concourse was as thick as the negotiation of buyers and sellers, and the warning of the Beadles of the Faction (that use to give notice to their party) could make it; they lead these captives leisurely through the midst of the *Faire*: as they passe along, they are entertained with exclamations, reproaches, scornes, and curses, and considering the pre-

judice raised in the City of them, it was Gods great mercy that they found no worse usage from them.' From Temple Bar they were led back through the city to the Tower; and 'the people there use them with no lesse incivility within the walls, then the people did without, calling them Papists, Arminians, and I know not what' (*Mercurius Rusticus*, 115).

Here the primate and the bishop of Ely were already imprisoned, and to make the position of the archbishop still more painful, on 3 Sept. the Lords made an order (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 330) that the bishop and the Cambridge doctors should not be permitted to speak or keep company with him.

After being confined some days, the masters drew up the following petition, which was presented by the earl of Holland, the chancellor of the university, and read 20 September:

To the Right Hon:^{ble} the Lo:^{ds} assembled in
the high Court of Parliament.

The humble Petition of William Beal, Edward Martin and Richard Sterne, D^{rs} in Divinity and M^{rs} of Coll:^s in Cambridge

Sheweth

That whereas your Pet:^{rs} are by your Lo:^{pps} order of the 1 of this Instant Septemb. committed Prisoners to the Tower, whereby they are forced to neglect both their owne private affaires and the publique duties of their severall places, the Fees also and other charges of their imprisonment being farre greater than their estates are able to beare, to the utter undoing of your Pet:^{rs} and those that depend upon them, if they should still soe continue,

May it please your Lo:^{ps} in tender consideration of the premises to graunt your Pet:^{rs} their Libertyes upon their bonds to appeare, whensoever your Lo:^{ps} shall please to appoint, and your Pet:^{rs} shall pray &c.

WILLIAM BEAL.
EDWARD MARTIN.
RICHARD STERNE.

The letter, in which they requested the chancellor to undertake the presenting their petition to the Lords, was to the following effect:

Right Hon^{ble}

The duty we owe to your Lo^p as our Hon^{ble} Chancellor (as well as the interest we presume to claime in that name) may seem not only to excuse or warrant, but to require our addresse to your Lo^p at this time ; the business concerning us not onely as particular men, but as members and Heads of the University. So it is, may it please yo^r Lo^p, that upon two severall letters from his Ma^{ty} (one for the loane of mony, the other for the depositing our plate) directed to the Vicechancellor, and by him solemnly published at severall meetings of the Heads, called for that purpose, we among others, or rather after others, shewing our obedience and conformity thereunto, were for that cause upon the 30th of August last apprehended and upon the first of this instant September by order from the Right Hon^{ble} the Ll^{ds} assembled in Parliam^t committed prisoners to the Tower, where wee have continued ever since to our great trouble and hindrance and insupportable charge. And now intending (as in duty becomes us) to petition that Hon^{ble} House for our release, wee humbly intreat your Lo^{ps} Hon^{ble} assistance both in presenting our petition, (which wee crave leave to tender unto your Lo^p by this bearer) and in procuring us a favorable and speedy answer ; wherein your Lo^p shall highly oblige as the rest of the Heads (who are equally or more concerned in the cause, though not yet in the sufferings) so especially

Your Hon^{ors} humbly devoted servants,

From the Tower,
September 20th
1642.

W^m BEALE.
EDWARD MARTIN.
RICHARD STERNE.

Addressed:

To the Right Hon^{ble} Henry Earle
of Holland, Chancellor of the University
of Cambridge, our very good lord,
these humbly present.

Upon reading of this petition, the Lords ordered 'that the Comittee for the Defence of the Kingdome shall consider of the offence and miscarriage of the said D^s, and afterwards make report to this House, w^{ch} will give such further Directions herein as shall bee just.' Dr Martin and his fellow-sufferers naturally expected that the House of Lords who had committed them, would be informed why they had committed them, yet

though they petitioned the Committee for the Defence (27 Sept.) through the earl of Holland to give the Lords the certificate required, 'touching the cause of the comitment of your said Pet:^{rs} with such favourable expedition as may stand with your hon:^{ble} wisdom,' the only result was the following order:

Die Lunæ, 24 Octob. 1642.

It is this day ordered, and appointed by the L:^{ds} and Co^mmons in Parliament assembled, that all the Prisoners in the Tower bee forthwth kept under such restraint, as that not any Prisoner bee suffer'd to have above two servants, or permitted to have speech, or converse with any other prisoner, or person, but in the presence or hearing of his keeper.

To the Gentleman-Usher or his
Deputy to bee delivered to the
Leiu-tenant of the Tower of
London or his Deputy.

JO. BROWNE Cleric.
Parliamentor'.

Their imprisonment was further aggravated by the order made by the Commons (2 Dec.) 'that all Malignants and Delinquents that were sent for should bear their own charges.'

As no further notice was taken of the two petitions of the Cambridge Doctors, on 15 Dec. they presented to the Lords by the earl of Holland a petition nearly the same as that of 15 Sept. 'Hereupon, in regard these Persons were imprisoned by the Information of the House of Commons,' the Lords 'ordered, To acquaint them with the Desire of the Petitioners.' Soon after the three colleges also addressed the following petition to the Lords for the release of their masters, their presence being especially necessary at the approaching audits, for the choice of scholars and college officers, the renewing of leases and other business (Lords' Journals, v. 517):

To the Right Honourable the Lords assembled in the High Court of
Parliament.

The humble Petition of the Fellows of St John's College, Queens'
College, and Jesus College, in the University of Cambridge,
Sheweth

That whereas Doctor Beale, Doctor Martin and Doctor Sterne,
Masters of our said Colleges, have a long time been, and still are,

Prisoners in the Tower, by Order of this High and Honourable Court; and whereas their Presence with us is always most useful and beneficial for the Preservation of good Order and Unity amongst us, but now at this Time especially requisite, if not altogether necessary, for the making up of our Audit Accompts now approaching, the Choice of Scholars and Officers, the renewing of Leases, and many other Businesses most nearly concerning the Welfare of our foresaid several Colleges respectively;

We, therefore, your most humble Petitioners, do crave of this High and Honourable Court, in these our urgent Necessities, the Presence of our aforesaid Masters amongst us; so shall we, who are now yours, become Petitioners to Almighty God, for the happy Success and Accomplishment of your just Acts and Designs.

This was read Monday 26 Dec. (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 330), and it was referred to the committee for the safety of the kingdom, by whose order they had been apprehended, to see for what offences they were committed, and to report the same; and then their Lordships would take the said business into consideration.

Still nothing was done towards their trial or release, and on 11 Jan. 1642-3 sir Philip Stapleton procured from the close committee of Lords and Commons for the safety of the kingdom, an order, that the three masters should be delivered over to the keeper of the lord Petre's house in Aldersgate street. The number of malignant clergy and gentry, who were apprehended by order of the Parliament, was so great, as not only to fill the common jails in London, but also the bishops' houses, Lambeth palace, Ely House, London House, etc., together with lord Petre's house, Gresham college, and many others which were converted into prisons for their reception. (Walker, *Sufferings*, part i. 57.)

The two orders concerning the doctors were as follows:

These are to will and require you forthwith upon sight hereof to deliver over unto the keeper of the lord Peters house the bodies of William Beale, Edward Martin, and Richard Sterne, D^{rs} in Divinity, and now prisoners in your custody in the Tower of London, And for soe doing, this shall be a sufficient warrant.

Dated at the Committee of Lords and Commons for the safety of the kingdome this 11th of January 1642.

GRAY of WARK.

PH: STAPLETON.

B. fFEILDING.

GILBT. GERARD.

Jo: HAMPDEN.

To the Lieutenant of the Tower
or to his Deputie or Deputies
or either of them.

These are to will and require you forthwith and upon sight hereof to take into your safe custody the bodies of William Beale, Edward Martin, and Richard Sterne, D^{rs} in Divinity, who are transmitted unto you from the Tower where they have been prisoners: And them you shall safely keep, untill you shall receive farther order therein from this Committee.

Given at the Committee of the LL^{ds} and Commons for the safety of the kingdome this 11 of January 1642.

GRAY of WARK.

PH: STAPLETON.

B. fFEILDING.

GILBERT GERARD.

Jo: HAMPDEN.

To the keeper of the Ld Peters
House in Aldersgate Street.

‘Upon this order the lieutenant [of the Tower],’ says Dr Martin, ‘in regard we were committed by the house of Peeres, as hee pretended, refused to deliver us till hee gain’d time to goe to the Lo:^{ds} house and obtaine [an] order from the Lo:^{ds} to force us to pay him and any other what fees or mony they pleased, or to loose the benefit of [the] order.’

Accordingly next day 12 Jan. the Lords passed the order for their removal to the lord Petre’s house, there to be safely kept until their pleasure be further known, ordering also that they should ‘upon their removall pay their fees to the Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and the other officers there, as also the severall officers of the Peeres House.’ These amounted to £80 a head, and they got off cheaply at the Tower, for being reputed knights’ fellows they were allowed to pay the lieutenant 30s. each weekly for leave to provide their own diet, for at his table they should have paid £6 a man.

And so they were transferred to the lord Petre's house, where they remained several months, 'and though they often petitioned to be heard and brought to Judgment, yet they could obtaine neither a Tryall, nor enlargement, unlesse to free their bodies they should ensnare their souls by loanes of money to be imployed against the King, or take impious Oathes or Covenants' (*Mercurius Rusticus*, 115).

It is probable, that it was about this time that Dr Martin was examined before the committee concerning plundered ministers (p. 488), and there acknowledged that he had supplied the king with money both as gift and loan.

On 1 April 1643 the parliament made an ordinance for sequestering the private estates of all the clergymen who had assisted the king.

At this time all Dr Martin's property was plundered, and, as the plunderers were not particular in inquiring as to the ownership of what they found in the possession of malignants, the college suffered a great loss as well. For in 1630 the society compounded with the executors and heirs of Mr Humphrey Davis for £250 'to be acquit for all the landes [at Lemington Hastings Warwickshire], which the said Mr Davyes by his last will and testament bequeathed to this Colledge.' This was paid by instalments between 1635 and 1637, but 'all this mony was lost, when Dr Martin was sequestered and undone, ita testor Ant. Sparrow' (Old Parchment Reg. fo. 18).

On 10 Aug. 1643 he wrote the following letter to sir Philip Stapleton, the original of which is preserved in the college:

Noble S^r,

I have beene now these twelve-monthes a Prisoner (never ha-[ving] once the liberty to stirre out of dores) in w^{ch} time (after the sequestration of all my living and maintenaunce to a farthing: and the taking away of all my cattell and goodes to a Bedstaffe) I am at length (as I heare) design'd to bee sent a ship-board; w^{ch} to mee can bee no other then Death by another name.

Wee were (three of us) first comitted prisoners by the Lo:^{ds} to the Tower, where in nineteene weekes for fees wee paid every one of us 4 score pound a man: scince their Lo:^{ps} and the Close Comittee,

through your gracious and powerfull favour, removed us hither to this prison. Let us therefore, I beseech you, through the Continuance of the same favour (if it bee possible) bee preserved in the same Condition to w^{ch} your goodnes solely preferr'd us, (especially in this extremity of want, wherein we have nothing but what our Credit can take up to buy us bread), untill wee may bee able in some time to work upon the Compassion of the Lo:^{ds} or Close-Comittee for our enlargement upon Baile for our Appearaunce whensoever their Lo:^{ps} shall bee pleased to require it: or upon their Hon:^{ble} nomination of any (whom they would accept in exchange for us) by our Fren^des that are at Liberty to procure our Ransome in that kind.

Nether is it my presumption, upon small notice and noe merit, but mine own extremity in an utter destitution of Fren^des, and generall Fame of your Candor, Equity, and all other eminent virtues that hath urg'd to this Addresse.

Yours In all service,

Addressed :

EDWARD MARTIN.

For my most Noble and Hon:^r
Frend S^r Philip Stapleton of
the Hon^{ble} House of Comons

these

dd

Dr Martin's seal has been unfortunately torn away from this letter.

'At last after almost a years imprisonment, on Friday the 11th of August, 1643, by order from the Faction that call themselves a Parliament,' the three doctors were removed from '*Peter-house*' 'and all put on Ship-board,' in a small Ipswich coal-ship called '*The Prosperous Sarah*,' lying before Wapping. (The name of this ship according to *Mercurius Rusticus* (p. 115) was '*The Prosperous Sayle*' or '*The Prosperous Saylor*.')

The order was as follows :

By vertue of an order this day made by the House of Comons, these are to will and require you to deliver to those appointed by an

Ordinance of Parliament for the Militia of London the bodies of Captaine John Cooper, D^r Beale, D^r Martin, D^r Sterne, M^r Robert Anderson, Captaine Seager, D^r Cox, M^r Vicars, M^r Violet, S^r John Goodrick, S^r Thomas Danby, Serjeant Major Hilliard, D^r Marsh, Commissary Windham, Captaine Chadwell, S^r Georg Sands, Richard Shelly, to be by them delivered to Georg Hawes master of the ship called the Prosperous Sarah now riding in the river of Thames to be kept in safe custody as Prisoners in the sayd ship by the sayd Hawes, untill the pleasure of the House be signified to the contrary: And for this doing this shall be your warrant. Dat. 10 August. 1643.

W^m LENTHALL,
Speaker.

To the keeper of the Prison
of Peterhouse in Aldersgate
Streete.

CAPT. LEE,

You are hereby required to send a
convenient guard of your men to
convey the prisoners above named
as is directed by this warrant.

R: MANWARING.

‘They went by Coach from *Alders-gate-street* to *Billingsgate*; in the way to the Common Stair, there to take water, one was overheard to say *these looke like honest men*, and he was not a jot mistaken; however for bearing testimony to the truth, he incur’d the censure of a Malignant, and was in danger to be committed: but another looking the grave learned Divines in the face, reviled them, saying, that *they did not looke like Christians*: and prayed that they might breake their necks as they went downe the Stairs to take water. This harsh usage they found by land, but yet they found farre worse by water: being come on ship-board, they were instantly put under Hatches, where the Decks were so low, that they could not stand upright, and yet were denied stooles to sit on, or as much as a burden of straw to lye on. Into this *Little Ease* in a small ship, they crowd no lesse than fourescore persons of qualitie, [Dr Sterne in a letter of 9 Oct. 1643, Walker, ii. 370, says ‘within one or two of three score, whereof six knights and eight doctors of divinity’] and that they might stifle one another,

having no more breath then what they sucked from one anothers mouths, most maliciously, and (certainly) to a murderous intent, they stop up all the small Auger holes, and all other in-lets, which might relieve them with fresh aire: an act of such horrid barbarisme, that nor Age, nor Story, nor Rebellion can parallel' (*Mercurius Rusticus*, 115, 116); and there 'for ten dayes together [in the middle of August] they...were kept under deck without liberty to come to breath in the common aire, or to ease nature, except at the courtesie of the rude Saylor, which oftentimes was denyed them' (*Querela*, 6), and for which they had to pay.

Many of the royalists imprisoned on board the ships in the Thames lost their lives, through being kept under decks, where they were not suffered to see any friends (Clarendon, vi. 36; Walker, part ii. 48-49, under Dr Layfield).

'In [this] condition they were more like *Gally-slaves*, then free-borne Subjects, and men of such quality and condition; and had been so indeed, might some have had their wills, who were bargaining with the Merchants to sell them to *Argiers*, or as bad a place, as hath been since notoriously knowne upon no false or fraudulent information' (*Querela*, 6).

In the margin of the *Querela Cantabrigiensis* Dr Barwick mentions '*Alex. Rigby the Lawyer*,' and quotes as an authority 'the declaration of the parliament at Oxford March 19, 1643' (1643-4). This is printed in Rushworth's *Historical Collections*, part iii. vol. 2. pp. 582-96. The passage referred to in the *Querela* is as follows (p. 591-2): 'Neither can we pass over the motion made by Mr Rigby, a member of the house of Commons [for Wigan] to transport those Lords and Gentlemen, who were prisoners and by them accounted malignants, to be sold as slaves to Argiers or sent to the new plantation in the West Indies, urged the second time with much earnestness, because the proposer had contracted with two merchants to that purpose; the which though it took no effect at that time, may awaken those who have observed so many things to pass and be ordered, long after it had been once or twice desired and rejected.'

In Dr Barwick's life by his brother Peter Barwick, the charge is repeated in these words:

‘... Seu potius quod Academicis (ut ipse [D^r Holdsworth] credi volebat) a deportatione aut relegatione ad Insulas Americanas aut etiam ad Barbaros Turcas metuebat: Hoc enim tunc temporis (viris heu quibuset quantis !) Gulielmo Belo, Edwardo Martinio, et Richardo Sternio, consultissimis Academiae Cantabrigiensis Rectoribus, Perduelles intentabant. Hos enim omnes cum multis aliis Theologis gravissimis sub navigii tabulatis in fluvio Thamesi captivos detenebant, squalore, fame et vigiliis propemodum enectos, et per insulsos nautas indignius habitos, quam quævis vilissima mancipia, imo quam si infamis cujuspian latrocinii, aut etiam parricidii rei tenerentur. Hos venerandos viros tunc temporis Rigbius quidam e Senatorculorum Rebellium fæce pro vernis venum Mercatoribus exposuit, vendidissetque, si emptorem invenisset.’ (*Vita J. Barwick*, 8°. Lond. 1721, p. 23.)

It is also brought against Rigby by Dugdale, *Short View of the late Troubles in England* (fo. Oxf. 1681) p. 577. ‘And, did not Mr *Rigby* (a beloved Member) move twice, *that those Lords and Gentlemen which were Prisoners* (for no other cause but being Malignants as they termed them) *should be sold as Slaves to Argiere, or sent to the new Plantations in the West-Indies*, because he had Contracted with two merchants for that purpose?’

In Roger L'Estrange's *Tyranny and Popery lording over the consciences, lives, liberties and estates of the King and People* (4to. London 1678) at p. 81 we find this same charge thus brought against Rigby. ‘Several Gentlemen of Quality put in *Ship-board*, and half smother'd in the Heat of the Year, where they contracted Diseases, and by an Arbitrary Power were to have been *Transported* nobody knew whither. Others were Sold for *Slaves* into Plantations: near 100 *Ministers* were brought out of the *West*, and Clapp'd up in *Lambeth-house*, where almost all of them were Destroyed by a Pestilential Feaver.’

Alexander Rigby was born at Preston, and educated for a lawyer, but held a colonel's rank in the parliamentary army. He was one of the Committee of sequestrators for Lancashire, served at the siege of Latham house, and in 1649 was created Baron of the Exchequer, but was superseded by Cromwell.

Such treatment of elderly men, who had not been addicted

to cropping the ears of obnoxious puritans, might seem incredible, and a mere fiction of bigoted churchmen,—indeed Calamy (*Church and Dissenters compared as to Persecution*, 8vo. Lond. 1719, pp. 40, 41) treated the above statement as given by Walker, as a fiction, and advised him to expunge the passage in any future edition—but the language of one of the bitterest enemies of the malignants renders the barbarous actions above related less improbable.

In a book of John Vicars, entitled *Jehovah Jireh or God in the Mount*, printed in 1644, p. 149, the capture of the Cambridge doctors is thus mentioned: ‘It pleased the Lord, (who is indeed the only God that heares Prayers and gives mercifull returnes thereto) that I say, the very next day after the said publique humiliation, being *Thursday* the first of *September*, 1642. It pleased the Lord most graciously to give us divers sweet and most memorable returnes of our Prayers, as first, that on that very *Thursday*, the Earl of *Carliel* and one Master *Russell*, two great Malignants against the Cause of God, and his Church, who intended to have put the *Commission of Array* in execution at *Cambridg*, were both of them there apprehended without any bloodshed and brought up to *London* to the Parl. Also the very same day in the afternoon, (for the other two came into *London* in the forenoon) a brave and courageous Troop of *London* Dragooners brought to the Parl. that most mischievous Viper of our Church and State too, *Mathew Wren*, Bp. of *Elie*, as also Dr. *Martine*, Dr. *Beal*, and Dr. *Stern*, three very pestilent and bad Birds, of the same Viperous brood, with other Prisoners, brought up to the Parliament, who are all, now, lockt up in Cages, most fit for such ravenous Vultures, and unclean Birds of prey.’

John Vicars (b. 1582) was of Queen’s college Oxford and one of the masters of Christ’s hospital. His tirades against the king and the Laudian clergy and church-government were scarcely more remarkable for their violence than for the very curious titles under which some of them were produced. They consist of ‘*Jehovah Jireh*, God in the mount, or England’s Remembrance, being the first and second part of a parliamentarie chronicle.’ 4to. Lond 1644. ‘God’s ark overtopping the World’s

Waves, or a third part of a parliamentarie chronicle.' 4to. Lond. 1646. 'The burning bush not consumed, or the fourth and last part of the parliamentarie chronicle,' from Aug. 1644 to July 1646. 4to. Lond. 1646. These were also published in one volume entitled 'Magnalia Dei Anglicana or England's Parliamentarie Chronicle.' 4to. Lond. 1646. He died 1652.

Dr Martin and a few other prisoners did not remain long in this miserable plight; for on 19 Aug. the following order was made:

By vertue of an order of the house of Comons the 17 present to the Militia directed, These are to require you to take into your safe Custody, and soe to keepe till further order, the Bodyes of Dr Beale, Dr Martin, Dr Stearne, Dr Marsh, Mr John Vicars Clz, Tho. ffarnaby Esq., Dr Layfield, Dr Middleton, and Dr ffairfax.

London 19 Aug. 1643.

RICHARD BATEMAN,
THO: ROYLY.

To the keeper of Ely House
or his deputy.

Accordingly Dr Martin was removed from the ship, and was taken to the bishop of Ely's house in Holborn, where he was kept for five years.

On 25 Sept. 1643 the university presented a petition to the parliament, stating that certain members of the university had sent a quantity of plate and money out of certain colleges at the king's request, and that, though this was not done to foment any war (which was not at that time begun), certain men, upon pretence of some authority from the parliament, had begun to sequester the libraries and other goods of some masters of colleges, and the revenues of their colleges. The university prayed that it might be freed from this sequestration, and that the act of some particular persons may not redound to the depriving of the members of the several colleges of all possibility to continue in the university (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 359-60). At this time, probably, Edward Martin's library was sequestered, as of the books which he left to the college, hardly any seem to have belonged to him before the troubles.

About this time he was deprived of all his preferments; the time at which he lost his church preferment is not given, but the reasons are thus stated in John White's 'First century of Scandalous, Malignant priests, Made and admitted into benefices by the Prelates, into whose hands the Ordination of ministers and government of the church hath been' (London 1643, ordered to be printed 17 Nov. 1643):

'85. The benefices of *Edward Marten*, Doctor in Divinity, Parson of the Parish Churches of *Houghton-Conquest* in the county of *Bedford* and of *Dunnington* [*Connington*] in the county of *Cambridge* [Huntingdon], are sequestred, for that he usually prayed openly *for the Saints and people departed this life, and that they might be eased and freed of their paines in Purgatory*, and hath said, *that preaching is prophaned when it is in a dining-roome, or other place, not allowed by the Bishop, and that the Ordinance is prophaned by the place, and doth not consecrate the place*: And that having great yearely revenues, did notwithstanding upon the Sabbath-day steale wheate-sheaves out of the field in harvest, and laid them to his tithe shock, and hath not preached since he was Parson of *Houghton-Conquest* in five yeares, not above five Sermons there, and hath substituted there in his absence very scandalous and malignant Curates, and was a great promoter of the late new Canons, and is most unreasonable in adoring of the Altar, making five low cursies in his going to it, and two at it, and then falling downe upon his knees before it, with his eyes on a crucifix, being in the East window over it. And when hee did preach, his Subject was mostly in exalting of holy ground, and pressing the practise of the said illegall Innovations. and he forced divers women that came to be churched to come up to the Altar, and there to ducke and kneele unto it, and at their comming and going from it, and had made his Parishioners, not onely to cringe to the said Table, and come up to the Rails, but also to offer money there unto him, holding a bason for the same purpose on his knees, commanding them so to offer their gifts. And hath openly preached that the Parliament goeth about in a factious way, to erect a new Religion, and hath confessed before the Committee of the House of Com-

mons in Parliament concerning plundered Ministers, that hee had lent and given money to the King to maintain this unnaturall warre against the Parliament and Kingdom' (pp. 41, 42).

John White, a Bencher of the Middle Temple, probably the compiler as well as the publisher of this book and the writer of the preface, was member of parliament for Southwark in the parliament of Nov. 1640. Clarendon describes him (iii. 56) as 'a grave lawyer, but notoriously disaffected to the church.' In consequence he was made chairman of the grand Committee of Religion, consisting of the whole house of commons, appointed 6 Nov. 1640, as well as of the sub-committees of scandalous ministers and of plundered ministers. He died 29 Jan. 1644-5, and his committee in those three or four years ejected about 8000 clergymen. He is said to have boasted of his activity in this employment (Pierce, *New Discoverer Discovered*, 1659, p. 140). Dr Pierce says also that the Century was so scandalous, that White, 'its Author, was *ashamed* to pursue his Thoughts of any *other*;' and tells Baxter, 'that worse men were put into livings than the worst that were put out.' Fuller (*Church Hist.* sub anno 1643, B. xi. sect. ix. no. 33) says that, 'when some solicited his *Majesty* for leave to set forth a *Book* of the vicious lives of some *Parliament Ministers*, his *Majesty* blasted the designe, partly because *re-crimination* is no *purgation*, partly lest the *Publick enemy* of the *Protestant Religion* should make an advantage thereof.'

The committee for plundered ministers appointed as Dr Martin's successor at Connington, John Yaxley, who resigned the living, and was followed on 11 Aug. 1647 by William Whitfield (MS. Baker xxvii. 409).

At Houghton Conquest, George Bailye was intruded, who died 24 Sept. 1654, and was succeeded by John Pointer on the presentation of the Protector (Heywood and Wright, *Puritan Trans.* ii. 539).

In the Register of Connington, we find the following signing the pages as curates. John Allington in 1630, Peter Hausted in 1632, John Allington in 1635, and William Hausted in 1639. John Yaxley pastor signs in 1644, and William Whitfield pastor in 1648, 1650, and 1652. In 1653 the register

was put into the hands of a Parish Registrar and no more signatures occur. W. Whitfield was minister on 1 June 1659. A good deal of the register from 1630 till 1635 is in Edward Martin's hand.

John Yaxley was minister of Kirkworth Beauchamp Leicestershire in 1654 (Walker, part ii. p. 269), and afterwards minister of Kibworth Leicestershire (Calamy, *Acc.* 422, *Cont.* 586). Articles were brought in and read against him 12 July 1660 (Kennet, *Reg.* 203), and he was thence removed. He afterwards preached near West Smithfield London.

William Whitfield afterwards conformed and was instituted to the rectory of Stratton Northants. 28 Jan. 1660-1, on the king's presentation (Kennet, 367).

John Pointer was canon of Christchurch till 1662; he died in 1684 (Wood, *Fasti* [Bliss, v.] part i. p. 379. Calamy, *Acc.* 70, *Cont.* 102-4. Kennet, 935). He was succeeded at Houghton Conquest by Samuel Fairclough, who was removed in 1662; he died in 1691. (Calamy, *Acc.* 91, *Cont.* 129; Kennet, 768-9, 896, 934.)

BY 'an Ordinance for regulating the university of Cambridge and for removing of scandalous ministers in the seven associated counties made 22 Jan. 1643-4,' the earl of Manchester was empowered to eject all members of the colleges, and all ministers and schoolmasters of those counties, that were 'scandalous in their lives or ill affected to the parliament or fomentors of unnaturall warre,' or that should 'wilfully refuse obedience to the ordinances of Parliament,' or that had deserted their ordinary places of residence, 'not being employed in the service of the King and Parliament,' 'and to place other fitting persons in their room, such as should be approved of by the Assembly of Divines sitting at Westminster.'

Accordingly the earl proceeded to Cambridge, and (on 13 March) ejected Dr Martin with many other masters of colleges.

The warrants, which were all of the same form, were directed to the Locum-tenens of the head of the house, who in most colleges is styled 'the President.' In that for ejecting

Dr Martin, the earl forgot that the head of Queens' college himself is called 'President,' and so made the Doctor apparently an active party to his own ejection. It runs as follows :

By vertue of an ordinance of Parlyament entitled, An Ordinance for regulating the university of Cambridge and for removing of scandalous ministers in the seven Associated Counties, giving mee likewise power to eject such Masters of Colledges as are scandalous in their lives and Doctrines, or that oppose the proceedings of Parlyament, I doe eject Dr Martin Master of Queenes Colledge in Cambridge for opposing the proceedings of Parlyament and other scandalous acts in the University of Cambridge. And I require you to sequester the profits of his Mastership for one that I shall appoint in his place, and to cut his name out of the Butteries, and to certifie mee of this your act within one day.

Given under my hand and seal this 13 of March 1643.

E. MANCHESTER.

To the President and fellowes of
Queenes Colledge in Cambridge.

'The *Unwary*, if it may not be called *Ignorant*, manner of expressing the *Warrant* for the Ejecting Dr. *Cosin* and the other Heads now mentioned [Drs Martin, Beale, Sterne and Laney] gave occasion to some of those Learned Gentlemen, who Suffered under these *Invasions*, and with Contempt and Indignation, (mixed however with some sort of Secret Pleasure) beheld the *Stupidity* of their *Persecutors* and *Successors*, to Construe the Sense of it, as tho' Opposing had referr'd to *other Scandalous Acts* as well as to the *Proceedings of Parliament*; and in derision of their *Ignorance* (which also happily enough express'd the *True* and *Real causes* of their *Expulsion*) to say they were Ejected, as appeared by their own *Warrants*, for *Opposing Scandalous Acts in the University*.' (Walker, *Suff.* i. 113, referring to the Preface to the *Querela Cant.*).

In Dr Martin's case there does not appear the slightest charge of a scandalous life even in White's Century, for the charge of stealing wheat-sheaves on the Sunday must be either wholly false, or rest on some misunderstanding. The charge of scandalous acts in the university seems to have as little foundation; Prynne (*Canterburies Doome*, 359) mentions him as one

of the men 'very infamous both for Arminian and Popish Errors,' whom Laud had helped to masterships in the university, the others being Brookes of Trinity, Beale of St John's, Cosin of St Peter's, Lany of Pembroke, Sterne of Jesus; all these he charges with introducing Popish innovations, but against Dr Martin no particular crime is charged; for, while the chapels of St John's, King's, Trinity, and Peterhouse and the church of St Mary the Great, are described as having been much ornamented with altars, candlesticks, crucifixes and pictures, nothing is said of Queens' (*Cant. Doome*, 73, 74). Dr Cosin, master of St Peter's college and prebendary of Durham, was the chief delinquent: most extraordinary charges of ultra-ritualism were brought against him, for which he was the first on whom the parliament poured forth its wrath. He was deprived of all his preferments on 22 Dec. 1640, and 'continually harrassed and perplexed with Pursevants, Messengers, Imprisonments, &c. till they had quite hunted him out of the kingdom' (Walker, ii. 59). Though most of the charges were groundless or highly exaggerated, he himself mentions (in a letter dated Durham 4 Aug.) that in 1637 a small organ was given to his college 'for the scholars private Practice of Singing in the Parlour,' and requests Mr Joseph Mede, fellow of Christ's college, to allow his workmen to tune it (Peck, *Des. Cur.* xi. 14).

The spirit, which in 1834 animated R. M. Beverley, LL.B., in his letter to the duke of Gloucester, seems to have possessed Marchmont Needham, the writer of one of the extreme party newspapers of this period. The craving of the nation for news of the great struggle was supplied by many *Mercurius's*, *Aulicus*, *Rusticus*, *Pragmaticus*, *Anti-Pragmaticus*, *Melancholicus*, *Anti-Melancholicus*, *Hibernicus*, *Academicus*, *Politicus*, *Militaris*, *Publicus*, *Reformatus*, *Britannicus*; of these the latter had a standing quarrel with the first, which was edited by John Birkenhead, M.A., afterwards Knight and LL.D. (Wood, *Ath.*). *Mercurius Britannicus* was printed at London by George Bishop and Robert White, and in no. 22, 'from Monday the 5. of February to Monday the 12. of February 1644,' we find (p. 172) the following description of Cambridge in answer to some complaints of the *Mercurius Aulicus*:

He tells us of an *Ordinance of Parliament*, given to the Earle of *Manchester*, for *displacing* Masters and Fellows of Colledges in *Cambridge*, and is it not time? for the Colledges were growne very Abbies, and Pories; Oh the Pottle pots of Sack and Claret: Oh the double Iuggs of Ale, which have frequented those Learned Cloysters! and usually the Master, he had a wife, and a Daughter or two, and they kept a Monastery, or Nunnery in a part of the Colledge, and those were such carnall arguments to the young *Scotists*, and *Thomists*; and you will not beleieve how the Fellowes, and the yong Friers would resort to the Masters lodgings, and what *logick* they would use to prove *simple Fornication* lawfull, and what divinity they had for *illegall Copulations*; Oh! there was *Martyn*, Master of Queens, one that commenced as high a degree in Luxury as any, and *Cousens* of Peter-house, that was made up of oathes and Popery, and *Beale* of *St. Johns*, that was all pride, and Prerogative, and *Bombridge* [of Christ's] and *Love* of Bennet the two learned Neutralls of *Cambridge*, that have been taking a nap, and sleeping at our Distractions; I am amazed at these Learned Things in scarlet, that they look not red in the face, as well as the Gowne, thus to withdraw their hands from a *Reformation*; were *Jewell*, and *Martyn*, and *Bucer*, and *Cranmer* alive, they would be ashamed to owne these codlings of *Cambridge*, these medlers of Divinity.

The descriptions given here and elsewhere by *Mercurius Britannicus* resemble those given of other clergymen by White's Century, and, as far as the character of the above masters is concerned, are probably just as truthful.

However much the clumsy wording of the warrant above given might cause derision among the royalists, it was none the less efficacious for removing Dr Martin from his mastership.

Of the three heads of colleges imprisoned at Ely house, Dr Beal got exchanged, and repaired to Oxford, where the Court then was; during the time of his being there, he was (in 1646) nominated to the deanery of Ely, but, owing to the wars, was never admitted. After the king's death, he joined Charles II. on the continent and went as chaplain with the

royalist ambassadors to Spain in 1650, and there he died 1 Oct. 1651. Dr Martin and Dr Sterne were still detained.

On 27 June 1644, the 16th day of the primate's trial, the licensing of the 'Historicall Narration' was brought as a charge against him. He said in his History, 'If Dr *Martin* did this, tis more than I remember; nor can I so long after give any account of it. But Dr Martin is Living and in Town, and I humbly desired he might be called to answer. He was called the next Day, and gave this Account.' The primate possibly intended to write Martin's account on the opposite page, but nothing is recorded of what he said. (Works [Bliss], iv. 290.)

While imprisoned at Ely-house Dr Martin drew up on 4 July 1644 a protest against the appointment by the intruded society of a proctor for the year 1644-45, it being the turn of Queens' college to present (III Lease-book. fo. 121. b.).

In Dei Nomine, Amen. Coram vobis Notario Publico, publicâque et authenticâ personâ, ac testibus fide dignis hic præsentibus, Ego Edvardus Martin, sacræ Theologiæ professor, præsidens sive magister Collegii Reginalis in Academia Cantabrigiensi omnibus melioribus viâ, modo et juris formâ necnon ad omnem quemcunque juris effectum exinde quovis modo sequentem seu sequi valentem dico, allego et in his scriptis in jure propono et protestor; Quod cum de jure et statutis universitatis Cantabrigiensis de tempore in tempus hominum memoriam superans usitatis et observatis, nominatio et præsentatio alicujus personæ fide dignæ pro exercitio officii Procuratoris in dictâ universitate pro hoc anno sequente ad Magistrum et socios legitimos ejusdem Collegii spectaverit et pertinuerit, et sic spectet et pertineat in præsentî, Ego præfatus Edvardus Martin incarceratus jam et violenter detentus, animo et intentione Privilegia, Immunitates, Libertates, Statuta, ac Ordinationes ejusdem universitatis et Collegii inviolabiliter et inconcusse præservandi contra nominationem et præsentationem, seu jam factam seu in posterum fiendam alicujus personæ (per prætensores Magistrum et Socios in dictum Collegium jam obtrudentes) in officium Procuratoris universitatis Cantabrigiensis (in absentîâ meâ Præsidentis legitimi ejusdem Collegii ac contra voluntatem meam) jam nominatæ seu in posterum nominandæ pro hoc anno sequente, ac contra omnia et singula acta et gesta exinde sequentia seu sequi valentia ad omnem juris effectum protestor, ac nunquam in posterum iisdem aut eorum cuilibet in

aliquo consentire, sed huic protestationi meæ in omnibus et per omnia adhærere intendo. Super quibus requiro vos notarium publicum ac testes etc.

EDVARDUS MARTIN:

Lecta interposita et subscripta fuit hæc protestatio per præfatum Edvardum Martin sacræ Theologiæ professorem Quarto die mensis Julii An: Dom: 1644 in ædibus Dñi Ep̄i Elien intra parochiam Sancti Andreæ in Holborne London notorie sit' et situat' coram me Notario publico subscripto ac testibus inferius nominatis, qui protestatus est ceteraque fecit et exercuit prout in hac schedula continetur super quibus etc. præsentibus tunc et ibidem Gu^{mo}. Beale sacræ Theologiæ professore, Johanne Keeling armigero et Edmundo Boldero in artibus magistro testibus ad id specialiter requisitis etc.

Testibus

Gulielmo Beale
Richardo Marsh
Johanne Keeling
Edmundo Boldero.

Ita testor GULIELMUS ffISHE,
Notarius publicus.

In the Old Parchment Register (fo. 24. b.) the appointment is thus given: 'Mr Sillesby chosen Proctor for y^e yeere ensuing beginning at Michaelmasse next, by y^e Consent of y^e President and maior part of y^e fellowes.'

'A^o. 1644-5. Jan. 7. When the sentence of execution was passed upon AB^p. Laud, he petitioned the Lords, that Dr Martyn, Dr Haywood and Dr Sterne might be permitted to come to him to comfort him: they [agreed, but the Commons] were so cruel and envenomed that a negative was absolutely put on the two former, and when they allowed Dr Sterne to go, it was under condition, that two of his bitter enemies and their tools Stephen Marshall and Herbert Palmer or one of them, was to be always with him, when in conference with the ABishop, which in effect was equal to a refusal. V. Journals of the house of Commons, Vol. 4. p. 12.' (MS. Cole vii. 148 (152). b). History of the Troubles and Trial of Archb. Laud in Laud's Works [Bliss], iv. 423-4.

By his will made 13 Jan. 1643-4 the primate left Dr Martyn his 'ring with a hyacinth in it,' and similar legacies to others, that had been his 'chaplains in house' (Laud's Works [Bliss], iv. 444). Archbishop Laud was beheaded 10 Jan. 1644-5.

'During his Imprisonment...he had a Ticket sent to him at *Ely-House* for the 20th Part of his Estate; but the Sum which they demanded of him under that Notion, was such an extravagant one, that he desired they would take the Nineteen Parts to themselves, and leave him the Twentieth; viz. of that Estate which their Demand supposed him to have' (Walker, part ii. p. 155¹).

When Ely house was 'to be dissolved for the receipt of wounded soldiers, Dr Martin was to have gone to y^e Marshallsey in Southwark, but with much ado (by Sr Phil. Stapleton, who was sometimes Dr Roberts his pupill [in Queens' college], but read unto by Dr Martin amongst his pupils), he obtained leave to go along with Dr Stern the 2^d time to the Lord Petres house, where he continued till he got out.'

Among the papers referring to Edward Martin preserved in Queens' college is the following fragment of the draft of a letter in his handwriting, but without his signature, to which Richard Bryan has added 'To Sr Phil. Stapleton I thinke.' From the words 'now almost these five yeeres,' it would appear to have been written about July or August 1647.

I found myselfe soe throughly bereft of all comforts in relation to w^h men may any way desire to live in this world, as bereft of all goods, sequestr'd from all livelyhood, destitute of friend and inthralld to most strict imprisonment, having not any leave though my life should depend thereon at any time to stir out of doores, for now almost these five yeeres shifted from prison to prison; by land and by water, exhausted of all meanes to buy bread, yet finding a subsistance

¹ In *Persecutio Undecima* or the Churches eleventh Persecution, being a Brief of the Fanatical Persecution of the Protestant clergy of the Church of England. [Printed in the year 1648. London (reprinted) 1681, pp. 36, small fo.] p. 36, it is thus given: 'To Dr. *Martin* they sent a Ticket in Prison at *Ely-house*, who desired them to take the twentieth part, so that they would promise to send him the remaining nineteen parts of that Estate which they supposed him to have.'

(though a very poore one) by divine Providence and credit wth some frends, soe that in the condition I conceaved mysele in the terme of all humane misery and soe quieted my mind from all feares of any thing that I had to fall from in this world and exercis'd mysele only in the intuition of an other. But, noble S^r, soe it is that being not conscious to mysele of any injury or damage by mee done to any man living, nor being challeng'd by any mans accusation I am doom'd (by m^r Knightly his comitteē) to bee singled out from all men in my case and to be comitted a prisoner to the Marshalsey in Southwarke, where I can nether have convenient lodging, aire, wayes or opportunityes to send to frendes to accomodate mee wth such necessary as may preserve mee from famine, and utter extremity.

My humble suite to you is only this that, in case I may not possibly obtain my [li-]berty (upon baile to appeare upon any terme to bee limited by them selves) yet that I may bee carryed to any prison where others of my owne ranke and condition are (as the Fleete or Peterhouse) and not bee absolutely concluded unheard and (for aught I can heare) unaccused under such an irrevocable sentence of a lingring destruction, as that present death were a great deale more acceptable; or if this may not bee obtain'd, yet I humbly beseech you (if it bee possible) that by you I may understand from whence and how this arrow is shot at mee, that I may attempt (if it bee possible) from thence to procure any remedy.

Pardon S^r this sudden boldnes, wth your Freedome, goodnes, hon^r and Fame in every mouth of men oppress'd extorts from him who hath formerly beene and must ever professe himselfe to bee

Your Impotent Client and Servant but allwayes
unfainedly ready to serve you.

While in custody there, in June 1647, he drew up a mock petition to the Lords, 'written in a manly spirit of boldness, and displaying the detestable hypocrisy and villany of those times and his own sufferings.' This he requested the earl of Manchester to present to the house of Lords in the following letter:

Right Hon^{ble}.

Having had the Fortune to stand in Relation of a Passive object only to your LL.^{pp^e}, and never soe much as yet seeing your Hon^r or being (for ought I know) thereby seene, A poore Prisoner in Long and strict durance cannot possibly find any better way of addresse, than

only to beseech your Hon^r for S^r Tho. Hatton's sake, that y^r LL.^{pps} would bee pleased to perfect that mediation (wherein though y^r Hon:^r did very little, yet your Lo:^{pps} promis'd very much,) w^{ch} at S^r Tho. his request y^r LL.^p was pleas'd to undertake, if it bee but only so farre as to accept and preferre this inclosed Petition as it is intended, and Inscribed to your Hon:^{rs} selfe, and the rest of y^r LL.^{pps} Peeres in that Hon:^{ble} Session from one of the most evident and miserable spectacles of your LL.^{pps} Justice and Greatnes.

Your Hon:^{rs} poor Annihilated Nothing

Anno Incarcerationis quinto
Translationis sextæ primo.
LL.^d Petershouse, Jun. 10.
Addressed :

EDW. MARTIN.

To the Honourable the Earle
[of] Manchester present these
dd,

The seal of this letter is unfortunately lost.

This petition was printed the same year under the following title :

E. M.

A long imprisoned Malignant

HIS HUMBLE

SUBMISSION

TO THE

COVENANT and DIRECTORY :

With some Reasons and Grounds of use to
settle and satisfie tender Consciences.

PRESENTED IN

A Petition to the Right Honourable the LORDS assembled in Parliament, in
Whitsun-week, in the Year, 1647.

Eurip.

Θεοὶ εἰ τὶ αἰσχρὸν δρῶσιν οὐκ εἴσι Θεοί¹.

Printed in the Yeare, 1647.

It is as follows :

¹ Εἰ θεοὶ τι δρῶσιν αἰσχρόν, οὐκ εἰσὶν θεοί.

(Frag. EUR. *Belleroph.*)

To the Right Honourable the Lords
 assembled in the high Court of Parliament,
 The humble Petition of *E. M.* Prisoner in the
 Right Honourable the Lord *Peters* House
 in *Aldersgate-street*.

Sheweth,

That whereas your Lordships humble Petitioner (upon Remonstrance of his case, that he hath been these five years Prisoner to this Honourable House, in which time having suffered the often Plunder of his goods, to the very clothes on his backe, and Sequestration from any benefit of livelihood or maintenance, and being unmarried, is thereby excluded from plea to so much as any fifth part) did thereupon prefer his humble Petition, that your Lordships would be pleased, either to allow him some necessary sustenance out of his owne Estate, or such liberty (upon Baile to appeare before this Honourable House upon any terme to be limited by your Lordships) whereby he might be enabled to seeke, and find some end of his extreame miserie, either by some poore honest life, or death: In answer to which Petition, your Lordships were pleased to returne, that for maintenance out of his owne Estate, it was not in your Honourable power to allow it; and for liberty upon Baile, your Lordships were ready to grant it, but only upon condition of his taking the Covenant before-hand. Hereupon your Lordships humble Petitioner makes request, first of all that he may present to your Honourable Remembrance, that there was a Convocation of this Church representative summoned, and called by the same Authority, together with this present Parliament now sitting, and that the Members of that Convocation (by the Statute of 8. *Hen.* 6.) are to enjoy the same immunities (as touching their Persons and personall Attendants) from imprisonment, that any Peeres in the House of Lords, or Members of the House of Commons (for themselves and theirs) doe challenge to that effect: May it then please your Lordships to give your humble Petitioner leave to present to your honourable Notice, that himselfe is actually at this time a Member of that Convocation; howsoever he shall not insist any further upon this, then your Lordships please, but submits both this, and the law, and Statute it selfe to your honourable arbitrement and pleasures, how far it is to be regarded or superseded; and craves onely leave of your Lordships, that he may without offence expresse his sense and minde in certain considerations upon the sole condition whereon his liberty and livelihood at this present depends.

1. First, he findes this Covenant (for many intrinsecall inordinations in the same, which by divers learned men have been worthily and weightily pressed, and may further be amplified and noted, as your Petitioner is ready to declare, whensoever by your Honours he shall be thereunto required) so opposite to his Religion, Faith, and all his duties to God and man, that daily he doth humbly beseech Almighty God to strengthen him with grace, that he may endure and embrace any extremity of torture or death, rather then in any sense of his own or others take, or seeme to have taken that, which for ought he can any wayes informe himselfe (and other meanes of information in this long and strict durance he can have none) must needs run him into a desperate hazzard of all the good he can hope for in this or any other world.

2. Next, he desires to present to your Honourable considerations, that those Recusants in this Kingdom, who professe themselves of the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, are very seldome (if at all) pressed or urged by any House or Committee (to their great commendation be it ever mentioned) to that Covenant; upon supposition, that they are so farre honest and true to their owne soules and consciences, that they will never sweare that which is inconsistent with their Faith. May it then please your Lordships to consider, that the Church of *England*, as it stood established by divine and humane Lawes, and still stands (to all those men upon whose consciences *Lawes* have any obligation) wherein your humble Petitioner was made a Member of Christ, & hath received such sensible impressions of Gods grace, as obliges him to perseverance therein against all the temptations of the World, the Flesh, or the Devill. May it please your Honors to consider, & assuredly to beleve, that this our Church of Christ may by Gods Grace breed & nourish men every whit as honest and true to their soules and consciences, and as constant to their Faith and Principles, as your Lordships conceive the Church of *Rome* doth, (where notwithstanding Dispensations and mentall Reservations, we are sure we may say without offence to any man, are more impetrable and allowable then with us;) And therefore may it please your Lordships to vouchsafe, that Christian men of this our Church (wherein your very Lordships have held and professed Communion) may finde so much credit and countenance from your Honours, as those of the Church of *Rome* daily doe; and may be thought possibly so farre true and fast to their Principles and Faith, that they cannot admit their soules into a Sacrament and Covenant, wholly destructive to their Religion, and

indeed more individually and immediately penned, meant, and intended by the Authors of it against their Church, Doctrine and Government, then against the Church of *Rome*; there being no mention therein of any singular thing proper to the Church of *Rome*, but either common to us with them, or proper to us alone.

3. May it likewise please your Honours to consider, that all our late Parliaments in *England* (and, most of all, this wherein your *Honours* are now sitting) have professed alwayes great severity, and made strict inquisition against all men that should intend, practise, or endeavour by word, or writing, any alteration of Religion, or Innovation in Doctrine or Worship, as a capitall offence: (and indeed what phantasie can be more derogatory and contrary to all Christian Religion, then that men should be of any Religion that in these last days is to be set up?) wherefore when your Petitioner daily sees and considers men that endeavour, professe, Print, and practise Innovations and Alterations in the Church, Doctrine, Worship, and Government, in the very Creed, in the 39. Articles of our Confession, in all the Ecclesiasticall Canons, Muniments, Ceremonies, Sacraments, and in the whole substance of Religion, the Publike Service of God, and Liturgy of the Church, sealed in the blood of so many Martyrs, and settled by the sanction of so many Parliaments: And when he sees such men goe about every where, not onely with indemnity, and without question, but also rewarded with Preferments, Immunities, Priviledges, for their Apostacie from that Faith which they have so often subscribed, preached, practised, and whereunto before God, Angels, and men, they have plighted their troth: When he sees againe men constant to their Religion, and to their Foundation, persecuted and brought to nought (himselfe especially) not onely with totall and finall Sequestration, but also with a destinie of perpetuall Imprisonment, without all necessaries, even to famine, unles he will forswear and renounce that his Religion, to which if he were not by his owne inclination, education, breeding (but chiefly by the feare of God) obliged, yet the severe proceedings of all Parliaments (this especially) against the introducers of Innovations in Religion, were sufficient to keep him, and awe him, or any man else to his Rule and Conformity: When hee sees such a time of Jubilee and Indulgence on the one side, and when hee beholds such a time of hot persecution on the other side: he cannot entertaine a more honourable opinion of your Lordships, then to conceive, that your Lordships in a zealous prudence (as *Jehu* once served *Baals* Prophets) have a desire to sift and winnow this populous Kingdome, and by such a seeming distri-

bution of rewards and punishments, do intend only to find out, and to root out all those worshippers of *Baal*, those false, hypocritically, adulterate pretenders to a Religion, who manifestly give sentence upon themselves, that either they have all this while formerly (notwithstanding all their subscriptions, Oathes and professions) lived, and gone in a wrong way, or else that they will now swear themselves into a wrong way, for their advantage: Neither can your Petitioner any wayes beleieve, that it can possibly be your Lordships will, & Honourable pleasure, that either he or any constant Christian (who cannot but abhominat such hypocrisie, false dealing, and Merchandise in Religion) should by perjury seem to be what he is not.

4. Besides, may it please your Lordships, to give your Petitioner leave to mention that too, which your Honours know and understand best of all; that there is a great deale of difference between Christian and Pagan Allegiance: Pagan Allegiance is a vertue actuated out of the habit of prudence and Morall goodnesse, acceptable to God, and most commonly rewarded with the temporall goods only, and benefits of this life, but cannot of itselfe alone preferre a man any higher.

Christian Allegiance is a vertue incorporate in the other good workes of a Christian Faith, wrought out of the supernaturall principles of Gods Grace and Word. A pagan may be loyall to his King, because the rule of Prudence and Morall vertue prescribes him so to be. A Christian must be loyall to his King above all men, because the Word of God (above all rules of Morall prudence) commands him so to be: And so it comes to passe that Christian Allegiance issuing from the supernaturall powers of Gods Word, Spirit and Grace, is an act and work of Faith in Christ, and efficacious to preferre the Subject to a supernaturall happinesse in life eternall. Now your Petitioner being obliged by Sacrament no less than 14. severall times to this Christian Allegiance and profession of his Kings Supremacie over all persons in *England* whatsoever, or howsoever; and having likewise as often declared upon Sacrament of Oath, that he doth not beleieve that any Dispensator in the world (no not the Pope himself, the greatest pretender that way that he ever yet heard of) is able to free, or absolve him from that obligation: Now this Covenant quite dissolving that Bond of Christian Allegiance, and obliging him cleane contrary wayes, though he will not judge, much lesse condemne other men; yet if he should take it, all circumstances considered, he could not but judge and condemn himself apostatiz'd from his Christian Allegiance, which is a great part

of that Christian Faith, in which he hath hitherto lived, and wherein he desires God to grant him strength and grace to dye.

5. Moreover, may it please your Lordships seriously to consider, how detestable to all posterity the memory of those Gunpowder Traytors is, who took the Covenant to extirpate our Religion, root and branch, by taking away our King, Queene, Prince, Royall issue, Lords, Commons, Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Deanes, Deanes and Chapters, Arch-Deacons, all the rest of our Ecclesiasticall Hierarchy, and all persons in whom our Religion was conserved¹: There was nothing in the persons destined to destruction, (neither Blood, Nobility, nor any other Malignancie) offensive to the Covenanters and Conspirators, but the Doctrine, Worship, and Government of this Church; and that only of this Church, not that of *Scotland*, *Geneva*, or any to be set up, for those were not in any being here at that time, but prohibited, and proscribed by the same Lawes and penalties, wherby that of the Church of *Rome* was effined; and our whole Nation by a solemn Decree hath devoted already to God Almightye the perpetuation of the 5. of *November*, throughout all Generations, to an Anniversary Thanksgiving for that his preservation of this Doctrine, Worship and Government in these blessed persons, without whose conservation, Posterity had never come to see this light; and in this Thanksgiving all men of this Church for these 42 yeares have ingaged their Soules to Almighty God, either cordially, or at least hypocritically (your humble Petitioner for his part professeth cordially): with what face or heart then can he possibly sweare to the extirpation of that Religion, for the preservation whereof before men & Angels, he hath so often given God hearty thanks?

Or with what devotion can he ever againe upon the 5. of *November* enter into Gods House, to give God thanks and praise for the preservation of that Religion, which God sees him entered into a Covenant to extirpate? Nay, your humble Petitioner appeales only to your Honourable Lordships, whether the blood of our fore-Fathers and Ancestors, shed, and ready to be shed in Martyrdome, for the Profession and maintenance of this Faith, Worship, and Government (and not that of *Scotland* or *Geneva*) would not cry to Heaven for

¹ 'That we shall in like manner, without respect of persons, endeavour the extirpation of Popery, Prelacy, (that is, Church Government by Archbishops, Bishops, their Chancellours and commissaries, Deans, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, and all Ecclesiasticall Officers depending upon that Hierarchy)...' Solemn League and Covenant.

vengeance against their Posteritie, that should now justifie their Persecutors, and swear themselves into the Office to extirpate all, without any exception of King, or Parent, if addicted to that Religion, for which they so readily laid down their lives? And whether the blood of those Gun-powder Conspirators can bee silent against these men that enter into Covenant now adayes to extirpate that Religion, for the attempting whereof, the mouthes of the new Confederates even to this day give sentence upon those Gunpowder Covenanters, that they justly deserved those shamefull deaths and executions, which by legall judgements came upon them? Your Lordships Petitioner is therefore confident, that in your Honourable and Noble Bloods there cannot be any desire, that either he, or any true Christian Englishman should give the world an instance of such degenerous unworthinesse.

6. Last of all, seeing that your Lordships humble Petitioner after the losse of all in this world, at your Honourable pleasure hath passed the probation of 5. yeares in 6. Gaoles, by land and by water, with plunders, Sequestrations, necessities, want of all meanes and support, save (that onely which at this blessed time we solemnly celebrate) the mission of God the Comforter into the hearts of faithfull Christians; (the publike commemoration of that too by the consequence of this Covenant (should your Petitioner take it) he must swear for ever hereafter to abandon;) and seeing that all these Sufferings have not been of force to impugne the Grace of God, by which only (and not by any strength or ability of his own) he professes himselfe to outstand.

May it therefore please your Honours, that this 5. yeares probation of extremities, may suffice to give your Lordships indubitable satisfaction, that your humble Petitioner cannot by any meanes of life, or death, bee moved to enter into this Covenant; and therefore that your Honours would be pleased to thinke of any other course for the expiation of your Lordships displeasure upon him, rather then to order him to perpetuall imprisonment, even unto death, and that by want and Famine too, only for the preservation of that Faith, in which he hath with unspeakable comfort engaged his Soule to Almighty God.

And Your Petitioner shall pray, &c.

Soon after this the following order was made:

3 July 1647.

At the Committee of the House of Commons
for Prisoners.

It is ordered that D^r Martin and D^r Sterne do bring to this Com.^{tee} sitting in y^e Queenes Court Westm^r, on Munday comese-night (being y^e 12th day of July instant) their Baile and y^t y^e keeper of Peterhouse do come along w^h them accordingly.

Ri. KNIGHTLEY.

To the Keeper of
Peter-house.

‘D^r Stern went out upon Baile: D^r Martin continued in still, untill at last, by the help of M^r Welden¹, a sequestered Parson in Leicestershire, he escaped out, about August 1648. After this he got to M^r Henry Cookes at Thorington in Suffolk [a younger son of sir Edward Coke, who had been fellow-commoner of the college, being admitted 1607] w^h whom he lived in a disguise under the name of M^r Matthewes till the year 1650. Then being taken by some soldiers from Yarmouth, he was carried up to London, and by Bradshaw (president of the councill of state) comitted, May 23. prisoner to the gate-house². Whence after a while, upon some meanes made to Colonel Walton (one of the foresaid Councel) in Bradshaws absence, he was released, and acquitted from his breakeing prison etc. Then returning into Suffolke, he continued there under his own name and habit, till his goeing beyond sea: where he lived (for the most part w^h the ld^r Hatton in Paris,) for 7 or 8 yeers before the kings restoracon.

R. BRYAN.’

During his abode on the continent he ‘neither joyned with the Calvinists, nor kept any Communion with the Papists: but

¹ Robert Weldon (of Christ Church Oxford, M.A. 1615) was rector of Stony Stanton Leic. Being much persecuted, he was compelled to leave England, and died abroad before the Restoration (Walker, part ii. p. 400).

² Richard Drake, fellow of Pembroke hall and rector of Radwinter Essex, writes thus in his Autobiography (MS. Baker xxxvi. 195): ‘Maii 24 (1650), Reverendus Amicus meus Edvardus Martinus S.T.D^r., Collegii Reginalis apud Cantabrigienses legitimus Præfectus, Domui de Portâ Westmⁿⁱ dictæ damnatur.’

confined himself to a Congregation of old English and Primitive Protestants: where by his regular Life and good Doctrine, he reduced some Recusants *to*, and confirmed more doubters *in* the Protestant Religion, so defeating the jealousies of his foes, and exceeding the expectation of his friends.' And notwithstanding the reproach of popery and other accusations cast upon the regular clergy and on this worthy Doctor in particular by Prynne, he 'was offered (as I have heard)' says Lloyd (p. 463), 'honorable accommodations by some in the Church of *Rome*, but he accepted them not, because he said, *He had rather be a poor Son of the afflicted, but Primitive church of England, than a Rich Member of the flourishing, but corrupt Church of Rome.*'

Lloyd's account of Dr Martin's conduct while in France, as to his unshaken fidelity to the English Church, (though his words are borrowed from Fuller's description of Dr Cosin, *Church History*, B. xi. sect. iii. n°. 38), is fully confirmed by his own letters, and the following curious document. In the college library (N. 1. 31.) is an interleaved copy of the Prayer-book (fo. London, Barker, 1634) originally belonging to Richard Bryan and bequeathed to the college in 1722 by Ralph Perkins canon of Ely. It contains a leaf of paper fastened in before the title-page, with a form of prayer to be used on 30 Jan. 1658. It is in Dr Martin's handwriting, and has the appearance of being his composition, as for the collect for the day he had first written, 'Almighty God and heavenly Father, w^h of thy everlasting providence and tender mercy to...' the beginning of one of the prayers in the service for 5 November, and afterwards passed his pen through these words, and wrote over them the first words of the prayer for the sovereign in the daily service.

In Die Inaugurationis.

Venite, Exultemus.

Ps. 20. 21. 85. 118.

Lectio 1^{ma}. 1 Josuah. vel 2 Chron. Cap. i. Lectio 2^{da}. Cap. 13 [Rom.]

Reliqua sequuntur ut in matutinis usque ad finem Orationis Dñcæ inclusive. Post quam.

Versic. O Lord save the King. Resp. Who putteth his trust in thee.

Vers. Send him help from thy holy place. Resp. And evermore mightily defend him.

Vers. Let his enemyes have no Advantage against him. Resp. Let not the wicked approach to hurt him.

[Vers.] Indue thy Ministers wth righteousness, &c.

The first Collect for the Day. O Lord our heavenly father, high and mighty, &c.

Second Collect for peace. 3 for peace.

Then the Letany usq. ad finem. Infirmittates nostras quæsumus Dne. Porro ut sequitur.

Almighty God our Heavenly Fa. by whom Kings do raigne and Princes are set up to rule thy people, w^{ch} hast in thy m^{cy}, power and providence even in a time of dismall horror and most fearfull expectation, defended, and preserv'd under the shadow of thy wings in the rightfull succession of his kingdomes thy Servant o^r Sover. L^d. K. Ch. the 2^d these 9 yeeres, and thereby in the midst of y^e sorrowes y^t otherwise oppresse us dost refresh, and Comfort our soules by so lively a pledge in y person of o^r soveraigne of the returne of our Captivity, and Maintenance of thy Gospell, and Catholique and Apostolique Religion amongst us. Wee praise and magnify thy Name for this thy great and marveyulous mercy, and providence. And wee do here before Angells, men, and y whole world, offer, vow, and devote our selves, soules, bodyes, and fortunes to thy divine, and Heavenly Ma^{tie} in all Duty of thankfullnes, to beare all true, and loyall Obedience, fidelity, and service to this thy Serv^t. o^r most rightfully Sovera., thus graciously and miraculously preserv'd, and sustain'd against all power of darknes by thy imediate had of onipotence manifested to us and all the world, and especially to his Ma^{tie} in thy wonderfull and manyfold mercyes, and not in those utmost dreadfull judgments w^{ch} our sinnes, our forefathers, and our whole Nation have deserved. Wherefore we most humbly Beseech thee of thine infinite goodnes, and fatherly m^{cy} thus alwayes to Bl^{ss}e protect, and direct his Ma^{tie} by thy Grace, and heavenly favour against all his enemyes, and their associates, that hee may allwayes prayse, and magnify thy Great, and holy Name: serve, obey and please thee in all acceptable feare, faith and godlines: vanquish and overcome all thine, and his enemyes in the strength of thy salvation: governe thy people in peace and righteousness: and finally after a long and prosperous raigne on earth obtaine that everlasting Croune in Heaven, through thy Son o^r L. G. and Saviour J. C. Amen.

Collecta pro Reginâ et Prosapiâ. Pro Ecclesia Anglicana. Pre-
catiuncula Chrysostomi. Benedictio.

In Synaxi nihil variatur tantu pro Collecta Diei ante Epist. et
Evangelium substituenda est Collecta Dñicæ extremæ post Trinitatis.

Epistola. 1 Petri. 2. 11. eadem cum Epistola Dñicæ 3^æ post Pascha.
Evangelium. Math. 22. 16. And they sent unto him, &c. Idem cum
Evangelio Dñicæ 23 post Trinitatis.

Dr Martin's address at Paris was 'Fauxbourg St Germain
Rue St Dominique, vis-à-vis la rue de Bellechasse.' In the old
maps there is a large house marked at this place: this was
probably the residence of lord Hatton.

Of his own sufferings from the time of his imprisonment in
the Tower till the last days of his exile, he writes thus to Mr
Richard Watson on 5 April 1660 N.S. (Dr Martin's Five
Letters, p. 51-2.):

But in satisfaction to your very necessary Interrogatories: I
can answer but for one, who having been habituated these eighteen
years, to nothing but Prisons, Ships, wandrings, and solitude, hath
alwaies been very well satisfied with one Meal a day, and at night
a Crust of Bread, and a Cup of any Drink. That I most desire every-
where is Cider, or, in defect of that, Water (if it bee anything neer
so good as here at *Paris*) for I drunk no Wine for thirteen years
together, before I came out of *England*.

At some period he seems to have paid his respects to his
exiled sovereign, the place where Charles II. then resided is
however not intelligibly given in the following extract (*Five
Letters*, p. 66):

Good Sir, remember my best Respects to Mr C. and let him
know I am very sorry he should have occasion to desire anything
of mee, wherein I am so unable to satisfie him. For I never was
at St Colomb (above a quarter of an hour, to discharge my bounden
Duty and Homage to our *Sacred Sovereign*) and that not in the time
of any Sermon or Prayers.

THE president's care for the decent worship of God in the college chapel and for the promotion of obedience in all members of the house to the laws of the church, may be seen from the college regulations made during his mastership.

In Nomine Dei. Amen.

Jan. 20, 1631.

Unanimi consensu Præsidentis et Sociorum sancitum est, Quod illa summa, quæ antehac (a presidente, sociis, Bibliotistis, Scholaribus, et aliis quibuscunque in hoc Collegio sub habitu scholastico degentibus) taxata fuit singulis anni quartis in stipendium subpromi, dehinc cedat in usum sacelli, unde Cerariæ, Lucernæ et alia ad solemniorem divinorum officiorum celebrationem comparentur: Donec Divina Gratia aliquem pium nobis in hunc finem Benefactorem excitaverit, aut Collegium aliquo modo ditaverit, quo possit suos alumnos hoc onere liberare. Januarii die 20^{mo} Anno Dñi (juxta computum Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ) 1631.

EDOARDUS MARTIN.

(Old Parchm. Reg. 128. b.)

On 22 March 1631-2, king Charles the first and his queen came from Newmarket to Cambridge and went thence to Royston that night, after visiting Trinity college and King's college. On the occasion of the royal visit two comedies in English were prepared, 'The Rival Friends,' by Peter Hausted of Queens', the president's curate at Uppingham, and 'The Jealous Lovers,' by Thomas Randolph of Trinity. Before the arrival of the king and queen 'there seems to have been a controversy among the heads, as to which should have the precedence.' 'Chiefly, it would appear, through the influence of the Vicechancellor, Dr Butts, Hausted's play was acted first,' by Hausted himself and other Queens' men, Hausted undertaking two parts; but the subject was a 'satire against simony and other scandals of ecclesiastical patronage,' and the play was, as has happened to greater writers, an unmistakeable failure. When he printed it in 1633 he speaks (on the title-page and in the preface) of its having been 'cried down by boys, faction, envy and confident ignorance,' and speaks also 'of the black-mouthed calumny, base aspersions and unchris-

tian like slanders' which had been directed against it. To make Hausted's failure the more annoying, Randolph's comedy seems to have been very successful. (Masson, *Milton*.)

A copy of the play with the names of the actors, formerly belonging to Thomas Alston (admitted pensioner of Queens' college 7 Nov. 1626), is preserved at the British museum (644. b. 45).

The parts of this comedy were taken by the different members of the college, fellows and scholars, masters, bachelors and undergraduates. Among the latter, performing the part of 'Placenta [Stipes]' wife, a midwife, we find 'Piercen.' This was John Pearson of Norfolk, admitted sizar 10 June 1631 under Mr Ward as tutor, afterwards the celebrated bishop of Chester. He was son of Robert Pearson, archdeacon of Suffolk and rector of Snoring, a former fellow of Queens' college. After his admission we find in Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 17, that on '20 Jan. 1631' 'concessum est Joanni Person [D^{ris}. Mountaine] fundationis alimonio frui,' and at fo. 129 on 7 Sept. 1632 an 'Allowaunce of halfe a yeere graunted to Person for the time hee was scholler of this house.' On 28 March 1632 he was admitted scholar of King's, and on 28 March 1635, fellow.

Dr Butts 'was a man of great kindred and alliance, in Norfolk and Suffolk, with the best of the gentry; was rich both in money and inheritance; had a parsonage in Essex, and this Mastership He seemed to have had an high esteem of his merit in government the last two years; and, because the King and Court gave him thanks and countenanced him in regard of his diligence in the plague-time, he (according to that "*Quæ expectamus facile credimus*") began to hope for great matters. To consummate these he desired to be Vice-Chancellor the third time, because of the King's coming. He hath been observed somewhat to droop upon occasion of missing a prebend of Westminster, which he would have had (as he said) and the Mastership of Trinity¹. But his vexation began when the King's coming approached, and Dr Comber and he fell foul of each other about the precedency of Queens' and Trinity comedy—he engaging himself for the former. But the

¹ Dr Comber was appointed ——— 1631.

killing blow was a dislike of that comedy and a check of the Chancellor [Lord Holland], who is said to have told him that the King and himself had more confidence in his discretion than they found cause, in that he thought such a comedy fitting &c. In the nick of this came on the protestation of some of both Houses against his admission of the Doctors, and bitter expostulation, and the staying of the distribution for the Doctors' month's continuance, and denying their testimony of the degree, and all because he would not be content to admit some known to deserve well, but, by slanderous instigation, ill. He said then, "*Regis est mandare et in mandatis dare; nostrum est obsequi et obedire.*" But it came from him *guttatim*, and so as made them wonder, who read not the cause in his countenance.' (Letter in State Paper Office quoted by Masson, *Life of Milton*, 222, 223.)

The excitement was too much for the vicechancellor's mind, and it gave way, and he hanged himself in his bed-room.

The public disputations of the fellows were according to the university statutes held on Fridays in full term. It was decreed on 3 Dec. 1632 that the fellowship suppers, which used to be held on the day of the disputations, should be transferred to some other day that was not a fast day, and a fine of 20s. to the use of the library was imposed on every fellow who should transgress this regulation.

Decretum est unanimi consensu Præsidentis et sociorum, ne quis sacris ordinibus initiatus a Collegio hoc nostro admittatur ad petendum aliquem gradum in Academia, nisi qui prius in Capella Collegii fecerit rem divinam juxta formam Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, quo nobis aliquatenus constet de ejus obedientia et observantia rituum et Canonum Anglicorum sub pœna quadraginta solidorum communis applicandorum ex stipendio illius socii, qui in hac re delinquentis petitioni subscripserit. Apr. 6. 1633.

EDOARDUS MARTIN.

(Old Parchm. Reg. 129. b.)

On 2 Aug. 1632 the college made an order to contribute £33. 13s. 4d. towards the reparation of St Paul's cathedral (Old Parch. Reg. fo. 128. b), a work begun by James I., continued

by Charles I., and in which bishop Laud was very zealous, 'not only procuring the bounty of others, but expending his own estate thereon.' (Fuller, *Worthies*, (Tegg), ii. 335; Dugdale, *St Paul's*, 157-160.)

In 163... Peter Hausted's Latin play of 'Senile Odium' was performed at Queens' by the students of that house. It was printed at Cambridge in 1633, and, among the commendatory Latin verses prefixed to it, are some iambics by Edward King, fellow of Christ's.

In R. Crashaw's poems we find one thus headed: 'Upon the death of a Gentleman.' It begins 'Fatherless and fond mortality!' In a copy of this in the Bodleian Library is appended to the title 'i.e. Mr. Chambers fellow of Queens' college, Cambridge.' This was Michael Chambers, B.A. 1628-29, M.A. 1632, who became fellow in 1630 and dying, was buried 16 Feb. 1633-4 in the chapel of the college (St Botolph's *Register*).

In 1634 Peter Hausted preached before the university, and in his sermon used language, which gave great offence to some, as may be seen from the following letter (dated 4 Nov. 1634) of Dr Martin to William Bray chaplain to archbishop Laud: it is among the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian library (no. 158, fo. 116).

Most worthy Sr,

When I came home last Saturday night I founde all men euen in prayers time at a Congregation in the Regent House, and when they came home they told mee that the Vice-Chr. had acted a kind of Sophister's speach against them who would not suffer their iⁿunities and Charters to bee maintain'd against the craft and malice of whom-soeuer. And that hee & Bambridge had gotten a most absurd letter drawn w^{ch} was read to the whole University and should have beene sent under their seal to my Lo^ds Grace had not Mr Smith of St John's stopp'd it who was one of the Caput Senatus in Honyword's absence; the Vice-Chr. was soe impetuous and fonde of this project that, being admonished by divers that the time was past for any busines in a Congregation (for all Colledge bells had rung to prayers) hee sent notw^hstanding up and downe the towne for Siddall (who had served his turne a little before in an other busines of faction and was newly gone home) and held the University in the meane time till prayers

were done, & was faine in conclusion (when y^t Siddall could not bee found nor they any longer see) to dismisse the company *re infecta*. Would you thinke it? Siddall, a man who in pretence of infirmity hath not beene at Church these 5 yeares, in strength of a Faction should bee brought to a contentious Congregation.

But next day here preached by chaunce at St Maryes my Curate at Uppingham, Mr Hausted. His sermon I have sent you up as hee preached it, upon his oath, wh. I would entreat you to read carefully. I suppose you may find some indiscretions of expression such as may deserve reprehension, advice, councell, but none that can deserue punishment. Yet because hee preached for reverence, alacrity, purity and order in God's service, for adoration in Churches, and bowing at the B^d name, for the surplis and other Ceremonyes, and for that hee preached that himselfe had seene very graue men in that place neglect their duties and heard many in the Country excuse their profane [conduct] upon the practise of graue men in the University: Because in one place he told them that the Dutch, who are noted to bee naturally slo- uenly, doe scoffe and gibe at all other nations for two (sic) much nicety: Upon this hee was taken immediately from the pulpit, arrested and comitted in the Church, drawne through the street from the pulpit to the Consistory w^h the greatest uproare and concourse of people that ever I saw at any arraignment, and thus a Court call'd, the tribunal set. Hausted, arraign'd and sentenced by Loue, Ward, Bambridge, Bachcroft and Sancroft, only upon these two points, for taxing the University and abusing nations, namely, the Dutch. In conclusion too, the Vice-Ch^r. there by his owne authority suspended him, and all to foile the matter of the sermon wh. the people, the Vice-Chaun^r. as hee went to the Consistory stucke not to perstringe his Ma^{ties}. declaration (I hope if it be lawfull to daunce it is lawfull to doe this act upon this daye, etc.). Hee might have appointed him a day indeed to have brought in a copy of his sermon. But to call a court to sit *pro tribunali* to exact and take an oath to suspend (w^h Academicall suspension) to cause an uproare of at least 500 people all the afternoone in the streets & that before evening prayer; which I finde not only to bee forbidden but greivously censurable by Civill Canon & Comon law. As particularly (w^h. I would desire you to peruse) Lib. 3, Codicis tit. 12. cap. ult. de feriis; & Decretal. lib. 2, tit. 9, cap. Oms. dies dominicos, et cap. Conquestus est nobis. The next day after hee had laid downe his office, I was soe bold to tell him thus much: Now that you have slept upon the busines I pray con-

sider what you have done through ignorance, pride and factious zeale, that wh. was never heard of in University, Church, Kingdome or X^{tian}. world for a preist to be hal'd from the pulpit through the street to the consistory, and the Court call'd and set upon the Sunday before Euening prayer w^hout any cause of heresy, treyson or haynous crime pretended. Search all the booke of Martyrs, & if Papists or any Religion or Westminster Hall can [give] you a precedent I will incurre your danger. Assure yourselfe wee live in such a state as will bee sensible (though in a poore Curat's behalfe) of that done by a principall officer of an University, w^h may make them scandalous over all Christendome. But Loosers I hope may leave to speake. Hee is my Curate in a regular market towne, and nether his poverty nor meritts will suffer mee to put him out, and yet by this meanes hee is made unusefull for the cure, for whensoever he shall hereafter in that parish eyther publiquely or privately speak for any Church order, he shall be twitted that what hee speakes is but that hee was haled through the streetes for at Cambridge. I am most sorry that hee hath any reference to mee.

Dr Beal is chosen Vicechan^r. this morning & admitted, the Prouost contrary to all expectation came back from Ely before hee intended, was discreet, valiant and deserved all incouragement. I would you could take occasion to take any notice of it. For Dr Cumber, hee contrary to promise and reason shewed himselfe very stiffe in the faction, even to the 3^d. and last scrutiny. But I am sorry I am forced to bee thus tedious. I pray as soone as you can Remember mee to the Deane of Windsore, & lend him a sight of this sermon w^h the sūme of this newes. I cannot write to every man I would, and therefore wth. my best loue the like I desire to be done to Mr Sam. Baker,

Yours in his best Respect and Service,

EDWARD MARTIN.

Quee. Coll. Cambr. *Nov. 4, 1634.*

To my most respected and assured
Frende Mr William Bray, Chap-
laine in ordinary attendaunce to
my Lo^{ds}. Grace of Canterbury at
Lambeth these dd.

In 1635 and 1636 the archbishop attempted to visit the university as metropolitan in those matters which were ecclesiastical and properly belonged to his metropolitical juris-

diction. On 12 May 1635 he communicated his intention to the vicechancellor Dr William Beale, and many letters passed between the authorities of the university and the primate. The matter was at last submitted to the king in council and given in favour of the archbishop on 21 June 1636. Letters patent passed the Broad Seal 30 Jan. 1636-7 declaring his right to visit the universities, agreeably to the decision of the king in council, but the archbishop did not proceed any further with the visitation.

On 28 July 1635 the vicechancellor and some of the heads wrote to the chancellor the earl of Holland acquainting him with the archbishop's claim. This was signed by Dr Martin. Most of the other letters from the university have in their extant form no signatures. The letter to the archbishop 19 Dec. 1635, wherein the heads state that they conceive the university 'to be exempt from the metropolitical jurisdiction and visitation of the see of Canterbury' was signed by all the heads except Dr Beale, Dr Sterne, and Dr Martin.

(Laud's Works [Bliss], v. 555-82. Heywood and Wright, *Puritan transactions*, ii. 407-27. Dr H. Smith's *letter books*. *Patrick Papers* [in Univ. Lib.] 23. 22.)

The visitation (as above stated) never took place, but in anticipation of it a paper was sent (22 Sept.) by Dr Cosin master of Peterhouse to the primate, containing the 'Common disorders in the University,' violations of the statutes of the university and of the canons and rubrics of the church. With reference to Queens' college, we find the following: 'In the other colleges St Johns, Queens, Peterhouse, Pembroke and Jesus, they endeavor for order, and have brought it to some good passe. Yet here for Apparel and fasting night Suppers are they faultie still, which with any other thing amisse will be willingly represented' (MS. Baker vi. 152. Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 275, 279, 283).

Edward Lapworth the first Sedleian professor of Natural Philosophy at Oxford in 1618 was admitted pensioner of Queens' college 19 June 1589. He migrated to Corpus Christi college in the following year, was B.A. 1591-2, M.A. 1595,

M.D. 1611. He was also a physician at Bath, where he died 24 May 1636. (Masters' *C. C. C. C.* 331, Wood, *Ath. and Fasti.*)

Jan. 24, 1636. William Gimber chosen Second Cooke of this Colledge by the consent of the M^r and Fellowes for soe long time as hee shall keepe himselfe unmarried and behave himselfe justly and orderly, and alsoe upon Condition that hee put in a bond of 40^{li} as well for the safe custody of all Colledge goodes w^{ch} shall be comitted to his trust as alsoe that hee signify to the M^r for the time being whensoever hee purposeth to enter into the state of wedlocke a full month before he bee to marry, that the Colledge may provide themselves of another Coque in his place and then give him out his borde.

(Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 19.)

On 25 June 1637 Sylvester Adams M.A. fellow of Peterhouse, preached before the university on confession and remission of sins from St John xx. 23, 'Whosoever sins ye remit etc.' and laid down the doctrine that confession of sins to a priest was necessary to salvation, not only *necessitate præcepti* but also *necessitate medii*. Drs Love, Ward and Holdsworth and the vicechancellor Dr Brownrigg took exception against this sermon as scandalous and popish, and Adams was cited before the vicechancellor, who required him to sign a very moderate recantation. This he refused to do, alleging that he had said nothing in his sermon that he believed to be contrary to the doctrine of the church of England; and Dr Martin and some other High Church heads of houses supported him herein. After many meetings of the heads, it was resolved 2 March 1637-8 by a small majority, that Adams should recant, but no further proceedings took place (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 287; MS. Baker vi. 199; Ward, *Gresham professors*, 58; Prynne, *Cant. Doome*, 192, 193; *Sequel to Frend's Trial*, 64, 138; Collier, *Eccles. Hist.* viii. 120ff.).

On 5 Dec. 1637 the old communion plate, 2 flagons, 2 patens and 2 chalices, weighing 152 oz. 19 dwts., was sent up to London to be exchanged for new. The value of the old plate was £38. 4s. 9d., that of the new (weighing 172 oz. 15 dwts.) £58. 11s. 2d. All the chapel plate was marked 'Deo et Sacris Regin: Cant:' (Library Acc. 183.)

On 6 Feb. 1637-8 the play of Valetudinarium was acted in

the college. There are copies of this play in the libraries of St John's college and the university. The author is given as 'Mr Johnson.' In archbishop Sancroft's copy in Emmanuel college (MS. 1. 2. 32) he is further described ('secunda manu') as William Johnson 'Coll. Regin. Soc.': this latter addition is an error. He was admitted pensioner in 1627, was B.A. 1630-1 and M.A. 1634, and became ultimately canon of St Paul's. He died in 1667.

On 1 May 1640 Thomas Fairfax first baron Fairfax of Cameron in the peerage of Scotland died, aged 79. He was admitted fellow-commoner of Queens' college 14 Feb. 1576-7. He was knighted by the earl of Essex in camp before Rouen 1591, was employed as a diplomatist to Scotland by queen Elizabeth, and was created to the peerage by James I. in 1627. His grandson who was of St John's college, was the celebrated parliamentary general.

On 20 Apr. 1641 Dr John Davenant, bishop of Salisbury and late president of Queens' college, died.

In Aug. 1641 the members of the several colleges were assessed to the poll-tax. In the whole university, not counting the servants on the foundation, were 2091 persons, of whom 124 belonged to Queens'. St John's, which contained the largest number of students, had only 280 (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 315).

The number of resident members decreased very rapidly between 1636 and 1642. Dr Hacket mentioned in his speech before parliament on behalf of the deans and chapters 12 May 1641, that in the previous year very few young students had been admitted into the university (Fuller, *Ch. Hist.* sub anno 1641, no. 61). In the years from 1630 to 1639 the average number of admissions was 26. In 1639-40 only 12 were admitted. In 1640-41 the number rose to 20, but in the three years 1641-42, 1642-43, 1643-44 (June 8) only about 16 altogether were admitted.



ON 29 April 1640 the house of commons began to stir about the alterations which had been made in churches and in the college chapels, the putting the Holy Table at the east and close to the wall, etc. The movement thus

begun was not likely to be allayed by the new canons, which the convocation passed after the dissolution of the parliament.

The new parliament was called in Nov. 1640 and the commons continued to agitate the question. On 20 Jan. 1640-1 it was resolved that subscription to the xxxvith canon by young students (ordered in 1616) should not be pressed, as contrary to the Law and the Liberty of the subject; and on 9 April 1641 this order against subscription was extended to all graduates and students whatsoever.

The committee for the universities brought in a bill 'for the better regulating of the universities,' which was read a first time 3 Aug. On 9 Sept. the commons made an order that the colleges should remove the communion tables from the east end of their chapels, take away the rails and level the chancels; they were also to take away all crucifixes, scandalous pictures of any of the Persons of the Holy Trinity or of the virgin Mary, to remove all basins and candlesticks from the communion table, and desist from all bowing at the name of Jesus, or towards the east, or towards the communion table.

The Loyalist party was strong enough in Cambridge to be able to disregard the orders of the commons, and the next few months passed quietly by for the university: however the seizure of the five members 4 Jan. 1641-2 rendered a civil war inevitable, and involved the university and its colleges in terrible disasters.

In the sketch of Edward Martin's life given above it was seen, that on the king's raising his standard at Nottingham a large quantity of plate was sent to him by the colleges, to enable him to make a resistance to the parliamentary party.

The list of the plate and sums of money thus sent is still preserved in the college:

QUEENES COLLEDGE, CAMBR.

Aug. 3, 1642.

The Colledge plate in these dreadfull times of Imminent Danger for the Security thereof deposited wth the Kings most excellent Ma^{ty} (and delivered by his Ma^{ties} Speciall direction unto John Poley Esquire and Servaunt in ordinary attendaunce

to our gracious Prince Charles) upon his Ma^{ties} letters to that purpose and Royall promise of Restitution either in kind or full value according to the quality of the plate. By the unanimous Act and consent of Master and Fellowes.

GILT PLATE.

	Oz.	Qrs. of qrs. of oz.
Dr Perne's bowle w th a cover	43	6
Bishop Jegon's bowle w th a cover	30	11
Lo ^d Charles Stanhope's bowl w th a cover	25	1
Si Deus nobiscū bowl with a cover [taken back Aug. 9, 1642]	29	12
Mr Edward Hastings bowl with a cover	30	14
Mr William Carre's bowl with a cover	32	6
The Erle of Lincoln's bowl with a cover	109	0
Lo ^d St Johns's bowl with a cover	56	3
Sr Francis and Sr George Fane's bowl with a cover	43	6
The Erle of Huntingdon's bowl with a cover	29	12
Lo ^d Rosse's bowl with a cover	27	11
Mr Whaley's bowl with a cover	36	2
Sir Thomas Mildemay's Nut bowl with a cover	15	14
Anthony Brabazon's Bowl with a cover	9	7
Mr Deane Tyndall's Tankard	16	0
A Pillar Salt	15	0
Walter Paramore's Bowl	16	14
Stephen Paramore's Bowl	13	0
Edward Pell's Bowl	10	13
Sume of this page in Ounces	591	4

Received these seuerall parcels to the use of his M^{ty}, August 3,
1642, by mee

John Poley.

PLATE WHYTE.

Mr Thomas Standish his Bowl	12	2
Mr John Killingworth his Bason	50	4
John Manners' Coll. Pott	21	10
John Prescot's Coll. Pott	18	0
Coll. Regin. Joh. Mansell Præs. 1625, Coll. Pot.	14	6
Coll. Regin. Joh. Mansell Præs. 1625, Coll. Pott	14	3
Coll. Regin. Joh. Mansell Præs. 1625, Coll. Pot	14	10

	Qrs. of qrs. Oz. of oz.	
Coll. Regin. Joh. Mansell Præs. 1625, Coll. Pot w th one eare	15	11
Bp Mountaine's Poculū Charitatis	37	0
Charles Hale's Coll. Pott	17	3
James Nessmith's Colledge Pott	17	6
Edward and Antho. Sonds their Colledge Pott	17	15
Thomas Morgan's Coll. Pott	17	11
Jo. Rudston, Tho. Homden [Holmeden], Tho. Wood Silver Flagon	37	0
Thomas John and William Cromwell's Flagon	41	10
Jo. Gore's Tankard	18	7
Robert Bodenham's Tankard	18	1
Wingfield Bodenham's Tankard	19	4
Robert Stapleton's Tankard	16	7
M ^r Arthur Capell's Tankard	13	11
Charles Cotterell's Tankard	19	6
Eleazar Duncon's Tankard	17	10
Thomas Fairfax' Tankard	18	0
Georg Turpin's Tankard	16	12
M ^r Clark's Tankard w th a Bore's head	14	10
Captaine Richard Nevile's Tankard	18	7
Charles Roscarrock's Tankard	16	12
M ^r Richard Worceley's Tankard	18	12
M ^r Henry Beck's Tankard	16	10
M ^r Edward Lennard's Tankard	15	8
Christopher Hutton's Tankard	17	10
Nicholas Spencer's Tankard	14	5
John Caborne's Tankard	17	6
The Sume of this Page in Ounces		<u>654 15</u>

Received these particulars to the use of his M^{ty} Aug. 3, 1642, by mee
John Poley.

WHYTE PLATE.

B ^p Chaderton's bowl and cover	28	3
Matthew Babington's Tankard	13	14
Denner Strutt's Tankard	18	11
Charles Hoskin's Tankard	16	9
Christopher Yelverton's Tankard	17	3
Robert Wildegos's Tankard	13	0
Henry Ewer's Tankard	13	14

	Oz.	Qrs. of qrs. of oz.
Roger Filding's Beaker	11	13
Jo. Wade's Beaker	13	7
Richard Rede's Beaker	12	2
Tho. Bendish's Beaker	12	3
Peter Barne's Beaker	12	11
Jo. Baldwin's Beaker	12	4
Coll. Regin. Jo. Mansell Præs. 1625. A beaker	10	0
Matthew Welbore's Beaker	10	3
Edward Russell's Beaker	11	13
Herbert Randulph's Beaker	12	0
Charles Manners' Old Salt	7	15
An Old Salt, Vmphry Tyndall	10	1
Two little broken wine bowles Coll. Regin. Cant.	10	15
The Sum̄e of this Page in Ounces	268	13
The Sum̄e of the Former Page	654	15
The whole Sum̄e of the Whyte Plate	923	12

Received these particulars to the use of his M^{ty} August 3, 1642,
by mee

John Poley.

In Witnes of our Delivery of all this aforesaid plate to the use
above mentioned wee have set to our hands, August 3, 1642.

Edward Martin, President.	Daniel Wicherley.
Robert Ward.	Anthony Sparrow.
Gamaliel Capell.	Richard Bryan.
Will ^m Cox.	Ambrose Appleby.
Daniel Chaundler.	William Wells.
Thomas Marley.	Edward Natley.

JULY 2^o. 1642.

Received the day and yeare above written of Edward
Martin, D^r in Divinity, Master of Queen's Colledge in
the University of Cambr. the summe of one hundred
eighty five pounds, viz. one hundred for himself and
foure score and five pounds for the fellows of the said
Colledge, w^{ch} money is lent unto the King according to
the intendment and direction of his M^{ties} letters of the
29 of June last to the Vicechancell^r of the said Uni-
versity. I say, R^d by mee,

CLXXX
Vli.

John Poley.

Lent by the severall fellowes of this foresaid summe, viz.

	£
By Mr Coldham	20
Mr Sparrow	10
Mr Hills	10
Dr Capell	10
Mr Marley	5
Mr Cox	5
Mr Wells	5
Mr Wicherley	5
Mr Bryan	10
Mr Natley	5 ¹

The result at Queens' of this step was the imprisonment of the president, 30 Aug. 1642, whose last official act was to take part in an election of fellows on 29 Aug.

The petition of the three colleges for the release of their masters (Dec. 1642) was of no avail, and Dr Martin was kept in prison; and from this time till 11 April 1644 the college was without a head. But he was not to be the only sufferer: and during the 18 months which elapsed before he was ejected from the mastership, the events at Cambridge were very momentous.

The order for freeing students and other graduates at the taking their degrees from the subscriptions imposed upon them was renewed by the commons 12 Jan. 1642-3 and confirmed by the Lords on the 16th. On 17 February the wearing of surplices according to the statutes of the university was declared to be against Law and the Liberty of the subject, and therefore not to be imposed upon any student or graduate whatsoever.

On 27 Feb. leave of absence was granted to all the fellows of Queens' till Midsummer. This was renewed from quarter to quarter till 16 Jan. 1643-4 when it was extended to Michaelmas 1644. (Old Parchm. Reg. 131. b.)

In VI Journale the accounts for the year Mich. 1641-42 are not made up; the monthly accounts are regularly kept, but the names of the fellows, lecturers, bible-clerks and scholars have

¹ This list is also printed, with notes, by C. H. Cooper, esq. F.S.A. in *Antiquarian Communications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, i. 241—252.

no stipend set opposite them, the quarters' and year's expenses are not added up, and the accounts are not audited.

The accounts of the year 1642-43 are still more imperfect. Besides the bare names of the fellows and other members of the foundation, we have the monthly accounts only for October, November and December. The bursar, Heigham Hills, probably took the book away with him after the audit in Jan. 1642-3.

In Feb. 1642-3 lord Capel designed to recover Cambridge for the king, and Cromwell raised 30000 men in the associated counties to defend the town: but, lord Capel abandoning his purpose, all these troops were disbanded except a thousand who remained as a garrison. The large number of parliamentary troops then présent in Cambridge acted 'under feelings of powerful excitement' like soldiers in a fortress taken by storm, rather than as English men in an English town. Acts of violence to the person of the obnoxious malignants and wholesale plunder and robbery of their money, goods, and books were practised, college groves were cut down and the chapels devastated without let or hindrance, along with the childish burning of religious prints. At last the earl of Holland the chancellor represented the lamentable condition of the university to the House of Lords and procured from it (4 March) 'a Protection to prevent them from being plundered and spoiled,' and soon after the earl of Essex forbad all such conduct on the part of his soldiers.

From this time, for about a year, until the puritan party got the complete mastery, the state of the university was very deplorable. The colleges were turned into prisons for the royalists (Baker, *St John's*, ed. by J. E. B. Mayor, 634), or into barracks for the parliamentary soldiers, King's college chapel being converted into an exercising ground for the latter; the bridges belonging to the colleges and the 'small bridges' near to Queens' college were pulled down; the vice-chancellor Dr Holdsworth was seized by order of parliament in May 1643, for licensing the reprinting at the university press of the king's declaration printed at York, and kept first at Ely house and afterwards in the Tower during four years; heads of houses were imprisoned, and fellows and students frightened

away; the solemnities of the public commencement and of the beginning of the university terms were dispensed with from lack of visitors and fear of danger, and the town was garrisoned with troopers, who were quite ready for any act of violence and spoliation against the hated Prelatists.

‘A document in the State Paper Office opens a window through which one can plainly see how sequestrations went on at Cambridge. Houses were rifled, and goods seized. The books of Dr Cosin, Master of Peter House and Dean of Durham, were valued at £247. 10s., and must have formed a good library for those days. The furniture of Dr Laney, Master of Pembroke, is all inventoried, down to “blankets,” “leather chairs,” and “fire irons.” The books of Mr Heath, of Barnet College, are valued at £14; and Mr Couldham’s, of Queen’s, at £10. Horses and furniture are mentioned, and articles are described as taken away in carts under the care of soldiers. Zealous partisans received rewards for information relative to concealed property. An infamous soldier was paid for divulging the secret where books belonging to his brother might be found.’ (Stoughton, *Eccl. hist. of England* [1640-58], i. 493.)

A royalist song of Francis Quarles well enough describes the doings and feelings of the parliamentary party in Cambridge, if the *Querela* be not a tissue of falsehoods:

We'll break the windows, which the whore
 Of Babylon hath painted,
 And when the Popish saints are down
 Then Barrow shall be sainted.
 There's neither cross nor crucifix
 Shall stand for men to see.
 Rome's trash and trumpery shall go down,
 And hey, then up go we.
 Whate'er the Popish hands have built
 Our hammers shall undo,
 We'll break their pipes and burn their copes,
 And pull down churches too;
 We'll exercise within the groves
 And teach beneath a tree,
 We'll make a pulpit of a cask,
 And hey, then up go we.

We'll pull down Universities
 Where learning is profest,
 Because they practice and maintain
 The language of the beast;
 We'll drive the Doctors out of doors,
 And all that learned be,
 We'll cry all arts and learning down,
 And hey, then up go we.

(Chappell, *Popular Music*, ii. 492).

On Good Friday, 30 March 1643, the vicechancellor and such heads of houses as were not in prison, met together to consider the demand that had been made by the parliament for a loan of £6000: but they declared that it was 'against true religion and good conscience for any to contribute to the parliament in this way.' Failing thus to obtain money from the university in a fair and voluntary way, lord Grey of Warke and col. Oliver Cromwell 'took by violence from the bursars of divers colleges such monies as already were brought in unto them, and from the tenants of such colleges which dwelt near at hand such monies as they had in readiness to pay their rents' (*Querela Cantabr.* Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 342).

On 1 April 1643 the two members for Cambridge, Oliver Cromwell and John Lowry, the mayor and several members of the corporation, were by an ordinance of parliament appointed a committee for the town and university for sequestering the estates of delinquent royalists. The colleges, that had assisted Charles I. with money or plate, had their estates accordingly sequestered. But the earl of Manchester having represented (27 Nov.) that this proceeding by depriving the members on the foundation of their incomes, was likely to breed a great distraction in the university, the parliament made a declaration (6 Jan. 1643-4) that the estates of the colleges were not sequesterable for any delinquency of the members, but that the rents were to be regularly paid to the treasurer or bursar, if approved of by the earl of Manchester, or (upon the delinquency of the regular officer) to some other fellow or scholar to be by him appointed. The incomes from college-sources of the delinquent members were to be paid over to the committee for sequestrations sitting

at Cambridge or otherwise, as the earl should order (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 342, 363, 367).

On 28 Aug. 1643 an ordinance of both houses of parliament was made directing that in all churches and chapels all altars and tables of stone should be taken away and demolished. The communion tables were to be removed from the east end of the chancel, the rails taken away, all tapers, candlesticks and basins to be removed from the communion table and disused, all crucifixes, crosses, all images and pictures of any one or more Persons of the Trinity or of the Virgin Mary, all other images and pictures of saints or superstitious inscriptions in churches and chapels were ordered to be taken away and defaced. This ordinance was to be executed in the universities by the several heads of the colleges, but as the societies were naturally not very anxious to deface what had never, since the reformation, been other than ornaments, a more diligent agent was commissioned by the earl of Manchester to do it for them.

William Dowsing the son of Wolfram and Joan Dowsing of Laxfield Suffolk (baptized 2 May 1596) was by the earl of Manchester appointed visitor of the churches in Suffolk and the other associated counties to abolish all the remains of popish superstition in them, as is mentioned in a later hand in the parish register of Laxfield itself. He kept a register of his devastations, of which part, relating to Cambridge, is printed in Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 364-7, from MS. Baker xxxviii. 435, while part relating to Suffolk was printed Woodbridge, 1786, and again London (J. W. Parker) 1844. The British Museum copy of the latter (4715), which belonged to D. E. Davy esq., contains a copy of the earl of Manchester's commission for the defacing of the churches.

Whereas by the Ordinance of the Lords and Comons assembled in Parliament, bearinge date the 28th day of August last, it is amongst other thinges ordained, that all crucifixes, crosses, and all Images of any one or more persons of the Trinity, or of the Virgin Marye and all other Images and pictures of saints and superstitious inscriptions, in or upon all and every the said Churches or Chappeles or other places of publique prayer, Churchyards or other places to any the said Churches or Chappels or other place of publique prayer belonginge, or

in any other open place, shalbe before November last be taken away and defaced, as by the said ordinance more at large appeareth, And whereas many such crosses, crucifixes, and other superstitious Images and pictures are still continued within the Associated Counties, in manifest contempt of the said Ordinance, These are therefore to will and require you forthwith to make your repaier to the several Associated Counties, and put the said Ordinance in execution in every particular, hereby requiring all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, headboroughs and all other his Ma^{ties} officers and loveinge subjects to be ayding and assisting unto you. Whereof they may not fail at their perill.

Given under my hand and seale this 19th day of December 1643.

MANCHESTER.

*To William Dowsinge gent.
and to such as hee shall
appoint.*

No time was lost, for in Dr Worthington's diary (Heywood and Wright, *Transactions*, ii. 566) we find the following entry :

'Dec. 20, 1643. This week pictures began to be taken down by an order from the Earle of Manchester.'

He began at Peterhouse on 21 Dec. and did his work most thoroughly, as his diary shews. He visited Queens' college 26 Dec. 1643, and his journal gives the following account of his doings there :

'At Queens College *Decemb. 26.*

We beat down a 110 superstitious pictures besides Cherubims and Ingravings, where none of the fellows would put on their Hatts in all the time they were in the Chapell, and we digged up the Steps for three hours and brake down 10 or 12 Apostles and Saints within the hall.'

The hall he probably considered subject to his reformation as belonging to the class 'any open place.' The 'ingravings' probably included some of the brasses on the slabs in the floor. (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 364, 365.)

By an ordinance of 22 Jan. 1643-4 already referred to, for regulating the university of Cambridge and removing 'scandalous' ministers in the seven associated counties, all members

of the colleges of the university and all the parochial clergy were handed over for examination to the committees nominated by the earl of Manchester, who, after hearing the complaints against them, had power to eject them from their places. The ordinance also gave the earl power to enforce the Solemn National League and Covenant on all such persons. .

On 5 Feb. the parliament recommended the earl to take especial care that the covenant be tendered and taken in the university. Accordingly, accompanied by Mr Ash and Mr Good his chaplains, the earl went to Cambridge to execute the commands of the parliament; and on 24 Feb. he sent orders to the colleges to forward him their statutes and the names of all the members of their societies, specifying who were resident and who were absent. On the 26th he required the heads of houses to order all their members to be in residence on 10 March next, and on 11 March he demanded the names of all members of the colleges, who had left or who had returned to Cambridge since 24 Feb.

On the same day he sent a warrant to Mr Coldham, fellow of Queens' college, who had preached at Great St Mary's church on the 10th, to send him notes of his prayer and sermon. (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 371. MS. Baker xxvii. 459.)

On 13 March 1643-4 Dr Martin, having been imprisoned since Aug. 1642, was ejected from the mastership, without any one being substituted for him for nearly a month.

No fellow-commoner was admitted at Queens' college after 11th April 1642. Three pensioners were admitted in September 1643 under Mr Sparrow and Mr Wells, and one sizar in October 1643 under Mr Natley.

The last college order was passed 16 Jan. 1643-4.



THE following miscellaneous items from the bursars' books belong to this presidentship:

VI Journale. 1633-34. fo. 55. [Oct.] For wine on the Du: of
York's byrthday 0. 1. 6.
fo. 55. b. [Jan.] For 26 elm trees for the island, 12^a a
tree 1. 6. 0.

For 2 trees more for the island	0. 2. 0.
1634-35. fo. 60. b. [March] To M ^r Scot for 3 tables of the uni- versity by bill	2. 0. 0.
fo. 61. [June] To M ^r Farloe for apricock trees and car- riage	0. 13. 0.
To the Porter for ivie in the parlour	0. 0. 6.
1636-37. fo. 71. b. [March] To the Oyster cryer 2 ^d qu:	0. 0. 6.
fo. 72. [Apr. 8] To the Glazier for taking downe and setting up the glasse for Good Friday	0. 1. 6.
1638-39. fo. 82. b. [Nov. 4] To the 2 Boothes for watching one night in the chambers where the fire was	0. 1. 0.
[Nov. 10] To Will: Booth for mending the hearth of the chim- ney over the Essex chamber	0. 0. 6.

The Essex chamber was the room which is now the master's study (Library account and inventory of furniture, MS.).


1639-40. fo. 88. b. [Dec.] Money layd out for linnen in the Hall, besides 17 ^s w ^{ch} was set on heades for cutting those new table cloathes	5. 19. 4.
1640-41. fo. 93. b. [Nov.] To my Ld of Straffords Trom- petters	0. 4. 0.
fo. 98. [July] To the Prince his trompetters at the commence- ment	0. 9. 0.
1641-42. fo. 101. [Nov.] For a boonefire at y ^e K ^{es} retorne out of Scotland	0. 3. 4.
fo. 103. [July] To M ^r Hills and M ^r Wells for their jour- ney	7. 13. 4.



Sede Vacante.

13 March, 1643-4—11 April, 1644.

19—20 CAR. I.

ORD Manchester had summoned all the fellows of colleges to be resident on 10 March. On 3 April he issued warrants to all or most of the colleges, requiring particular fellows to appear personally before the commissioners, (whom he had appointed to transact the business committed to his care by the ordinance regulating the university), on Friday, 5 April 1644, at the White Bear Inn, opposite Trinity college, or else (unless sufficient reason for their absence were given) he should proceed to eject them. Accordingly about 60 fellows of colleges were, on 8 April, ejected for non-appearance. At Queens' Antony Sparrow, Samuel Rogers, Richard Bryan and Heigham Hills were ejected from their fellowships for non-residence and not returning to college on the earl's summons.

The warrant was as follows :

Whereas by an Ordinance of Parliament entituled an Ordinance for regulateing the University of Cambridge &c., power is given to mee to eiect such fellowes of Colledges as are scandalous in their lives and doctrines, or such as have forsaken their ordinary places of residence within the said university, or that doe or have opposed the proceedings of Parliament, by virtue of which authority I doe hereby eject Mr Sparrow, Mr Bryan, Mr Rogers and Mr Hills from being fellows of Queenes Colledge within the said university of Cambridge, for not becoming resident in the said Colledge and not returning to the places of their usuall residence there upon due summons given to that purpose, and for severall other misdemeanours comitted by them, which parties are hereby required, upon their returne to Cambridge whenso-

ever, not to continue in the said university above the space of three days, upon pain of imprisonment and sequestration of their goods. And I do hereby require you to sequester and collect all and singular such proffits as belong to their severall fellowships or other places, to be disposed of to such persons as I shall appoint in their roomes and further to cut their names out of the butteries and to certify mee within one day after the receipt hereof what you have done herein.

Given under my hand and seale the eight day of April 1644.

E. MANCHESTER.

*To the fellows of Queens Colledge
in Cambridge and to every
of them.*

The next day, 9 April, Ambrose Appleby, John Coldham, Edward Natley, and Edward Kemp were ejected 'for refusing to take the Solemn League and Covenant for reformation and defence of religion, the honour and happinesse of the king and the peace and safety of the Three Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, and for other misdemeanours committed by them.' The warrant for their ejection is directed to the President and fellows, though no president was as yet appointed.

'As soon as the Covenant was adopted (Sept. 1643) it was used as an instrument of ejection. Gibson and Ward were summoned before the visitors at Cambridge; the covenant was tendered and refused, and they demanded to know, if the committee had any crimes to allege against them, since some were said to be ejected for immoralities. The committee replied that these were words of course, put into all their orders of ejection' (Walker, *Sufferings*).

The following letter sent by the earl of Manchester to some of the colleges, does not seem to have been sent to Queens' (MS. Baker xxvii. 463):

Whereas by vertue of an Ordinance of Parliament, entituled, An Ordinance for regulating the university of Cambridge &c. I have ejected.....Fellowes of y^r Colledge, These are to give you notice, that my purpose is forthwith to supply the vacant Fellowships: and if there be any of y^r Colledge, who in regard of Degrees, Learning and Pietie shall be found fitt for such Preferment, they shall be preferred before any others. And therefore I desire you upon the

receipt hereof, to send me the names of such Schollers in your Colledge, whome you judge most capable of Fellowships, that they may be examined and made Fellowes, if upon Examination, they shall be approved. Given under my hand this tenth day of April 1644.

E. MANCHESTER.

The commissioners under the earl of Manchester sat at the Black Bear Inn, 'in a yard which communicates with Sidney Street and with Market Street, nearly opposite to the entrance into the church of the Holy Trinity. The large room which about sixty years ago was divided into three, is in an upper story, looking into the inner yard through three bow-windows, connected by a long series of narrow lights: the two fireplaces with their carved oak mantlepieces and the oak wainscoating remain, Oct. 4, 1839.' *Cambridge Portfolio*, 389.



CVIII. Herbert Palmer.

11 April, 1644—... Sept. 1647.

20—23 CAR. I.

AFTER the college had been for eighteen months deprived of the presence of the president, and about one month after Dr Martin's ejection, viz. on 11 April 1644, the masters of colleges who were to succeed the ejected ones began to be appointed by the earl of Manchester: among the first appointments was that of Herbert Palmer, the intended successor of Edward Martin.

An account of his life is to be found in: Samuel Clarke, *The Lives of Thirty-Two English Divines*. The Third Edition. fo. London, 1677. pp. 183-201.

He was the son of sir Thomas Palmer of Wingham near Canterbury (descended from an ancient family of that name, with many connexions among the nobility and gentry), and Margaret eldest daughter of Herbert Pelham of Crawley Sussex, fellow-commoner of Queens' college, being matriculated Nov. 1562.

He was born at Wingham, and baptized there 29 March 1601. He had 'a polite education' in the house of his father, who spared no pains in developing his natural talents, and very early shewed the fruits of a religious mother's care. He learned the French language almost as soon as he could speak, and became so complete a master of it, that he could preach in it, as well as in English.

In 1615 in his fourteenth year, he was admitted fellow-commoner of St John's college, where he graduated B.A. 1618-9 and M.A. 1622. (According to Mr Gorham, in his collections in the copy of the Statutes of Queens' college now in

ord Spencer's library at Althorp, he was 'denied his degree at St John's on account of personal deformity.') From thence he migrated to Queens' 16 Dec. 1622 as a fellow-commoner, 'tutore præsidente.' Here he was chosen fellow 17 June 1623 in consequence of a royal mandate from James I. for that purpose, and was admitted the same day. The form of election was still used in those cases, though there was in reality no choice, as the mandate was thought to oblige the body to elect the person recommended. Edward Martin was one of those who refused to obey the mandate and who instead voted for Warner Marshall.

(Warner Marshall of the county of Cambridge was admitted pensioner of Queens' college on 6 July 1614, under Mr Betton; he was scholar of the college and B.A. 1617-8, M.A. 1621.)

'Although he were a Gentleman, that beside his Fellowship, had an estate of his own and so had the lesse need in point of maintenance, to take the trouble of Pupils upon him, yet (not satisfying himself, to take a place upon him, without performing the Office thereunto belonging) he took many Pupils, of whom he was more than ordinarily carefull, being very diligent both in praying with them in his Chamber, and instructing them in the grounds of Religion; as also keeping them to their studies, and the performance of disputations, and other exercises of learning, privately in his Chamber, beside the more publique exercises required of them by the Colledge, to the great benefit of those that were his pupils' (Clarke, *Life*, 185). The college register however, which mentions the tutors of the students, gives him only 4 in the year 1623-24 and as many in the year 1624-25, all but two being of the county of Kent.

While fellow of the college he afforded assistance to many foreign protestants, Hungarians, Transylvanians, but especially to students from the Rhenish Palatinate, whom the wars in Germany had driven from their universities.

In 1624 he was 'ordained to the work of the Ministry, whereunto from a child he had addicted himself' (Clarke), the divinity fellows being required by the statutes to enter into holy orders 'infra duos annos postquam in artibus rexerint.'

In 1624-25 he was Prælector Setoni, in 1625-26 deputy

for the Prælector græcus, an office which he filled in 1626-27, probably by deputy, as he had leave of absence for one year in Nov. 1626.

In 1626, being on a visit to his brother, sir Thomas Palmer, at Wingham, he preached in Canterbury at the cathedral and also at St George's church. His hearers were so much pleased with him, that after his return to Cambridge they begged of him to return and 'undertake to preach a Lecture among them.' Accordingly 'after mature deliberation,' he accepted the invitation, and a licence being obtained from Dr Abbot archbishop of Canterbury he preached a weekly Lecture on the Lord's day in the afternoon at St Alphege's church, till it was put down with the rest of the afternoon sermons by the king's instructions to the primate of 30 Dec. 1629, when they were turned into catechizings.

'Letters testimoniall with the college seale granted to Mr Palmer 4 Sept. 1626' (Old. Parch. Reg. 15).

He had leave of absence for one year from Nov. 1628.

His behaviour at Canterbury did not accord with the views of the king and bishop Laud, as we see from the following report of the commissioners of 18 Feb. 1629-30 in Prynne, *Cant. Doome* (1646), pp. 372-3:

'Accordingly the Commissioners [the dean and archdeacon of Canterbury] sent for Mr *Palmer* a lecturer in Saint *Alphage Canterbury* on *Sunday* in the afternoone, who first denyed to shew any Licence; Secondly, certified that he had no Licence to preach there. Thirdly, against the Ministers will he read Prayers and catechized, but not according to Canon. Fourthly, in that catechizing he undertook to declare the Kings minde in his Instructions. Fifthly, he hath never heretofore read Prayers or used the Surplisse in that Parish. Sixthly, the Incumbent, a man licensed by three Archbishops, petitioned that he might performe his own ministeriall duties in his own Parish. Seventhly, Mr *Palmer* preached a factious Sermon in the *Cathedrall Church*, and detracted from Divine Service there. Eighthly, the Incumbent for not joyning with him is threatned to lose his tithes. Ninthly, factious parties of all the Parishes in the Towne are his

auditors, where they will not be forbidden to sit upon the Communion table. Hereupon the Commissioners willed Master *Palmer* to desist, and to give Master *Platt*, the Minister of the said Church, roome to do his duty himselfe, untill they might heare farther from my Lords Grace of *Canterbury* [Abbot], and to him they remitted him, sending up their reasons wherefore they did it.'

Not long after however the archbishop, on the petition of the gentry and citizens, authorised him to continue his labours. (Neal, *Puritans* [1754] i. 540, 541.)

Palmer also assisted the minister of the French church at Canterbury, preaching in French, 'to the great astonishment and edification of the whole Congregation.' (Clarke.)

On 4 June 1631 he had leave of absence for a year from the college (Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 162. b), and in 1631 proceeded B.D.

In 1632 he was presented by Laud, then bishop of London, to the vicarage of Ashwell Hertfordshire, an appointment which the archbishop cited on his trial as an instance of his impartiality (Laud's works [Bliss], iv. 298).

Prynne had charged archbishop Laud with having given 'all Preferments, only to such men as were for Ceremonies, Popery and Arminianism.' In his own History referring to his mention of his promotion of Herbert Palmer among others, as disproving this, he says, 'Mr Brown said in his Reply, *that Mr Palmer had indeed his Benefice of my giving, so himself told him; but it was at the Entreaty of a great Noble-Man.* Say it were; Mr *Palmer* was then a stranger to me: Somebody must speak, and assure me of his Wants and Worth, or I cannot give. But if upon this I give it freely, is it worth no thanks from him, because a Noble-Man spake to me? Let Mr *Palmer* rank this Gratitude among his other Vertues.' (Wharton, *Laud's Life and Troubles*, fo. 1695, p. 369.)

His fellowship became vacant in the course of the year Michs. 1632-33, and, as for the part of the year he received the sum of £4. 8s. 4d. (his whole year's stipend being £10), he would seem to have ceased to be fellow about 8 March 1632-3.

At Ashwell he received into his house a great number of the sons of noblemen and gentlemen, with whose education, both in

secular and religious knowledge, he took great pains; he preached twice every Lord's day and catechized the children of his parishioners.

In Clarke's *Life* we find pp. 187-192 a very full account of the manner in which he instructed his flock and ordered his own family and strove himself to make all his actions 'according to his constant rule, of being subservient to the glory of God, and the good of souls.'

In 1633 he was made one of the university preachers of Cambridge, 'whereby he had authority to preach, as he should have occasion in any part of *England*.'

In 1640 he and Dr Tuckney were chosen proctors of Convocation for the diocese of Lincoln, in which diocese Ashwell then was.

'When he was to Preach at the Bishop [Williams] of *Lincolns* Visitation at *Hitchin*, he went thither with a resolution to speak fully and freely, against the corrupt innovations then in practice, whatever might be the issue; and did accordingly perform it, though he were sensible of the great danger of so doing' (Clarke, *Life*, 199). He also vigorously opposed the Book of Sports, the Etcetera Oath in the canons of 1640, and archbishop Laud's directions as to the conducting of public worship.

IN the year 1643 he was by authority of Parliament, called to be a Member of the Assembly of Divines at *Westminster*. And after some time was chosen one of the Assessors, in which place he behaved with great wisdom and integrity. He was very rarely absent from the deliberations of the assembly, and considered his presence there a duty paramount to every other. As he in consequence only visited Ashwell on extraordinary occasions, he appointed a curate with the whole income of the rectory as his stipend. While in London he preached at first at different churches, but soon accepted the invitation of the inhabitants of Duke's-place to preach among them regularly.

Afterwards he was requested to take upon him the charge of the new church in *Westminster* then just completed (now

called Christ Church), where he was unwearied in his official duties, 'continuing oftentimes to speak in publique for the space of six or eight hours on a Sabbath day.' He was besides one of the seven divines 'that, by appointment of Parliament, did carry on the daily morning lecture at the Abby-Church' (Clarke 194).

On several occasions we find him preaching before the house of Commons and the Assembly of Divines on solemn fast days for the earl of Essex.

On 21 June 1643, the day of the monthly solemn Fast, he preached a sermon, afterwards published, on 'The necessity and Encouragement of Utmost venturing for the Churches Help' on Esther iv. 13, 14.

'This day [17 May 1644] was the sweetest that I have seen in England. Generall Essex, when he went out, sent to the Assemblie, to entreat, that a day of Fasting might be kept for him. We appoint, this day, four of our number to preach and pray at Christ's Church; also, taking the occasion, we thought meet to be humbled in the Assemblie, so we spent from nine to five very graciouslie. After Dr. Twisse had begun with a briefe prayer, Mr. Marshall prayed large two houres, most divinellie, confessing the sins of the members of the Assemblie, in a wonderfullie pathetick, and prudent way. After, Mr. Arrowsmith preached one houre, then a psalme; thereafter, Mr. Vines prayed near two houres, and Mr. Palmer preached one houre, and Mr. Seaman prayed near two houres, then a psalme. After, Mr. Hendersone brought them to a short sweet conference of the heart confessed in the Assemblie, and other seen faults, to be remedied, and the conveniencie to preach against all sects, especiallie Anabaptists and Antinomians. Dr. Twisse closed with a short prayer and blessing. God was so evidentlie in all this exercise, that we expect certainlie a blessing both in our matter of the Assemblie and whole Kingdome.' (Baillie, *Letters and Journals* ed. by David Laing esq. for the Bannatyne club. [3 vols. 8vo. Edinb. 1841], vol. ii., pp. 184, 185.)

'On Tuesday last [13 Aug. 1644] there was a solemne Fast for Generall Essex's armie. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Hill did preach that day to the Assemblie, two of the most Scottish and free

sermons, that ever I heard any where. The way here of all preachers, even the best, has been, to speake before the Parliament with so profound a reverence as truelie took all edge from their exhortations, and made all applications to them toothless and adulatorious. That style is much changed of late: however, these two good men laid well about them, and charged publicke and parliamentarie sins strictlie upon the backs of the guilty; among the rest, their neglect to settle religion according to the Covenant, and to sett up Ordination, which lay so long in their hands.' (Baillie's *Letters and Journals*, ii. 220, 221.) This 'Publick letter' is dated 18 Aug., which was a Sunday; Baillie though a Scots commissioner to the Assembly of Divines did not hesitate to write letters on the Lord's day, as other letters are found in the same series dated on days, which the Dominical letter of the year shews to have been Sundays.

This sermon was the one afterwards published under the title 'The Glasse of God's Providence towards his Faithful Ones,' on Ps. xcix. 8.


On 30 Sept. 1646 he preached before the Commons a sermon on Isaiah lviii. 12, afterwards published under the name 'The Duty and Honour of Church Restorers.'

In these sermons preached to the parliament, 'he spared not to declare fully and plainly what God expected from them and freely to reprove what was amisse. For (as he was wont to say) he did not in that place preach BEFORE them (*ut coram Iudice*), but TO them (*authoritative*) as by Commission from God, and how much soever they might be superiour to him in other regards, yet he was in that place superiour to them, as acting in Gods name; and therefore would not be afraid to speak whatever was the Will of God that he should tell them, notwithstanding any displeasure or danger, which might by this means befall him for so doing' (Clarke, 199, 200).

Mr Palmer was held in such estimation by his party, that he was directed by the assembly to draw up letters in its name to the protestant churches abroad (Baillie ii. 111 [7 Dec. 1643]). This letter is printed in Neal [1754] ii. 62-5 from Rushworth. He was also one of a sub-committee of five to draw up a Directory of Public Worship (Baillie ii. 118), his share being

the catechizing (ii. 140); yet, though he was the best catechist in England, his paper on it was not liked (ii. 148).

Herbert Palmer and Stephen Marshall were the two divines appointed by the parliament to attend the primate in prison, instead of Drs Martin and Beale whom he had required. They also attended him on the scaffold 10 Jan. 1644-5.

 ERBERT PALMER was appointed president of Queens' college by the earl of Manchester, and installed by him in person in the college chapel, on 11 April 1644.

The proceedings of the installation are sufficiently described by the following entry in the college register.

Aprill the Eleventh. 1644.

On which day the Right Hono^{ble} Edward Earle of Manchester in pursuite of an ordinance of Parlyament for regulateing and reforming of the Vniversity of Cambridge, came in person into the chappell of Queenes Colledge, and by the authority to him committed as afore-saide, did in presence of all the fellows now resident, declare and publish Mr Herbert Palmer to be constituted Master of the said Colledge in roome of Doctor Martin late Master there, but now justly and lawfully ejected, requiring him the said Mr Herbert Palmer, then present, to take upon him the said place, office, and charge, and did put him into the Masters seate or stall within the said chappell, and delivered unto him the statutes of the said Colledge in testimony of his actual investiture and possession of the said charge. And the said Earle of Manchester doth likewise straightly charge all and every the fellowes, scollers and students and all others belonging to the said Colledge, to acknowledge him the said Mr Herbert Palmer to be actuall Master of this colledge, and sufficiently authorized to execute the said office, and accordingly to use unto him all such respects and obedience as the statutes of the said House doe require to be given unto him as Master thereof, notwithstanding hee be not elected nor admitted according to the ordinary course prescribed by the said statutes in this time of distraction and warre, there being a necessity of reforming as well of the statutes themselves, as of the members of the Colledge. In witnesse wherof the said Earle of Manchester hath commanded

this declaration and act of his Lo^p: to be entred into the Leigerbookes of acts of the said Colledge and also of the university of Cambridge to remain of record for perpetuall memory.

E. MANCHESTER.

The following was the 'Solemne promise or protestation made by the Master in the chappell at the time of his admission or installment:'

I Herbert Palmer being called and constituted by the Right Hon^{ble} Edward Earle of Manchester (who is authorized thereto by an ordinance of Parlyament) to be Master of Queenes colledge in the Vniversity of Cambridge, with the approbation of the Assembly of Divines now sitting at Westminster, doe solemnly and seriously promise in the presence of Almighty God the searcher of all hearts, that during the time of my continuance in that charge, I shall faithfully labour to promote piety and learning in myselfe, the fellowes, schollers, and students, that doe or shall belong to the said Colledge, agreeable to the late solemn Nationall league and covenant by mee sworne and subscribed, with respect to all the good and wholesome statutes of the said Colledge and of the Vniversity, correspondent to the said Covenant and by all meanes to procure the good, wellfare, and perfect reformation both of that Colledge and Vniversity, so farre as to me appertaineth.

HERBERT PALMER.

April 11. 1644.

For two months he bare rule over a college consisting of the remains of the royalist society mostly non-resident, probably no scholars and a very small number of students, and but very little seems to have been done in the college. William Hitch was admitted as sizar of the college on 28 May, and Maurice Bawdes as pensioner 8 June, both under Mr William Wells, who escaped ejection for some time, but was at last (on 26 Sept.) expelled for refusing to take the covenant. Edward Herbert, who had been pre-elected bible-clerk 17 Feb. 1643-4 was admitted 10 May 1644.

But the new system came into operation on 11 June 1644 with the nine fellowes whom the earl of Manchester appointed, and on 20 June 11 students, partly Oxford men, were ad-

mitted members of the college. On the 21st the first college meeting was held, Samuel Sillesby was appointed vice-president, and degree graces for B.A. to two of the newly admitted pensioners were passed. On 24 June a fresh election of officers took place, who were directed 'All to beginne the weeke after the commencement.' On 29 June the first bible-clerk was elected and admitted under the new system.

At Queens' Mr Palmer 'set himself industriously to the promoting of religion and learning, being very solicitous that none should be admitted to a scholarship or fellowship in his college, but such as were qualified in both these respects, the good effects of which appeared in the reputation and credit of that society, beyond most others of the university in his time' (Neal [1754] ii. 326). 'He was also very careful to appoint such persons for tutors of youth as were eminent for learning and piety' (Neal ii. 85). This last statement of Neal's, is however, not very intelligible, as all the fellows put in by lord Manchester took pupils except Mr Wallis, who soon vacated his fellowship, and Mr Pypard, of whom hereafter.

One of the new sizars was Simon Patrick afterwards bishop of Ely, who in his autobiography gives the following account of the condition of the college:

'Here I found myself in a solitary place at first; for, tho' Mr Fuller in his Church History was mistaken in saying this College was like a Land-wrack (as I think his words are¹) in which there was [not] one left to keep possession, yet there were about a dozen schollars, and almost half of the old Fellows, the Visitors at first doing no more than putting in a majority of new to govern the College. The other rarely appearing were all turned out for refusing the Covenant, which was then so zealously pressed, that all schollars were summon'd to take it at

¹ Fuller's words are: 'In *Queens Coll*: there was made a *thorow Reformation*, neither *Master*, *Fellow*, nor *Scholler* being left of the *Foundation*; so that according to the *Laws of the Admiralty* it might seem a true *Wreck*, and forfeited in this *Land tempest*, for lack of a *live thing* therein to preserve the propriety thereof. However some conceived this a great severity, contrary to the eternall Morall of the *Jewish Law* provided against the depopulation of *Birds nests* that the *Old* and *Young Ones* should be destroyed together.' *History of Cambridge* 1655, sect. viii. no. 40.

Trin: Coll: Thither I went and had it tender'd to me, but God so directed me, that I telling them my age [18 years] was dismiss'd and never heard more of it—blessed be God.'

'I had not been long in the college before the master, M^r Herbert Palmer took some notice of me, and sent for me to transcribe some things he intended for the press; and soon after [7 Feb. 1645-6] made me the College Scribe, which brought me in a great deal of money, many leases being to be renewed. It was not long before I had one of the best Schollarships in the College bestow'd upon me, so that I was advanced to a higher rank, being made a Pensioner. But before I was Batchellor of Arts [Jan. 1647-8] this good man dy'd, who was of an excellent Spirit and was unwearied in doing good. Though he was a little crooked Man, yet he had such an authority, that the fellows reverenc'd him as much as we did them, going bare, when he passed thro' the Court, which after his death was disus'd.

'I remember very well that being a member of the Assembly of Divines, he went oft to London: and sometime stay'd there a quarter of a year. But before he went, he was wont to cause the Bell to be toll'd to summon us all to meet in the Hall. There he made a Pathetical Speech to us, stirring us up to pious Diligence in our studies, and told us with such seriousness as made us believe, that he shou'd have as true an account from those he cou'd trust, of the behaviour of every one of us in his absence, as if he were here present with us to observe us himself. This he said we shou'd certainly find true at his return. And truly he was as good as his word, for those youths whom he heard well of, when he came back to College, he sent for to his Lodgings, and commended them, giving books to them that were well maintain'd and money to the poorer sort. He was succeeded by a good Man, but not such a Governor.' (Patrick's *Autobiography* MS. [Univ. Lib. Patrick Papers, 36] pp. 14-17.)

'Indeed the college was so well managed under him, that without derogating from the great and deserved credit of the very learned Dr Cudworth master of Christ's college (or rather Clare hall) and Dr Joseph Whichcot Provost of King's at the same time, it must be owned no college was under better dis-

cipline than Queens'. (Patrick's *Autob.* old ed. Oxf. 1839. Contin. p. 246.)

He used his great influence with the assembly to procure the substitution of such only as were both learned and religious in the masterships and fellowships in the university vacated by the ejected royalists. (Clarke, *Life*, 197.)

The president was possessed of considerable property and was unbounded in his liberality; he maintained several poor scholars at his own expense in the college, and when he died he left a considerable sum of money for the same purpose. What Fuller says, confirms this account of him: 'I am most credibly informed that Mr Herbert Palmer (an anti-Independent to the height) being convinced that Mr Edwards had printed some falsehoods in one sheet of his *Gangræna*, proffered to have that sheet reprinted at his own cost, but some intervening accident obstructed it.' (*Appeal of injured innocence*, part iii. no. 311.)

Though of a weakly constitution, he was indefatigable in business and was constantly employed in works of devotion and charity. He was a short man and is called by Baillie (ii. 111) 'gracious and learned little Palmer.'

He did not take the degree of D.D., and never filled the office of vice-chancellor.

He intentionally remained unmarried, and being besides extremely abstemious and temperate, and not given to be gay or costly in his apparel, he was able to shew much liberality in his parish and his college.

By 'an ordinance for the regulating the university of Cambridge' of 13 Feb. 1645-6 he was directed (with the other heads of houses) to preach in his turn at St Mary's church on Sunday mornings.

On 11 April 1645 he was the spokesman of a deputation from the university to the house of Commons for procuring the exemption of the societies from public contributions, taxes and impositions. Their petition was granted, and an ordinance to that effect was at once drawn up and passed by both houses that same day (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 386).

His last illness was a short one, and 'his deportment therein holy and heavenly; his humility, faith, patience, and submission

to Gods Will, eminently appearing from time to time, and his discourse full of heavenly expressions till the time of his death,' praying among other things, that God would 'provide a faithfull man for Queens Colledge' (Clarke, *Life*, 200).

He died . . . Sept. 1647 aged 46, and his death was bewailed by the presbyterian party 'as an unspeakable loss.' He was buried in the New Church at Westminster.

The day is nowhere given, but he was present at an election of fellows on 17 Aug. 1647 (Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 142), and as his successor was elected 19 Sept., he probably died on 11 Sept.

His portrait is engraved at the beginning of his memoir in Clarke's *Lives* [1677], p. 183. It represents him as both 'puny and crooked,' and with the childlike face, which on one occasion at his coming into the pulpit called forth from 'an ancient French gentlewoman' the exclamation 'Hola, que neus dira cest enfant icy?' but at the same time with the 'worn, wist-ful, sad forth-look,' with the 'large eyes and thought-worn features,' well agreeing with his character of a studious divine and earnest preacher.

In a letter of 25 Dec. 1646, Baillie (ii. 415) mentions Herbert Palmer as one of the ablest presbyterian divines, along with Herle, Marshall, Vines and Burgess, among whom he wishes the king would choose his chaplains, adding 'but I believe Newcomen, Ward, Ash, Perne, Seaman, Whitaker, Calamy would give also good satisfaction.' He was however a Millenarian, which Baillie laments (ii. 313) . . . 'I cannot dream why he [Dr John Forbes] should have omitted [in his 'Institutiones Historico-Theologicæ,' fo. Amst. 1645] ane errour [Millenarianism] so famous in antiquitie, and so troublesome among us; for the most of the chiefe divines here, not only Independents, but others, such as Twisse, Marshall, Palmer, and many more, are express Chiliasts.' (Letter of 5 Sept. 1645, to M^r Spang.)

'... We may look upon it as a wise Providence of God, so seasonably to take him away a little before those great transactions about the change of Government, which were so directly contrary to his deliberate and settled judgement, that he would

certainly have thought it his duty to *Speak* much more than others would endure to *Hear*. For although his judgment was clear for the lawfulness of Defensive Arms (which was the Parliaments case as it was first stated, as doth fully appear in that Treatise, entituled, '*Scripture and Reason pleaded for Defensive Arms*' wherein himself of all others had the greatest hand:) yet was as peremptory against Offensive Arms, or attempting the Kings life, whose person he judged Sacred and inviolable,' and he was resolved, if ever it should come to the question, 'to oppose it to his utmost power, whatever danger he might incur by so doing' (Clarke, 200.)

On 9 Jan. 1646-7 he presented about 30 volumes to the library, and at his death he left the college a legacy of £53, which was paid by his [half-] brother Mr John Crow. In 1661 it was agreed by Dr Martin and the society, that this gift, then in the hands of Mr Nichols, should be employed in repairing the chapel and the steeple. (Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 134. b. 138. b.)

Agreed upon by the M^r & Fellowes that, that £53 of M^r Palmer's gift, w^h M^r Nicols (having in his hands) hath given notice of to the Comunity, bee imployed to the repaire of the Chappell and Steeple, June 24, 1661. (Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 138. b.)

VI Journale. 1660-61. fo. 110. [Apr.] For ringing the bell at
S^t Buttolphs, our steeple being decayed0. 1. 0.

His half-brother John Crow (M.A. Cath. 1639) succeeded him at Ashwell, and continued there till 1662. (Kennet, *Reg.* 896, Calamy, *Acc.* 366).

August 25, 1648. It was granted that M^r Crow should have the Colledge-seale for his acquittance for the money given by his Brother M^r Palmer. (Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 134. b.)

There are lives of Herbert Palmer in Middleton's *Biographia Evangelica*, iii. 190—201; in Clarke's *Lives of Thirty-two English Divines* (3rd ed. fo. London, 1677), 180-201; and in Clarke's *Martyrology*, Lond. 1651. There is also a life of Herbert Palmer by Philip Taverner of Exeter college, Oxford. London, 1681. This is however of no great importance. Another by Mr A. B. Grosart will be mentioned shortly hereafter.

He is the author of the following sermons and books:

1. The Necessity and Encouragement of Utmost Venturing for the Churches Help. A Sermon before the house of commons 21 June, 1643, on Esther iv. 13, 14. 4to. Lond. 1643.
2. The Glasse of God's Providence towards His Faithful Ones on Ps. xcix. 8. A Sermon before both houses of Parliament, 13 Aug. 1644. 4to. Lond. 1644.
3. Meditations of making Religion ones Business. Letter dated 13 Dec. 1644.
4. The Soule of Fasting, or Affections Requisite in a Day of Solemne Fasting and Humiliation, according to the Pattern. Neh. ix. 5, &c. 12mo. Lond. 1644.
5. The character of a Christian in Paradoxes and seeming Contradictions. (Letter dated 25 July.) 1645.

These last three numbers together with others were united in a volume entitled,

6. Memorials of Godliness and Christianity.

This is his most popular work; the 13th edition was published 12mo. 1708, and it is reprinted in Wesley's *Christian Library*, Vol. XII.

The following is the description of the edition of 1655.

I. Memorials of Godlines and Christianity. In three Parts (with continuous pagination, but three separate title pages).

Part I. containing Meditations :

1. *Of making Religion ones Business.*
2. *An Appendix applied to the Calling of a Minister.*

The fifth edition corrected and enlarged by the Author, Herbert Palmer, B.D. late Master of *Qu. Coll.* Camb.

II. Memorials of Godlines and Christianity.

Part II. containing :

1. *The Character of a Christian in Paradoxes and seeming Contradictions.*
2. *A Proof or Character of visible Godliness.*
3. *Some general Considerations to excite to watchfulness, and to shake off spiritual drowsiness.*
4. *Remedies against carefulness.*
5. *The Soul of Fasting.*

The fifth edition corrected. By Herbert Palmer, B.D. Master of Qu. Coll. Camb.

III. Memorials of Godliness and Christianity.

Part III. A Daily Direction, or Brief Rules for daily Conversation. As also A particular Direction for the Lords-Day.

Written by *Herbert Palmer* a little before his Death.

7. A Full Answer to a Printed Paper Entituled 'Foure serious Questions concerning Excommunication and Suspension from the Sacrament.' 4to. Lond. 1645.

8. The duty and honour of Church Restorers, a Sermon on Isaiah lvij. 12, preached before the house of Commons 30 Sept. 1646. 4to. Lond. 1646.

In conjunction with Daniel Cawdrey he published

9. Sabbatum Redivivum, or the Christian Sabbath vindicated in a Full Discourse concerning the Sabbath and the Lord's Day. 4to. part i. 1645, part ii. 1652.

The question of the authorship of the Paradoxes is examined in the following work :

Lord Bacon not the author of "The Christian Paradoxes:" being a reprint of "Memorials of Godliness and Christianity," by Herbert Palmer, B.D. With introduction, memoir, and notes by the Rev. Alexander B. Grosart, Kinross. 8vo. Printed for private circulation, 1865. pp. 126.

This work contains (pp. 25-46) a memoir of Herbert Palmer mainly derived from Clarke, Cole's MSS., Baillie's letters, and Patrick's Autobiography.



ON 11 April 1644 Herbert Palmer was installed president, the society then consisting of 10 royalist fellows, eight having been ejected on 8 and 9 April. On the same day Thomas Marley was ejected for refusing to take the covenant.

The 9 vacancies created in April were filled up on 11 June, by lord Manchester appointing a fresh set of 9 new fellows viz. John Wallis, Samuel Sillesby, John Wells, Nathaniel Ingelo, Masters of Arts, John Smith, John Hoare, Samuel Glover, In-

ceptors in Arts, and William Ames and William Whittaker Bachelors of Arts, all from Emmanuel college except Hoare and Glover who were from St Catherine's hall.

The warrant for their appointment is transcribed from the College Register :

Whereas in persuite of an ordinance of Parlyament for regulateing and reforming y^e university of Cambridge I have eiected Mr Marly, Mr Coldham, Mr Kemp, Mr Sparrow, Mr Bryan, Mr Rogers, Mr Hills, Mr Appleby, Mr Natley, late fellowes of Queenes Colledge in Cambridge : And whereas Mr John Wallis, Mr Samuel Silesby, Mr John Wells, Mr Nathaniel Ingelo, masters of art, Mr John Smith, Mr John Hore and Mr Samuel Glover, Inceptors, William Ames and William Whittakers. Batchellours of art, have bine examined and approved by the Assembly of divines now sitting in Westminster according to the said ordinance, as fitt to be fellowes ; these are therefore to require you and every of you to receive the said Mr John Wallis, Mr Samuel Silsby, Mr John Wells, Mr Nathaniel Ingelo masters of art, Mr John Smith, Mr John Hore, Mr Samuel Glover, Inceptors, William Ames and William Whittakers, Batchellours of art, as fellowes of your Colledge in roome of the said Mr Marly, Mr Coldham, Mr Kemp, Mr Sparrow, Mr Bryan, Mr Rogers, Mr Hills, Mr Appleby, Mr Natley, formerly eiected, and to give them place according to their seniority in the university in reference to all these that are or shall hereafter be put in by mee according to the ordinance aforesaid. Given under my hand and seale the Eleventh day of June Anno dñi 1644.

E. MANCHESTER.

To the Master, President
and fellowes of Queenes
Colledge in Cambridge.

After the fellows so nominated had taken the solemn league and covenant, they made, in the presence of the Committee appointed by the Earl of Manchester, the following protestation, and then, the instrument for their admission being publicly read by the Master, they were admitted fellows :

I..... being appointed and constituted by the right hon^{ble} the Earle of Manchester, who is authorized therunto by an ordinance of Parlyament, to be a fellow of Queenes Colledge in the university of

Cambridge, with the approbation of the Assembly of Divines now sitting at Westminster, doe solemnly and seriously promise in the presence of Allmighty God, the searcher of all hearts, that during the time of my continuance in y^t charge, I shall faithfully labour to promote piety and learning in myselfe, the schollers and students, that doe or shall belong to the said Colledge, agreeable to the late solemne National league and Covenant by mee sworne and subscribed, with respect to all the good and wholesome statutes of the said College and of the university, correspondent to the said Covenant; and shall yield unto M^r Herbert Palmer, M^r. of this Colledge, all such respect and obedience as the Statutes of the said house and laudable customes of the said Vniversity do require to be given to the Master, And endeavour to prosecute the good, wellfare, and perfect reformation of y^t Colledge and Vniversity so farre as to mee appertaineth.

June 19,
1644.

On 2 Aug. Dr Gamaliel Capel was declared non-socius:

‘A certificate from Allhallowes Parish in Cambridge Aug. 2. 1644.

A stillborne child of Doctor Capells buried in Allhallowes parish March 12, 1643.

In witnesse whereof we subscribe

EDWARD COWDER, *Churchwarden*.

Aug. 2, 1644.

JOSEPH HARDY, *Clarke*.

This certificate being brought to me, I did before y^e fellowes the same day Pronounce Dr Capell non-socius.

HERBERT PALMER, *Præsidents*.’


(Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 25.)

On 26 Aug. Dr George Bardsey, Thomas Cox and Michael Freer were ejected for non-residence and not appearing on summons; on 26 Sept. William Wells and Arthur Walpole the last of the royalist society were ejected for refusing to take the Covenant.

Their places were still filled up by the earl of Manchester, who appointed in their stead on 13 Sept. Francis Barksdale M.A. of Magdalen hall Oxford, and John Jackson B.A. of St Catherine’s hall, and on 20 Dec. John Pypard M.A. and Samuel Rayner B.A. of Magdalen hall. The last of lord Manchester’s fellows were

intruded in Jan. 1644-5, viz. George Griffith B.A. of..... college on the 2^d, and Nathaniel Debanke M.A. and John Watson B.A. of Emmanuel college on the 4th. This made 16 fellows, soon reduced to 15 by the marriage of John Wallis 4 March 1644-5.

No further appointments or elections were made for two years; but on 13 Feb. 1645-6 the parliament by an Ordinance permitted all the colleges except Trinity, to fill up the places vacant by ejection, and so on 19 Jan. 1646-7 three fellows were elected by the society in the places of Dr Cox, Dr Capel, and Mr Whitehead. Only one more election of fellows was held in Herbert Palmer's time viz. on 17 Aug. 1647 when four fellows were chosen.

F the new body, Fuller (*History of the university* sub anno 1642-3 no. 40) wrote in 1655: '.....But to prevent a *vacuity* (the detestation of nature) a new Plantation was soon substituted in their room, who short of the former in learning and abilities, went beyond them in good affections to the *Parliament*;' and the Querela Cantabrigiensis says that 'the Knipperdollings of the age reduced a glorious and Renowned University almost to a meer Munster,' and 'tore the Garland from off the Head of Learning to place it on the dull brows of Disloyal Ignorance.'

This was not at least entirely the case at Queens', where the intruded society included such men as John Wallis the eminent mathematician, John Smith the Christian Platonist, and Nathaniel Ingelo afterwards fellow of Eton. There may however have been some, who had no great right to their new positions. John Pypard, in spite of his having been 'examined and approved by the assembly of Divines,' was not quite the saint he ought to have been, and, having been 'found disorderlie at a taverne in disorderlie companie at eleven of the clocke of the night,' was (on 17 May 1645) admonished 'by the expresse consent of the master and major part of the fellowes.' (Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 132.)

Clarke's account of Herbert Palmer's management of the college transcribed from his *Life* is interesting:

His Go-
vernment
of the Col-
ledge.

‘...But more especially in reference to that place, to the Government whereof he was designed,...it cannot easily be believed how exceeding Circumspect he was, how Cautious and wary in the Choice of those, who (as Fellows) were to joyn with him in the Government, that they might be learned, pious, and unanimous. The happy effect of which care, in so quiet and peaceable establishment of that Society, as could not easily be expected in so troublesome a time, was, to the great astonishment and Amazement of all, even of those that bated them; and hath had a very great influence upon that happy, and flourishing condition thereof ever since. What his aime was in that place, did continually appear, by his constant expressions and Prayers, which sounded of nothing more than the advancement of Religion and Learning: And he was as true to those expressions in his continual endeavours and actings.

His first and main care was, the advancement of Religion, and practical Piety, knowing that where this took place, a conscionable improvement of time, in other things could not well be wanting.

His care to
promote
Religion
there.

This made him extraordinary solicitious, for the constant presence of the whole Society at the publique Worship of God; which he did carefully look to, when he was present amongst them, and was usually one of the last things he gave in charge to all the Students, when his more publique employments at the Assembly called him away, and whereof he was very inquisitive in his absence. He took care also for the constant instruction, not only of the young Scholars, but likewise of all the Colledge Servants, in the principles of Religion. The exercises of Common-places or Sermons in the Chappel, which had formerly been in use, only in Term-time, he caused to be continued weekly all the year. Besides which, when he was present in the Colledge, he did frequently himself, either preach, or expound Scripture unto them. He also took special notice of the several Conversations of the particular persons in the Colledge, as well by his own inspection, and observation while he was present, as by faithfull informations in his absence; and was frequent in giving them personall counsel and Direction in private. Consonant hereunto was also the care of the particular Fellows, who beside the instruction of their Pupils in Learning, caused them to come to their chambers to Prayers every night, and to repetition of Sermons on the *Lords-day*. By all which the practice of Religion was much promoted.

His care
to advance
learning.

His next care was for the advancement of Learning, which he endeavoured to promote by his frequent exhortations, and encouraging all to diligence in their studies, and conscionable improving their time and opportunities; as also by requiring the constant performance of publique exercises, by persons of all ranks; and exciting the Fellows to a diligent inspection, as well joynly over the Colledge in general, as severally over their own Pupils in particular for the same ends.

On the same ground also he took care to have the Colledge-Library furnished with good Authors, giving considerable summes of money for that end, and perswading others also to do the like; And some dues payable to the Colledge, which formerly used to be employed in feasting, were by his means converted to a better use, in buying of such books as might feed the minds, both of the present society, and those that shall succeed.

His cha-
rity.

He bestowed also a considerable part of his profits there, upon the yearly maintenance of poor Scholars, and at his death he gave a considerable summe of money for the same purpose, to be disposed of by the present Society to such as stood in need.

Indeed his resolution was, that so long as he was hindered from residing constantly amongst them, by reason of his attending on the Assembly at *Westminster*, he would not be a gainer by the place [the value of the mastership at this time was £68. 3s. 3d. (Cooper *Ann.* iii. 432)]; but whatsoever profits he received more then would defray the charges, of journeys and other expences occasioned by it, he would bestow some way or other for the good of the Colledge.

His pru-
dence.

In elections to places of preferment in the Colledge, he was exceedingly carefull that they might be bestowed on those that were most deserving: and to that end, he did, with the unanimous consent of the Fellows, make a Decree, that in all future Elections, none should be admitted to a Scholarship or Fellowship in the Colledge, till they did first approve themselves for Learning by a publique triall or examination, for two or three days successively in the audience of the whole Colledge, which hath already produced very good effects for the improvement of learning in that Colledge, and more are like to ensue. In case any solicited him for preferment of their Friends, his constant answer was, that if they were found to deserve it better then others, they should have it, but if otherwise they must expect to go without it, and his actings

were exactly consonant hereunto ; as indeed in all things, his resolutions, words, and actions were so exactly consonant, and kept so perfect harmony as is seldom seen : whereas in many, their words are more then their intentions, and their actions lesse then their words.

In his converse with the Fellows, it was his great care to preserve unanimity, that as well Elections as all other affairs of the Colledge, should be carried on by an universal consent ; so if that in the proposal of anything, there were any dissent, his usual manner was to defer the determination of it, till every one should see reason sufficient to concur with the rest ; and was himself as ready to hearken to any argument produced, though contrary to his present sense, which he would either fully answer or yield to it : so that scarce anything was overruled meerly by plurality of suffrages, but all with universal consent ; and nothing more ordinary, then for all differences to be quite reasoned down.

In his absence from them, his mind was still present with them ; being more thoroughly acquainted with all the affairs of the Colledge, and more carefull of them, then most Heads of houses are when they are present. For by reason of that sweet harmony, and agreement betwixt himself and the fellows, he had constantly faithful intelligence of all affairs, and did communicate his counsel and advice therein ; making the good of the Colledge (as he was wont to call it) his *Magna Cura*, by reason whereof that Colledge hath flourished in a very eminent manner : And I may safely say, without prejudice to any ; that scarce any Society in either University, since the late Reformation, both for the general improvement of Religion and Learning, and the unanimous harmony amongst themselves, have been comparable hereunto ; yea, so great was that unanimity and reciprocal affection, between him and the Society, that scarce ever any Head of a Society was taken from them with more general sorrow.

The care of the puritan Society for the good working of the college is shewn by several college orders made by them. (Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 25. b. 132 ff.).

‘Jan. 31. 164 $\frac{1}{2}$. Decreed by y^e Master and Fellowes unanimously y^t there shall be two com̄on places weekly all the yeere long and y^t all M^{rs} of Arts who have Chambers in the Colledge shall undergoe

this, and for each default ten groates to be payd to the comon chest, and the dayes to be ordinarily Tuesday and Friday.

HERBERT PALMER, President.'

On 4 July 1645 it was concluded that the fellows should take care of the college servants, 'to see if they have understanding in religion and to instruct them if they find them ignorant.'

On 31 Oct. 1645 it was determined by the society to provide an 'Ethicke Lecturer' to lecture daily.

On 7 Feb. 1645-6 a scholarship examination for two days, two hours at least at a time, was decreed.

On 11 Jan. 1646-7, just before the first fellowship election since Dr Martin's time, it was decreed by the society, that all candidates for fellowships should be publicly examined by the censors and any of the fellows that desired it, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin and Philosophy in the presence of the master, fellows and scholars for 3 days or 2 at the least, from 9 to 11 a.m.; the authors in which they were to be examined were not to be made known beforehand. It was provided however that this should not prevent the society from electing any person who might be hindered by illness from presenting himself, if they were satisfied of his learning.

On 13 Jan. 1646-7 the Problem suppers of newly elected fellows were ordered to be replaced by a payment of five marks for the use of the library.

Few notices of the actual subjects of study at this period are contained in the college books. There were lectures on Aristotle's Organon, on the Dialectica of Dr John Seton, the then standard work on logic, on the Greek and Hebrew languages, on Arithmetic and Geometry.

The old church of England was now apparently no more. Those solemn offices of prayer and praise, which were the delight and comfort of Edward Martin, were prohibited, that 'great Idol of England, the Service-book' (Baillie, ii. 117) that 'mess of pottage' was abolished, the reading desk which was stigmatized as a 'calves coop' was rendered useless, the bishops

were in prison or reduced to private station, and churchmen were left 'to weep with a loud voice and to complain that their Gods were gone,—their God episcopacy, their God Liturgy, the organ, and the surplice' (Preface to Fast sermon before the Lords, 30 Oct. 1644, by Dr Edm Staunton, principal of C. C. C. Oxford. 4°. Lond. 1644).

Instead of the decent order of the church of England, there reigned now the solemn League and Covenant, the Directory for the Publique Worship of God, Triers for preachers and Classes for ordination, and Presbyterianism, the latter however never thoroughly established in its Scotch form and soon to be overthrown in favour of a toleration extended to all sects and denominations except Churchmen.

Yet though the Prayerbook was gone, external forms of Divine worship were not wholly neglected, and, among the college regulations of Mr Palmer's time, we find the following:

On 14 Feb. 1645-6 it was 'agreed unanimously that those who come to Chappell after the Psalmes are read, shall be accounted tardy'; and on 9 Jan. 1646-7 it was ordered 'that the Deane take care of Prayers to be in due season in the morning, and halfe an houre after 5 at night, and performe the Course of such as be absent, and have provided none to supply it.' (Old Parchm. Reg. 133. 132. b.)

There seems not to be extant any of the bursars' books for the period of Mr Palmer's presidentship.

Besides the works of Herbert Palmer which are mentioned above, there are several other minor compositions of his, for the knowledge of which I am indebted to the Rev. A. B. Grosart.

In '*the Baptist Annual Register for 1798, 1799, 1800, and part of 1801*,' edited by John Rippon, D.D., are three letters of Herbert Palmer's. They were 'with other papers, in Mr Herbert Palmer's *own handwriting*, in the possession of Dr Rippon.' The date of the first is 14 Aug. 1632 (pp. 258-260), the others (on pp. 411-414, and pp. 503-504) belong also to 1632; they

seem addressed to the same person, but to whom does not appear. This person he styles 'most noble and vertuous cousin;' the letters are entirely on spiritual matters, and the second and third are headed by Dr Rippon 'To a doubting Christian.' His letters are mentioned by Clarke (*Life*, 186) as being 'yet to be seen in great numbers.'

Mr Grosart possesses also a MS. entirely written by Palmer, entitled 'Sermons concerning the necessity and manner of Divine Invocation, wherein is taught how our Prayers may be made acceptable unto God, comfortable to ourselves.' Prefixed is 'an exceedingly sweet and charming letter' 'To his most Deare and Honoured Lady mother the Lady Margaret Palmer,' dated 'from my study at Queenes colledge in Cambridge, April 21, 1626.'



£££. Thomas Horton.

19 Sept. 1647—2 Aug. 1660.

23 Car. I.—12 Car. II.



ON the death of Mr Palmer, Thomas Horton B.D. formerly fellow of Emmanuel college, succeeded him by the free election of the society on 19 Sept., and was admitted on 2 Oct. 1647.

He was the son of Mr Lawrence Horton of the Mercers' company, and was born in 16.... He was admitted pensioner of Emmanuel college on 4 July 1623, (William Bennet, Register of Emmanuel college, MS. at Emmanuel) and was matriculated as pensioner in July 1624. He was B.A. 1626-7, M.A. 1630 and B.D. 1637. He was elected fellow of his college in 16...¹, when John Wallis the mathematician was one of his pupils. The latter writes: 'The first time I had the opportunity of knowing him, was about the year 1632, when he was fellow of *Emmanuel Colledge in Cambridge*, in which college I had the Honour (and Happiness) of receiving the first of my *Academical* education and for some part of it under his Tuition' (Preface to one hundred Select Sermons, fo. Lond. 1679).

In 1638 he was appointed curate of St Mary Colechurch London, a donative in the gift of the Mercers' company, and licensed 12 July. He seems to have resigned this in 1640, as Samuel Cheney was licensed to it 28 Nov. (Newcourt, i. 919). We find him later preaching here, as Dr Worthington says in his diary: 'Oct. 19. [1651], I preached at Cole church in the forenoon for Dr Horton' (Heywood and Wright, ii. 576). Dr

¹ There are no dates of the admissions of the fellows given in Bennet between 1619 and 1633.

Wallis observed that bishop Brownrigg when in London 'was a very frequent, if not his Constant Auditor, even though he did not lodg in those parts of the Town.'

He subscribed the 3 articles of the 36th canon as university preacher on ... Nov. 1638 (MS. Baker xxvij. 213).

On 26 Oct. 1641 he was chosen professor of Divinity in Gresham college, in succession to Dr Holdsworth.

On 18 Sept. 1644 he was nominated by the parliament as one of the 28 Triers or 'Commissioners appointed for approbation of publique preachers' (Journal of the house of Commons).

On 18 May 1647 he was chosen preacher to the society of Gray's Inn, of which he was also a member, and on 19 Sept. following he became president of Queens' college.



ON 29 Sept. 1647 he and Mr Valentine preached before the parliament at St Margaret's church, and received the thanks of the house for their sermons, which they were requested to print.

In 1649 he took the degree of D.D., and the same year was chosen vice-chancellor of the university.

In Easter term 1651 Dr Horton resigned his preachership at Gray's Inn, wherein he was succeeded by Dr Nicholas Barnard, and about the same time married Dorothy

On 9 Aug. 1653 he was admitted 'ad eundem' at Oxford.

In April 1659 Dr Horton was appointed by the university member of a syndicate to exhibit a petition in its name to the protector Richard Cromwell against the grant of a charter then prepared for founding a university at Durham (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 473).

The protector Oliver died $\frac{3}{13}$ Sept. 1658 and after a futile attempt of Richard Cromwell ($\frac{4}{14}$ Sept. 1658–May 1659) to carry on the government, and, after a short period of what was all but anarchy under the rule of the remains of the Long Parliament, the restoration of Charles II. was accepted as the only solution to the difficulties of the country, and he was proclaimed king on 8 May 1660.

By the statutes of Gresham college Horton should on his marriage have vacated his professorship, but he had interest enough first with the committee of parliament for reforming the universities and other colleges on 29 May 1651, and afterwards in June 1656 with the protector, to obtain dispensations. The documents relating to this are printed in Ward's *Lives of the Gresham Professors*, p. 66 ff. By this means he continued to hold it until the restoration, when at first he obtained a fresh dispensation from Charles II. to retain his office, 1 Aug. 1660.

The very next day Dr Horton was no longer president of Queens' college, as the change of government had brought back Dr Edward Martin to his old college.

On 26 May 1660 the Lords ordered, that the earl of Manchester should be admitted to the exercise of the chancellorship of the university, and on 1 June, that the chancellors of the two universities should give order that all the statutes in the said universities be put into due execution; and again on 4 June, that they take care that the several colleges be governed according to their respective statutes and that such persons as had been unjustly put out of their Headships, fellowships and other offices in the colleges or universities be restored.

Accordingly on 27 June Michael Freer was restored to his fellowship and on 2 Aug. Edward Martin regained his mastership, Dr Horton quietly retiring from it.

IN March 1661 when the king's commission was issued for holding the conference at the Savoy with the presbyterians, Dr Horton was nominated as one of the assessors on the puritan side (Kennet, 398); however, Baxter (*Life and Times*, B. i. part 2, pp. 303, 307) says that he never came among them.

In 1656 George Gifford of Wadham college Oxford, had been chosen professor of divinity at Gresham college, but was set aside by the protector's dispensation. He represented now his case to the king, and in consequence Dr Horton's dispensation was revoked (26 May 1661) and Mr Gifford rechosen by

the trustees on 7 June, and by the letters of revocation ordered to be admitted.

Besides thus losing the mastership and the professorship Dr Horton was one of the divines silenced by the act of uniformity in 1662. He afterwards conformed (Jos. Pearce, *Conformists' plea for nonconformity*, 4to. 1681, Part i. p. 33), and on 13 June 1666 was instituted vicar of St Helen's Bishopsgate-street London on the presentation of the dean and chapter of St Paul's, 'as void by the Resignation of Mr *John Sibbald*, who seems to have succeeded him in 1663, and to have kept the Living in Trust for him' (Kennet, 931).

His conformity was of no very strict character, as Baxter (*Answer to Stillingfleet*, 81) says: 'I have seen Dr Horton give the Lord's Supper, I think, to the greater part that sat.'

He continued vicar of St Helen's till his death in March 1673-4. He was buried 29 March in the chancel of his church (Peck, *Desid. Cur.* B. xiv. p. 46. Obituary of Ri. Smith, annotated by Thos. Baker), leaving a widow Dorothy, but no children. She administered to his effects 28 Aug.

Dr Wallis, who had been under his tuition at Emmanuel college, published after his decease a volume of his sermons with some account of his life. He there describes Dr Horton as 'a pious and learned man, a hard Student, a sound Divine, a good Textuary, very well skilled in the Original Languages, very well accomplished for the work of a Minister and very conscientious in the discharge of it.'

He published the following sermons:

1. Sinnes discovery and revenge, as it was delivered in a sermon preached (on Numb. 32. 23.) to the right hon. the house of Peers at the Abbey Church at Westminster on Wednesday 30 Dec. 1646, being the day of the monthly publick fast. 4to. Lond. 1646-7 (pp. 40).
2. Wisdomes judgement of folly. A sermon on 1 Cor. 3. 18, 19. 4to. Lond. 1653.
3. Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor and aldermen of London, Nov. 5, 1654. 4to. Lond. 1655.
4. Zion's birth-register unfolded. A sermon on Ps. 87. 4—6. 4to. Lond. 1656.

5. The safety of Jerusalem. A sermon on Esay xxxvii. 4to. Lond. 1657.

6. The unrighteous Mammon exchanged for the true riches, or a sermon on Luke 16. 9, preached at the funeral of William Adams, esq. in the parish church of St Lawrence Jewry, on Tuesday Sept. 3, 1661, by Th. Horton, D.D., dedicated to the Haberdashers' Company (Kennet, 864). 4to. Lond. 1661.

7. Rich treasure in earthen vessels, a sermon on 2 Cor. 4. 7. preached Jan. 1, 1662-3 at the funeral of ... Mr James Nalton late minister of God's word at St Leonard's Fosterlane, by Th. Horton, D.D. 4to. Lond. 1663.

An Assize sermon on 2 Chron. 19. 6. 4to. Lond. 1672.

After his death were published :

46 Sermons on the whole 8th chapter of the epistle of the Apostle St Paul to the Romans. fo. Lond. 1674.

Choice and practical exposition on 4 select psalms, viz. Psalm 4 in 8 Sermons, Ps. 42 in 10 Sermons, Ps. 51 in 20 Sermons, Ps. 63 in 7 Sermons. fo. Lond. 1675.

A hundred select Sermons upon several texts: fifty on the old Testament, and fifty on the new; [with a life by Dr Wallis]. fo. Lond. 1679.

Dr Horton and Dr Dillingham published in Jan. 1659-60 after the death of the author, 'Armilla catechetica. A chain of principles, or an orderly concatenation of theological aphorisms and exercitations; wherein the chief heads of the christian religion are asserted and improved by John Arrowsmith, D.D. (Master of Trinity college), 4^o. Cambr. 1659,' adding a preface to it (Kennet, 42).

Among the Ashmole MSS. (785. fo. 55. b.) are 'Notes of a theological lecture in Latin by D. Horton. Feb. 11. 165⁵/₆.'

There are latin verses by Dr Horton in

Oliva Pacis ad illustrissimum Oliverum...Protectorem, de pace cum fœderatis Belgis feliciter sancita, 1654 (on the peace with Holland).

Musarum Cantabrigiensium Luctus et Gratulatio, 1658 (on the death of Oliver Cromwell and the accession of Richard Cromwell).

Academiæ Cantabrigiensis ΣΩΣΤΡΑ, July 1660 (on the restoration of Charles II).

The latter set of verses is here transcribed:

Sic tandem, Rex Magne, redis, properasque recursu
 Sperato Populum conciliare tuum.
 Nec poteras aliter, cum turbida cuncta fuissent,
 Teque absente diu turbidiora forent.
 Aspicias ut nigram radiis clarissima noctem
 Subsequitur tenebras Sole fugante Dies;
 Aut veluti duram vehementi frigore Brumam
 Suscipiunt molles Vere sequente vices;
 Sic tua compositis Præsentia, *Carole*, rebus
 Promittit longas alleviare moras;
 Et dare sedatis post anxia fata procellis
 Possimus portu commodiore frui.
 Quodque magis gratum est, nec præveniente Tumultu,
 Sanguine nec tincta sive cruore via.
 Nil Armis opus est; siccos celebrare Triumphos
 Principis ingenii nobilioris erat.
 Et Populi ingenui resonanti voce *BRITANNI*
 Protenus obsequio sponte redire suo.
 Innuis et satis est. Dum porrigis undique Sceptrum,
GENS colit admotis officiosa labris.
 Si spectas *natale solum*, sic Anglia *PRIMUM*
 Te merito *Carolus* jactat habere suum:
 Si junctum *Imperium*, ex Anglis Scotisque, *Secundum*;
 Spero et felici Sorte *SECUNDUS* eris.
 Tho. Horton, Coll. Regin. Præses.

This collection contains besides verses by John Wilson and James Spering, fellows of Queens' college, and by N. Wragge, Med. Doct. of the same college.



R John Towers bishop of Peterborough, who died 10 Jan. 1647, had been fellow of Queens' college from 1609 to 1617. He was presented to the rectory of Castle Ashby by William, first earl of Northampton, by whose influence also he became first in 1630 dean, then in 1638 bishop, of Peterborough. He was also prebendary of Westminster from 1634 to 1638.

For opposition to the revolution then progressing he was committed with other bishops to the tower, where they lay four months. On his release, he joined the king at Oxford, and there continued till the surrender of the city to the parliamentary forces, when he went to Peterborough, where he died, and was buried in his cathedral.

His son William Towers published

‘Four sermons preached by ... John Towers, D.D. Lord Bishop of Peterborough. 8vo. Lond. 1660.’ (Kennet, *Reg. and Chr.* 244.)

In 1648 the bridge near Queens’ college, which had been destroyed in 1642, was rebuilt by the corporation. (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 425.)

August 23. 1648. Whereas it is required by statute that there should be an election of fellowes within twelve-moneths after the vacancy, except there be a notabile Damnum upon the Colledge, and that the sayd notabile Damnum doth at present appeare to the Master and the major part of the fellowes in the vacancy of the fellowships of Mr Ingelo and Mr Debank, it is therefore concluded that the election of the sayd fellowships be at present deferr’d.

A similar order was passed by the society on 15 January 1651-2 on the vacancy of the fellowship of Mr Reyner, and again in 1655 and 1656.

On 30 Jan. 1648-9 king Charles I. was decapitated, and the house of Lords having been abolished, the government of the country was exclusively in the hands of the house of Commons. On 9 March following Henry Rich, earl of Holland, was beheaded, and in his stead the earl of Manchester was (on 15 March) elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge.

Arthur Capel, the only son of sir Henry Capel, was admitted fellow-commoner of Queens’ college on 3 March 1618-9. In 1641 he became lord Capel of Hadham (*Dugd. Bar.* ii. 466). He fought as a faithful soldier of king Charles I., till the king was overpowered and imprisoned at Carisbrook castle. Attempting to rescue him, he was taken prisoner and beheaded 9 March 1648-9. (Lloyd, *Memoires*, 479-487.)

On 12 Oct. 1649 the parliament ordained, that the com-

mittee for regulating the universities should cause all heads of houses and fellows and all graduates and officers of the universities to subscribe the following Engagement: 'I do declare and promise that I will be true and faithful to the commonwealth of England, as the same is now established without a king or house of Lords,' and that thenceforth no person should be admitted to take any degree or bear any office in either of the universities, before he had subscribed such engagement.

On 21 June 1650 the committee was empowered to displace such officers, masters and fellows, as refused or neglected to take the Engagement, and to place other able and fit persons in their room. They were spurred on to activity by another order of 16 Aug. in spite of Cromwell's request, that there might be no further proceedings against Non-subscribers. The first sufferer was Dr Edward Rainbow, master of St Mary Magdalene college, who was deprived 29 Aug. Many other masters and fellows of colleges were ejected for refusing to subscribe, among whom on 14 Nov. were two fellows of Queens' college, John Jackson and John Hoare, in whose place Thomas Hunt, B.A. and William Gore, B.A. were substituted by the visitors.

Thomas Hunt of Middlesex had been admitted pensioner of the college on 2 Nov. 1645.

William Gore was the fourth son of sir John Gore of Gilston (mentioned p. 414). He was admitted pensioner 3 June 1646, and was B.A. 1649-50 and M.A. 1653. He was an intimate friend of bishop Simon Patrick.

The warrant for the ejecting of John Jackson and the nomination of his successor is as follows:

November 14th 1650.

Att the Committee for Reforma^{cō}n of the Universities.

Whereas the Vissitors of the University of Cambridge, amonge other persons have returned Mr Jackson ffellow of Queenes Colledge in the said University not to have subscribed the Ingagement, and that upon sumons sithence sent from the comitte^e the said Jackson did appeare, and did confesse he had not taken the Ingagement as by the late Act of Parlament for that purpose is made and provided, and did also refuse to take the same before this Comitte^e, And whereas by vertue of the said Act the fellowship of the said

Jackson is become voyd and by order of Parliament this Committee is impowered and required to supply all such places so void by the said Act, This Committee being informed of the piety and ability of Thomas Hunt, Ba^r. of Arts and of his fittnes for that place, Doe order that the said Hunt be fellow of the said Colledge in the roome and place of the said Jackson voyd as above said and shall take his place in the said Colledge according to his standinge and degree in the said Universitie, and the M^r of the said Colledge, Sub-master, or senior ffellow now resident, is to admitt him accordingly, and that the said Hunt be henceforth deemed and taken as one of the ffellowes of the said Colledge to all intents and purposes, and receive all profitts and priviledges of the said Colledge accordingly. And the ffellowes and other officers of the said Colledge are hereby required to yeild obedience hereunto. And it is ordered that the M^r or such ffellowes as shall admitt the said Hunt, do take notice of an Order of this Committee of the 7th of March 1649, a copy whereof is annexed, and thereof give an account to this committee if there be cause, within seaven dayes after the receipt of this order.

WALTER STRICKLAND.

March 7th 1649.

Att the committee for Reforma^con of the University.

Ordered,

That if any person or persons nominated by this Committee may be justly excepted against, as to their piety or learning, That the heads or ffellowes of houses in either of the Universityes, whereunto the said person or persons are nominated, knowing such excepted, do certifie the same forthwith to the committee before the settlement of any such person or persons.

WALTER STRICKLAND.

The ejectments continued during the year 1651; and almost the last act of the committee was removing the earl of Manchester from the chancellorship on 27 Nov. 1651, for neglecting to take the Engagement, and appointing Oliver St John lord chief justice of the Common Pleas to succeed him. He was the only chancellor of the university, whom since bishop Fisher Queens' college has been able to claim as her own. The committee itself was dissolved by the parliament 21 April 1652.

Oliver St John, the son of Oliver St John of Caishoe Bedfordshire, esq., was admitted pensioner of Queens' college on 16 Aug. 1615 under John Preston, and matriculated in March 1615-6. He was admitted member of Lincolns Inn 17 James I, 'where he was a counsellor of note, especially after he had shewn his parts in arguing the case of ship money in behalf of Joh. Hampden, esq.; who refused the payment of it, an. 1637.' In 1640 he was elected M.P. for Totnes, and became 16 Ch. I. Solicitor-General. He married as his second wife a relative of Oliver Cromwell, and was by him, on becoming possessed of the supreme power, made lord chief justice of the Common Pleas and sent as ambassador to the States General. He was elected chancellor of the university 27 Nov. 1651 on the deprivation of the earl of Manchester. At the restoration, he retired from public life to an estate at Long Thorp Northamptonshire, where he resided till he died, aged 75, in 1673. (Wood *Fasti*, 1630.)

November 21. 1650. Memorandum y^t y^e order of y^e heads beeing read concerning the collection for the poore, it was voted by the major part of the fellows, That they do consent with the heads in the order, so long as the M^r and fellows shall judge the Coll: able to pay the sūme levied by vertue of that order.

The order for collection charged our Coll: with 7^l. 9^s. 4^d. per annum. (Old Parchm. Reg. 29 b. See also Dr. Worthington's Diary. Heywood and Wright, ii. 583-4.)

Bishop Simon Patrick's autobiography contains many interesting notices of the state of the college in Dr Horton's time: he became fellow on 1 March 1648-9.

'Being Master of Arts I bent my studies chiefly to Theology, and the manner of those times were for young men to preach before they were in holy Orders, and the first sermon I preach'd was at Okeington (a College Living near Cambridge) Apr: 6: 1651. upon Acts 3. 19, Repent and be converted etc. . . . After this I had occasion to go to London, and being bound by the Statutes of the College to enter into holy Orders when I was two years Master of Arts, I knew no better than to go to a Classis of Presbyters, who then sat at London, and was examined by them, and afterwards received the imposition of their

hands. This afterwards troubled me very much, when not long after I met with Dr Hammond upon Ignatius' Epistles and Mr Thorndike's Primitive Government of the Church, whereby I was fully convinc'd of the necessity of Episcopal ordination. This made me enquire after a bishop to whom I might resort, and learning that Bp. Hall lived not far from Norwich of which he was Bishop, thither I went with two other Fellows of our College and a gentleman (Mr Gore, with whom I had contracted a great Friendship), as a companion and witnesse of what we did. There we were receiv'd with great kindness by that Reverend old Bp. who examin'd us and gave us many good exhortations, and then ordain'd us in his own parlour at Higham about a Mile from Norwich, Apr: 5. 1654.'

The services in the college chapels were still kept up, though the following college orders make it hard to say what form was used (Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 134, 135).

24 Jan. 1647-8. 'It is decreed...that chappell shall be begun to be read before six in terme, and before seven in non-terme.'

Dec. 19, 1648. 'It was determined by the master and major part of the fellowes, that chappell should bee observed onlie according to statute, notwithstanding anie decree to the contrarie.'

It would seem that at Jesus college similar orders were made:

'March 12, 1650-1. I gave order that the monitors should note those who came tardè, viz. post primum psalmum; for I observe many to come late, and I wisht the fellowes who were to read, not to stay so long after the first tolling' (Worthington's Diary in Heywood and Wright, ii. 571).

On 18 Jan. 1652-3 it was agreed to reduce the number of fellowes to 17, the profits of the other two to go to the college, till it should be decided otherwise (Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 136. b.).

Patrick thus speaks of his care of his pupils (*Autob.* MS. p. 29, 30):

'...Some fruits I hope there were of these and such like meditations, in my care to bring up my pupils not only in humane but divine knowledge. For I not only read Lectures to them in Philosophy, but constantly had them to my Chamber

at night, and examin'd what they had read and prayed with them before I dismiss'd them. I frequently also expounded some portion of Scripture to them, and instructed them out of Dr Hammond's Practical Catechism.'

John Smith of Emmanuel college (B.A. 1640-1, M.A. 1644) was appointed fellow of Queens' college on 11 June 1644, by the earl of Manchester. He was 'a living Library' of learning, especially in Theology and Oriental languages, but unfortunately for the college, to its loss and grief, he died 7 Aug. 1652, aged only 35. Simon Patrick preached his funeral sermon, adding to it a short account of him.

In 1654 died sir Hamon L'Estrange an antiquary and naturalist, who had been admitted fellow-commoner on 26 July 1601.

Sydrach Simpson was admitted sizar of Queens' college on 2 April 1617. After his university course he became curate and lecturer of St Margaret's Fish street London, and a noted preacher. Being convened before archbishop Laud for non-conformity in 1635, he retired to Holland, and, returning to England at the beginning of the civil wars, he was chosen one of the Assembly of Divines, where he took the side of the Independents. He became master of Pembroke hall in 1650, and died in 1655.

'From an entry in the Old Parchment Register [fo. 137. b.] made in Dr Horton's time, it appears that the strenuous assertor of liberty and enemy of arbitrary power, Oliver Cromwell, like many others who have supported that character when out of power, was far from being the most indulgent to liberty or a strict observer of the rights of men, when in it, but even followed the example of the house of Stuart and former princes in sending his mandates for the election of fellows' (MS. Plumptre). The order is as follows:

Januar. 19, 1656-7. Resolved by the determination of the major part of the Fellowes, that Mr Lauson be not admitted fellow upon the mandate of my Lord Protector, till further addresses be made to his Highness in that behalf, for as much as they are not satisfied in the condition mentioned in the sayd mandate.

Though there is no mention of the president, yet the order is in his handwriting.

John Lawson of London was admitted pensioner of Queens' college 12 Nov. 1648, was B.A. 1652-3, M.A. 1656, M.D. (of Padua) 1659, incorporated at Cambridge 1659, Treasurer of the college of Physicians 1692, and President of that college 1694. He died 21 May 1705.

In 1657 Laurence Bretton, D.D. a former fellow of Queens', died. He was admitted pensioner of Queens' college on 22 May 1600 and was fellow from 1608 to 1618, and was eminent in the university for his learning and preaching. He became rector of Hitcham in Suffolk in 1624 (Walker, ii. 209), whence he was ejected in 1643 for 'his great Loyalty and Affection to the Establish'd Church.' He was buried at Hadleigh 25 July 1657 (Rev. Hugh Pigot, *Hist. of Hadleigh*, in Publications of the Suffolk Archæological Institute. 8vo. 1864).

In May 1658 £55. 18s. 0d. was raised in the university for the relief of the Protestants in Poland, towards which sum Queens' contributed £3. (Heywood and Wright, ii. 607.)

On 4 Oct. 1658 it was 'ordered by the master and major part of the fellows, that the two gilded candlesticks be changed for other plate and a colledge signet' (Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 138).

In 1658 sir Henry Slingsby was beheaded for joining in a projected insurrection against the Protector. He was an old member of the college (see p. 434), and after having in Parliament opposed the designs of the puritan party, joined the king's flag when hostilities broke out. (Clarendon, B. xv.)

On 21 June 1644 Samuel Jacombe of the county of Leicestershire was admitted sizar of Queens' college. He was B.A. 1647-8, and was elected fellow on 1 March 1648-9. He commenced M.A. in 1651. He became minister of St Mary Woolnott London, and was a preacher of celebrity. He published several works. He died in 1659 and was buried 17 June in his own church. His funeral sermon was preached by his college friend, Simon Patrick. (Kennet *Reg. and Chr.* 72.)

Thomas Cawton, born at Raynham Norfolk, and educated at Queens' college, was minister of Wivenhoe Essex, in 1637, and afterwards of St Bartholomew-Exchange London. He was a

learned and religious puritan, driven into exile for preaching against the murder of king Charles I. and for being in the same plot with Mr Love, for raising money to supply the army of king Charles II., when he was coming into England to recover his right. He fled to Rotterdam, and became preacher to the English congregation there, where he died 7 Aug. 1659, aged 54 years. (Neal [1753] ii. 537, 46. Wood, *Ath.*)



THE following miscellaneous items occur in the bursars' book of 1648-1660.

- 1647-48. [Dec.] To M^r ffelstead of Chappell candles and other necessities for y^e Col: 03. 08. 00.
 [Jan.] ffor two pewter plates for y^e Comunion 00. 02. 00.
 ffor two quarts of Muskedine for y^e Comunion..... 00. 03. 06.
 To M^r Barksdale for his horse and expenses, wⁿ hee went to visit M^r Palmer. Omitted in M^r Syllesby his expensæ mensium..... 01. 06. 00.
 1648-49. [June] To y^e Vice-chancellour for y^e University library by consent 10. 00. 00.
 [Aug.] ffor .4. monthes ordered to be paid to y^e Comitte for their officers 00. 18. 08.
 1649-50. [Oct.] ffor wine at y^e Comunion 00. 01. 09.
 [Nov.] ffor setting up y^e organs in y^e Parlour 11. 06. 07.
 [Dec.] ffor horsemeate at London, whiles I [John Hoare, bursar] stayed there upon enquiry after y^e Coll: bookes 4 daye longer then my occasions required 00. 10. 00.
 [Feb.] To y^e Gardiner for a Kath: peare tree wee set in y^e Orchard 00. 03. 00.
 Expended in journey to London, wⁿ I went to view coll: Bookes 04. 12. 00.
 [March] ffor bringing y^e bookes downe frō London 00. 03. 06.
 To [M^r Felstead] for one dozen of candles for y^e chappell 00. 07. 00.
 [April] To Holden for 3 monthes taxe for y^e visitours clarke, according to the vice-chancellours order 00. 14. 00.
 1650-51. [Nov.] ffor bonfire at 5th of Nov..... 00. 05. 00.
 To y^e Vice-chancellour for y^e Visitours clarkes 00. 09. 04.
 ffor two quarts of Muskadine for y^e Comunion..... 00. 02. 04.
 [Jan.] ffor Tobacco and pipes for y^e Audit..... 00. 10. 06.

[May] To y^e Register for coppies of two orders frō y^e Com̄ittee..... 00. 01. 00.
 1651-52. [Oct.] ffor two months for y^e Visitours clarkes 0. 9. 4.
 [Nov.] To y^e Schollers for a bonfire 5th Nov. 0. 5. 0.
 Nov. 5. ...That night after supper one of the squibs or crackers, thrown about by those at the fire, broke the window and came into my study, which was matted, and burnt several loose papers that lay upon the matt; it was mercy that my study was not on fire.

(Dr. Worthington's Diary.)

[Jan.] To Wardell for brasse for y^e Kandlestickes in y^e Chappell 1. 4. 0.
 [April] ffor letters to Norwich 0. 1. 0.
 [July] Charge in preaching y^e Sermon at Over 0. 6. 10.
 [Sept.] ffor two quarts of Muscadine for y^e Sacrament.. 0. 2. 8.
 1652-53. [Apr.] To y^e gardiner for a bush. and a halfe of strawberries and seedes 00. 05. 00.
 1653-54. [Feb.] Given to Glascow burnt by fire 02. 09. 06.
 [Sept.] Wine for the Com̄union 00. 02. 06.
 for mending the organ 00. 15. 00.
 1654-55. [April] ffor y^e extract of Bp. Davenants will... 0. 3. 4.
 1655-56. [Oct.] Mending Stangate hole windowes 0. 1. 8.
 [Jan.] To M^r Patricke for Com̄em: 0. 6. 8.
 [Apr.] To M^r Patricke for preaching at London 1. 6. 8.
 [Sept.] to M^r Patricks sizar for Clocke keeping till Midsummer 0. 13. 0.
 1656-57. [Dec.] Christmas boxes 00. 11. 6.
 1657-58. [July] ffor wine at 2 Sacraments 0. 8. 0.
 1658-59. [Dec.] Given away to Coll. Servants for there Chr: boxes 00. 10. 06.
 [Jan.] to Watterson for y^e carriage of some writings and evidences concerninge y^e Isle of Sheppey 00. 01. 06.
 To M^r Lancloft Pease for mendinge y^e Coll. organs ... 02. 00. 00.
 1659-60. [Oct. Jan. Apr.] for wine for y^e Com̄union 00. 04. 0.
 [May] To [y^e Marshall] for serving at y^e proclamation of y^e K. 00. 00. 9.
 [June] To y^e Kings Drumers 00. 05. 0.
 [July] For Rushes for y^e Summer house 00. 01. 6.



Edward Martin, restored.

2 Aug. 1660—27 April 1662.

12—14 Car. II.



T the restoration, that 'general resurrection of all in graves of captivity and exile,' after which Dr Martin had yearned so long, he returned to England from France, soon after 5 May 1660.

He was replaced in his mastership on 2 Aug. 1660 by a warrant from the same earl of Manchester who had ejected him, and who, after having alleged the Doctor's scandalous acts as the ground of that proceeding, now set forth that he was 'informed' that he was 'wrongfully put out of his mastership.' The warrant is as follows :

Whereas I am informed y^t Edward Martin, Doctor in divinity and Master of Queenes Colledge in Cambridge hath been wrongfully putt out of his Mastership, These are to signifie to all whome it may concerne y^t I doe by virtue of an authority given unto me by y^e Lords assembled in Parliament, restore him to his sayd Mastership, together with all lodgings keyes leigerbookes and seales appertaining to his place, From henceforth to have and injoy all profits rights priviledges and advantages thereunto belonging, unless cause be shewen me to y^e contrary within tenn dayes next after y^e date hereof. Given under my hand this [second] day of [August] 1660 in the twelwe yeare of y^e reigne of our sovaine Lord y^e King.

E. MANCHESTER.

There is no address to this letter, as Dr Martin mutilated it in posting it into the Old Parchment Register and it was most probably cut off: the day and month are written in a different hand and with different ink.

This order Dr Martin immediately sent to Dr Horton, as Dr Sterne sent the warrant for his restoration to Dr Worthington (Heywood and Wright, ii. 607). Dr Horton at once yielded up possession.

On reaching college he found Michael Freer, one of the ejected fellows, already restored by the following warrant from the chancellor.

Wheras Michaell Freer Master in arts and fellow of [Queens'] Colledge in Cambridge hath been wrongfully ejected from his fellowship for refusing to take y^e ingagement, these are to require you forthwith to restore to his sayd fellowship and seniority therein, and that from henceforth hee enjoy all rights priviledges and profitts therunto belonging, And for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand this 27th day of June 1660, in y^e twelwe yeare of y^e reigne of our soveraine Lord y^e King.

E. MANCHESTER.

To y^e master and fellowes of
[Queenes] Colledge in Cambridge.

Mr Freer had been ejected from his fellowship for absence from college and other misdemeanours in 1644 and not in 1650 for refusing to take the Engagement; but this mistake procured his return to Queens' nearly two months before that of the president. In the warrant his college is twice called Trinity, but the name was altered in another hand to Queens'. He entered at once upon college work, for already on 3 July we find a pensioner Thomas Wells and a sizar W. Fowler, both of Leicestershire, entered under him as their tutor.

The earliest restoration was that of Isaac Barrow of Peterhouse, afterwards bishop of St Asaph, on 20 June (Walker, *Suff.* ii. 152).

The earl's warrant for the restoration of Arthur Walpole dated 2 Aug. is subjoined: that of Edward Kemp of 3 Aug. was of the same form.

Whereas I am informed y^t Arthur Walpoole Master in arts and fellow of Queens colledge in Cambridge hath been wrongfully putt out of his fellowship, I doe by virtue of an authority given unto me by

y^e Lords assembled in Parliament require you uppon sight hereof to restore him to his sayd fellowship and seniority therein, from thenceforth to have and injoy all profitts rights priviledges and advantages thereunto belonging, Unless you shall shewe me just cause to y^e contrary within tenn dayes next after your receipt hereof. Given under my hand this [second] day of [August] in the twelwe yeare of y^e reigne of our souveraine Lord y^e King.

E. MANCHESTER.

To y^e Master of Queenes
colledge in Cambridge.

Upon his return to his mastership Dr Martin set to work reconstructing the society on a legal footing. The principles, on which he was to act, are thus set forth in the following letter to him from the chancellor:

REVEREND S^r.

By virtue of an order from y^e Kings Maj^{tie} directed to me for y^e confirmation of fellowes and schollars in theyr respective preferments and allso of authority given me by y^e Lords assembled in Parliament to restore persons heretofore ejected, These are to require you to take care not to remove any from being fellowes or schollers in Queens Colledge that are in places vacant by death or other incapacities and likewise y^t none be removed from being fellowes or schollers till those places be filled which are allready void or may immediately made void by voluntary resignations and if such vacant places shall not be enough for the reception of all who are to be restored, then to make roome for y^e rest by y^e removall only of so many of y^e juniors as shall be necessary. Thus with my kind respects to you I rest

From Warwick hous
the 13th of August,
1660.

your friend to serve
you,
E. MANCHESTER.

Addressed, To my reverend freind
Doctor Martin, Master
of Queenes Colledge
in Cambridge,
Thes present.

As the decrees of the earl for expelling the master and fellows in 1644 had been entered into the register of the college, Dr Martin had the corresponding warrants for his own restoration and the restoration of Edward Kemp, Michael Freer and Arthur Walpole pasted into the same book, with the following heading in his own hand.

Aug. 20, 1660.

Hucusque ab Anno 1643 Martii 13^{mo} Cantabrigiâ a Perduellibus et Latronibus occupata, Musæ suis sedibus et domiciliis pulsæ sunt : omnia tam sacra quam prophana exinanita, publicata et populata : ipsa statuta et quibus nitebantur sacramenta universa explosa sunt, et interdicta : Præsident insuper, socii, scholares et quicumque sub habitu scholastico bonis Literis operam navantes ad unum omnes rebus suis omnibus spoliati aut in exilium aut in vincla et ergastula sine ulla causæ dictione missi sunt. In cuius rei fidem et testimonium conferat Lector præcedentia cum subsequentibus autographa cum autographis. Nolumus enim gravius quicquam dicere quam quod Adversariorum calamo exciderit.

EDVARDUS MARTIN, Præs.

The outrages and injuries, here complained of in such bitter terms, are to be imputed to those, who at that period had the management of the affairs of the nation and to their agents, not to either the master and fellows whom the earl of Manchester placed in the college or to their successors. These though intruded contrary to law and statute, do not seem chargeable with misconduct in the exercise of their power, either in the government of the college or the management of its affairs. On the contrary (as has been shewn) many good regulations were made, while they were in possession, and great attention was paid to discipline and good order.

Besides the three fellows already restored by the chancellor, there still remained of the old body, Richard Bryan, Samuel Rogers and Ambrose Appleby, so that the legal society consisted of the president and six fellows. Thomas Edwards and John Davenant had been only elected 29 Aug. 1642, the day before Dr Martin's arrest, and had consequently never been admitted. Their claim came next ; Thomas Edwards was admitted 20 Aug., but Davenant declined to become a fellow.

The fellows elected during Dr Horton's presidentship were next all re-elected and re-admitted to their fellowships, as Dr Martin wished to give them as good a title to their fellowships, as the older ejected fellows had, not considering that the earl of Manchester's permission gave them a good legal title to their fellowships; for we find stated by Zachary Cradock before the lord chancellor, 'it was true his Majesty had sent such a mandamus, (that all should keep their fellowships at the restoration, who were not in sequestered places,) but Dr Martin the master said this was not sufficient to give them so good a title, as he desired they should have; and therefore called all the old fellows together, who had been ejected and now restored, who chose every man of them regularly, according to the statutes.' (Patrick, *Autob.* [Taylor] 440.) They then took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy and the oath prescribed by the statutes, having at their first admission subscribed the covenant and engagement instead of them, and were duly admitted fellows. Even the ejected fellows were all re-sworn on re-entering into their fellowships. At the conclusion of these proceedings, the deprived members having been restored to their rights, and the college resettled according to its original plan, Dr Martin wrote: 'Divinâ igitur Ope, Misericordiâ et Providentiâ, Collegium hoc e captivitate quadam Babylonicâ ereptum, integris et legitimis suis membris constituitur Aug. 25. 1660.'

AFTER Dr Martin's restoration he was appointed one of the managers of the Savoy conference' (MS. Plumptre), and was restored to his livings, at least to that of Conington, as the following extract shews:

'Jan. 23, 1662[-3]. Collatus est Josephus Beaumont, S.T.P. ad Rectoriam de Conington in Com. Cantabr. vacantem per mortem nat. Edvardi Martin, S.T.P.' (Bishop Wren's Reg., Kennet, *Register and Chronicle*, 883).

He was one of the two proctors of the clergy of the diocese of Ely (Kennet, 480) for the convocation of 8 May 1661, and on his death Dr Beaumont succeeded him also in his place in convocation:

'Martii 17, 1663. Emanarunt Literæ Mandatoriæ ven. viro

Roberto King, LL.D. Cancellario in Dioc. Elien. pro citatione sive summonitione Convocationis generalis Prælatorum et Cleri Elien. Dioc. pro Electione et Constitutione alterius Procuratoris Cleri sufficientem auctoritatem ab ipsis recepturi ad interessendum et personaliter comparendum, etc. in Sacra Synodo, etc. vice et loco Edvardi Martin, S.T.P. Rectoris de Connington jam pridem defuncti.

‘Electus et constitutus est per generalem consensum Prælatorum et Cleri Elien. Dioc. Josephus Beaumont, S.T.P. Rector de Connington atque Coll. Sancti Petri in Univer. Cantebrig. Magistri ad interessendum et personaliter comparendum etc. prout per Literas significatorias sub Sigillo præfati Roberti King magis appareat.’ (Bp. Wren’s Reg., Kennet, 885.) The third session of the second parliament of Charles II. began 16 March 1663-4.

Though a proctor for the diocese of Ely, Martin’s name is not found among the subscribers to the revised Prayer-book on 20 Dec. 1661 (Kennet, 584).

In 1662 he was preferred to the deanery of Ely void by the promotion of Dr Henry Ferne to the see of Chester. His patent is dated 22 Feb. 1661-2, he was instituted 21 March and installed by proxy 25 April, being ill at that time (Bentham, *Ely*, 234; Browne Willis, *Ely*, 370).

He died three days after his installation, 28 April 1662, and was buried in the college chapel without any monument or memorial.

No will of Dr Martin exists either in the University registry or in that of Peterborough, whither the wills of the diocese of Ely have been removed.

At his death the college library was augmented by about 30 volumes, of which a list is given in the MS. account of donations to the library in Richard Bryan’s hand, with the following heading :

‘Musæum D^{ris} Edvardi Martin, hujus collegii præsentis doctissimi juxta et prudentissimi, in nuperis Ecclesiæ tempestatibus tum in vinclis, tum liberi, domi peregreque Confessoris invictissimi et per aliquot (proh dolor) dies Eliensis Decani, bibliothecam hanc nostram his libris adauxit.’

Besides these a large number of works were added to the library 'ad æquandas omnes illius rationes pro bibliotheca.' It appears from the Library Account p. 220, that he owed the college £42. 10s. 9d.

Among the MSS. in the college library n°. 25, the Soliloquies of St Augustine, very handsomely illuminated, was formerly in the possession of Dr Martin.

Soon after his death, about June 1662 (Kennet, 831), a small collection of letters of Dr Martin was published (12mo. pp. 126) under the following title:

**Doctor Martin,
Late Dean of ELY,
HIS
OPINION**

Con-
cerning

1. *The difference between the Church of England and Geneva.*
2. *The Pope's Primacy as pretended successive to St Peter's.*
3. *The Authority of the Apostolical Constitutions and Canons.*
4. *The discovery of the Genuine Works of the Primitive Fathers.*
5. *The false brotherhood of the French and English Presbyterians.*

Together

With his Character of divers
English Travelers in the time of
our Late Troubles,
Communicated by five pious and learned
Letters in the time of his Exile.

LONDON
Printed Anno 1662

It contains five letters addressed to Richard Watson at Caen from Paris on $\frac{2}{12}$ Oct. 1659, 13 Feb. 1659-60, 5 Apr., 24 Apr., and Ascension Eve (5 May) 1662 N. S., also an extract from another letter 'from a very judicious and learned gentleman,' and 'the Necessity of Episcopal Ordination by...bishop Montague,' taken from his *De Origin. Eccl.*

Of this book there are copies in the library of Pembroke college Cambridge, and in the Bodleian library formerly the property of William Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, and in the author's possession. None of these copies contain any annotations.

Of this book bishop Kennet says: 'There is also another Pamphlet called Dr. *Martin's Letters*, fraught with gross Untruths, and railing against the Bishop [Dr Cosin] and others whilst he lived among the Protestants in *France*, set out by the Spite and Peevishness of a Pedant Minister *R. W.* and scarce one Line true in all that he writes.'

This R. W. was Richard Watson fellow of Caius college and master of the Perse Grammar school. For preaching a sermon at St Mary's touching schism in 1642, he was expelled by the presbyterians from his fellowship and school; 'to avoid their Barbarities' he fled into France, where sir Richard Browne befriended him. He was forced to argue from the existence of the English service in sir R. Browne's oratory as to the visibility of the English church, for the French protestants seem to have refused the English clergy the use of their buildings, because they prayed for Charles II. In 1661 he returned to England and became chaplain to the duke of York and, later, prebendary of Salisbury. He died in 1684. Though 'vain and conceited,' he was a learned man, and published several works. 'Being a most zealous Favourer of the Church of England, the (contrary) party persecuted him accordingly; insomuch that he was accounted one of the prime sufferers of the English clergy beyond seas' (Walker, ii. 145, Kennet, 228, 657, Wood, *Ath.*).

The fact was that Dr Cosin, though one of the first clergymen who were expelled from their preferments in 1640 for superstitious and popish practices, had yet, while living at Paris, held more close communion with the French protestants (Fuller, *Appeal of injured innocence*, App.) than (as Dr Martin

thought) was becoming on the part of a clergyman of the English church, which had suffered so much persecution from the English presbyterians, Dr Martin regarding these two bodies as very near akin, both on account of their common Calvinism and their common connexion with rebellion. Hence in his letters the old Doctor is sometimes rather severe upon him, though ready to retract any statement, if he had been, as he once was (*Letters*, 86), misled. Indeed he says himself: 'For I do confesse to you, that the *Zeal of Gods Church* (though I am now not farr from my grave) constrains mee sometime (I fear in conscience) beyond the bounds of *Brotherly Charity*, and *Christian duty*, which God forgive mee. This therefore makes mee very unwilling to hear or speak any more, as long as I live, of that Person in this Theme or Argument. *Dixi.*' (*Letters* 95, 96.)

Dr Martin was doubtless a very strict member of the church of England, and ardently attached to her Apostolical order and decent ceremonial, yet he does not appear as a violent 'Innovator' before the troubles, nor was the language of these private letters at all bitter. The tone of them is indeed sometimes grumbling, but this is hardly to be wondered at in a man of eighty years old, who, at an age when most men begin to look forward to a few years' rest after the hard work of life, has been violently torn away from his college and university, both so dear to him,—he was then more than sixty years old,—and sent from prison to prison for eight years and then into exile, and from affluence reduced to poverty, and who now sees those principles for which he has suffered so much, sacrificed (as he considered it) by Dr Cosin.

Neal is most ingenious in his attempt to vilify the character of Dr Martin. In his *History of the Puritans* (2 vols. 4°. 1754), ii. 83, he says, '*Loyd* says he was a godly man, and excellently well skilled in the canon, civil and common law; but Mr *Prynne* gives him a very indifferent character; and bishop *Kennet* [*Chr.* 670] acknowledges his principles were rigid, and his temper sour.' Neal possibly thought that no one would care to verify a quotation about so disagreeable a person, as he represented the ejected president to be, and so that he might safely

venture upon a little garbling. It is with reference to the Five Letters of Dr Martin that bishop Kennet says: 'By which it appears, his Principles were very rigid, and his Temper sour'd by Sufferings and a tedious Exile.'

How far Neal or even Kennet was justified in bringing this charge against Dr Martin, may perhaps be rightly estimated, when we consider the care that he took at his return to give to the academical descendants of those fellows, in whose favour he and his friends had been dispossessed, the same position which the returned exiles legally enjoyed.

'It is but justice to his memory to observe, that whatever difference of opinion there may be respecting the propriety and rectitude of his principles, yet all must agree that he gave the most unequivocal and indisputable proofs of his sincerity in them. The college books furnish sufficient proofs of his abilities, of his knowledge and taste in classical learning, of his attention to the duties of his office, and of his faithful discharge of them.' These are the words of one of his successors in the presidentship, Dr Robert Plumptre.

Lloyd (*Mem.* 461-3) speaks of him in the following terms:

'.....his parts, as his nature, inclining to Solidity, rather than Politeness; he was for the exact Sciences, Logick and Mathematicks in his Study, as he was for strict Rules in his Conversation. His exact obedience to publick establishments in his own person, raised him to a power and trust to see them obeyed by others, being incomparably well skilled in the Canon, Civil, and Common Law, especially as far as concerned the Church in general, and in the Statutes of the University of *Cambridge* in particular;' and terminates his account of him with the following 'inscription' to his memory:

Edvardus Martin *S. Th. Dr.* Cato sequioris
seculi, qui nihil ad famam,
omnia ad conscientiam fecit.
Rigide pius vir, et severe
Justus; sibi theatrum, omnia
ad normam exigens non
amplius ambivit quam ut
sibi placeret et Deo.

IN his return to the college Dr Martin set to work to restore the chapel, which had been so sadly disfigured by William Dowsing. His old and intimate friend Henry Coke gave the cedar for wainscoting the east end of the chapel in 1661, and an organ was re-introduced. Evidently Dr Martin had neither learned anything from his troubles, nor forgotten anything during his exile. (Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 160.)

In the III Leasebook fo. 119. b. we find the following draft in Dr Martin's own handwriting of a petition to parliament on the subject of the bill for confirmation of leases granted by the puritan society (Stat. 12 Car. II. ch. 31. Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 486 ff.):

Most humbly sheweth

That whereas their whole Corporation of Master, and fellows were every man ejected and banished thence for refusing to take the Scotch League and Covenant, and their places fill'd with such strangers as never had beene students in that College, nor ever understood the state of any other; and were all of them moreover discharg'd from all oathes, and locall statutes of the College; and sworne every man to the Scotch League and Covenant, and to regulate all things agreeably to the same; All w^h Vastation and Calamity (the Like whereof no other College in England by Gods great mercy and goodness ever suffer'd) appears to this day in the Register booke under the hand of the Authority of that temporary new foundation; together w^h an acknowledgment of our wrongfull ejections: By w^h meanes the whole College stock is intirely consum'd and lost: the woods and timber upon the grounds fell'd and sold w^hout any account: the Covenants of Leases alter'd: rents extinguish'd: Royalties alienated; (w^h should have belong'd to the maintenaunce of the Chappell, and gods service and wor^p amongst us) the very situation in a great part let out to lease: and the College itselfe so ruined in edifices and otherwise, that we are no wayes able to maintaine it, together with the Composition of the Founders and Allowances of Fellowes and Schollars.

May it therefore please this Right Hon^{ble} High Court in compassion of our singular and miserable Case and Condition, that these amendments may be added to the Act for confirming of College Leases, That no Lease made by those strangers

in this Coll. since the yeere 1644, containing a longer or greater terme or other or lesse beneficiall Covenants or Conditions for the Coll. than were used in leases for the same lands or tenements before the yeere 1644, And that no lease of any such houses or lands or Royalties, w^h before the said yeere 1644 had never beene let by the said coll: or if let, yet had beene renewed againe at their owne cost, be confirm'd, but declar'd utterly void.

And y^r Humble Pet:^{rs} shall ever pray etc.

'This was drawn up by Dr Martin after his return, but (I conceive) never presented to the parliament' (Note by Mr Bryan.) It was probably rendered unnecessary by a clause in the Bill.

The allusion to the 'Royalties' refers to the 'Hogginton lease' as stated in the margin by the writer of the note.

It is agreed upon and decreed [12 Jan. 1660-1] by the M^r and Fellowes, that the Questionists and Inceptors shall not be allowed to make any feasting or any manner of exceedings, but as followeth; that is to say:

For that Fryday when they have their graces first propounded in the university to every messe of Fellowes (6 to a messe) 6^s. For every messe of Bachelours, Questionists and generall Sophisters (6 to a messe) 3^s. To every messe of Fellowes a quart of sack and 2 quarts of claret, and to every messe of Bachelours Questionists and Sophisters 2 quarts of Claret.

That they doe not exceed 12^s. upon any pretence of provision for the Father and the Bedle at the Questionists Priorum.

EDWARD MARTIN.

(Old Parchm. Reg. 102.)

'Novemb. 26, 1661. A Presentation to the Rectory of Newton Toney in Wiltshire under the Coll. Seale granted to M^r Bryan Vicepresident together with letters testimoniall. The same day Letters gratulatory ordered to bee sent to the Lo^d B^p of Sar' for his great care and respect of the Coll. to bee signed w^h the Seal Manuall.' (Old Parchm. Reg. fo. 119. b.)

Dr Humphrey Henchman was consecrated bishop of Salisbury 28 Oct. 1660, was translated to London in 1663, and died

1675. He married Ellen daughter of Robert Townson and niece of John Davenant both bishops of Salisbury, and the latter in his will mentions that Dr Henchman and Thomas Clark stood seized in fee of the advowson of Newton Toney, and that they were to have the first presentation and the disposal thereof at the next avoidance.

THE following miscellaneous items occur in the bursar's book of 1648-1660 and VI Journale:

1659-60. [Aug.] For Pesses in y ^e Chappell	00. 11. 0.
For Mats in y ^e Chappell	00. 14. 0.
[Sept.] For two Hoods and Holland for 2 Surplesses for y ^e Chappell.....	07. 04. 4.
For making two Surplesses	00. 10. 0.
For Dr Horton to y ^e pewterer	00. 12. 0.
VI Journale. 1660-61. fo. 109. [Jan.] To Jonathan Pindar his yeares stipend ending at X ^t mas 1660 for keeping the Univer- sity library	1 17 4.
fo. 110. b. [June] To Cloues for providing Greene last X ^t mas	0 6 0.
To him for horseradishes and rosetrees planted in our M ^{rs} Garden	0 11 0.
To the Lord Mordens Trumpetters by consent	0 5 0.
fo. 111. [Sept.] To Preston for hedging the schollers walkes	0 0 6.
1661-62. fo. 114. b. [Jan.] To the Gardner for Quince stocks and nailes	0 6 4.
[Feb.] To the Kings Drumers.....	0 5 0.



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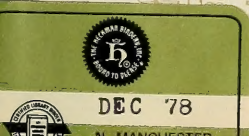
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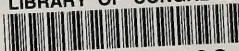
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